

Міністерство освіти і науки України

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Подільського державного аграрно-технічного
університету**

**Завдання з методичними рекомендаціями по
самостійній роботі студентів з
дисципліни «Іноземна мова
за професійним
спрямуванням»
(для студентів II, III курсів)**



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Навчальний посібник розрахований на вивчення англійської мови і має професійно-орієнтований характер. Завдання навчального видання визначається комунікативними та пізнавальними потребами майбутніх фахівців. Мета посібника — підготувати студентів до самостійного читання спеціальної літератури англійською мовою, а також удосконалити навички мовлення в ситуаціях професійного спілкування.

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Preface

Передмова

Навчальний посібник розрахований для спеціальності 201 «Агрономія». Мета навчального посібника — закласти основи навичок читання і перекладу текстів середньої складності з механізації, тваринництва і агрономії, а також розвинути навички усного мовлення. Тексти посібника запозичені з оригінальних вітчизняних та закордонних джерел і зазнали методичної обробки із врахуванням програмних вимог.

Структура посібника. Посібник ділиться на три розділи. Перший розділ являє собою вступний курс. охоплює широкий діапазон мовних штамів, текстів, вправ і діалогів. Мета другого розділу - навчити основам ділового спілкування в усних і письмових формах. Навчальний курс складається з тем уроків, кожна з яких включає в себе словник-мінімум з перекладом на українську мову, лінгвокомерційний коментар, загальноосвітній та граматичний коментарі, а також тексти для читання з всебічною інформацією.

У третьому розділі наведений лексичний матеріал з основних галузей сільського господарства і розвитку аграрної освіти. Даний розділ охоплює лексичний матеріал з головних питань механізації сільського господарства, а також містить лексичний матеріал з агрономії. До цього розділу входять теми, які включають лексичний матеріал з обробку ґрунту, внесення мінеральних і органічних добрив, типів ґрунтів і селекції сільськогосподарських культур. До розділу включений також лексичний матеріал, присвячений основним сільськогосподарським культурам і методам їх захисту. Останнє заняття містить лексичний матеріал за темою «Моя майбутня професія».

В кінці посібника розміщено довідниковий матеріал, який включає в себе список найуживаніших скорочень мір ваги, площі, відстані і їх повне написання. З метою розширення загального кругозору студентів довідниковий матеріал включає в себе таблицю перекладу англо-американських одиниць вимірювання в метричну систему. До посібника запропоновано англо-український словник сільськогосподарських термінів, які зустрічаються в текстах, але відсутні в загальних словниках.

Unit I.

Lingual course. Fundamentals of intercultural consciousness. Linguistic Studies.

Theme 1. My days off.

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

1. day off — вихідний день
2. to listen [lɪsn] to music — слухати музику
3. to discuss [dɪs'kʌs] — обговорювати
4. to spend time — проводити час
5. to be out of town/to go to the country ['kʌntri] — бути за містом/їхати за місто
6. place [pleɪs] — місце
7. to have a rest — відпочивати
8. to lie [laɪ] in the sun — засмагати
9. to play games [pleɪ geɪmz] — грати в ігри
10. to come to smb's place — приходити до когось
11. to make plans — планувати
12. hobby [ˈhɒbi] — захоплення
13. to receive guests [ɡests] — приймати гостей
14. to go for a walk — йти на прогулянку
15. to enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] — насолоджуватися

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

DAY OFF

Most people in our country work five days a week but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday.

I like this day very much. You needn't hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week's work. On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till

nine or ten o'clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to music.

As soon as I get up I air the room, make my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up. Two more hours for getting ready with my homework, and I am free.

I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We may go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Garden. There were many beds of spring flowers there: red, yellow and blue. People in light clothes were walking along the paths. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river and have a rest. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim. In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink. Skating is my favourite kind of sport, but I like to ski too.

When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema. We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films we've seen.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for tomorrow, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my days off very much.

III. Дайте відповідь на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. Which day of the week do you like best and why?
2. What time do you get up on Sunday?

- 3 How do you usually spend your days off?
4. How did you spend your last Sunday?
5. Do you often go to the country on your days off?
6. What are the best places around your city?
7. Do you go in for sports on Sunday?
8. Do you often go to see your friends?
9. With whom do you like to spend your days off?
10. Do you sometimes go to the theatre on Sundays?
11. How do you usually spend the evenings on your days off?
12. Do you sometimes receive guests on Sundays?
13. How do you plan to spend your next Sunday?

III. Use topical vocabulary and speak about your last day off.

Theme 2. My visit to the library.

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

AT THE LIBRARY

Books have always played an important role in the cultural life of any society. They broaden our outlook, develop our taste, give us useful information. At the same time books are the source of knowledge, means of self-education.

Libraries are necessary for people. We need a lot of information, but we can't buy all the books we want to read. That's why we take books from libraries.

There are different kinds of libraries: public, children's, school's, technical and home. The largest libraries in the world are the Lenin Library in Moscow, which has 30 million of books; Library of the British Museum, it has 7 million of books; and; the Library of the National Congress in Washington, it has 35 million of books.

I usually go to our school library. I know that library has its own order. Our library is rich in books, so you can see novels,

poems, fairy tales, plays and stories. You can also find different textbooks, books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases for senior pupils of our school and picture-books for juniors.

Our library has a reading-room where the pupils and teachers can work with books. You can find many magazines and newspapers too. Our librarian has reader's cards on her table. She always gives books home and readers should bring them back in time. She recommends, helps, and prompts what book to read pupils can choose interesting books to their tastes: fiction, adventure or detective stories, biographies, novels, memories, science fiction etc.

On the wall of the library you can see reader's rules, which our children know very well, portraits of writers. Pupils also know how the catalogue is used. At our library you have a chance to see interesting useful exhibitions of new books on different subjects. Every day you can see a lot of people at our library. I have a library at home too, because all the family is fond of reading.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

Questions

1. What kinds of libraries do you know?
2. Do you often go to the library?
3. Which are the largest libraries in the world?
4. Why do people go to the library?
5. Have you a library at home?
6. Who is your favourite writer?
7. What books can you see on the shelves of the library?
8. Who gives you books at the library?
9. Do you know the reader's rules?
10. Which books do you prefer to read?

III. Використовуючи дані слова та словосполучення складіть діалог.

VOCABULARY

1. tale [teɪl] — розповідь, повість
2. fairy-tale ['feəriːteɪl] — казка
3. fable [feɪbl] — байка
4. adventurous [əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs] — пригодницький
5. thrilling ['θrɪlɪŋ] — хвилюючий, захопливий
6. fascinating ['fæsɪneɪtɪŋ] — чарівний; принадний
7. amusing [ə'mju:zɪŋ] — забавний, цікавий
8. to taste [teɪst] — пробувати на смак; куштувати
9. to swallow ['swɒləu] — ковтати, проковтувати
10. to chew [tʃu:] — пережовувати
11. to digest [dɪ'dʒest] — засвоювати, сприймати
12. to dip into — занурюватися; поверхово, не уважно переглядати

III. Tell about your favourite book using the following words, word-combinations, questions and sentences.

- The plot, the beginning of the plot, the development of the plot, the action, the climax, leading (main) characters, positive characters, negative characters.

1. What's the title of the book?
2. What sort of story is it? (Detective, romance, adventure, horror, biography etc.)
3. Who are the main characters?
4. What's it about?
5. What happens in the end?
6. Did you enjoy it?
7. Do you recommend it?

- This book is interesting both for young and old. It is a book you can spend hours with.

This book is worth reading.

I can whole-heartedly recommend this book to you. The language of this book is expressive and vivid. This book is written in a simple manner.

The characters are well-drawn, true-to-life.
This book contains a lot of interesting information.
I am sure you will benefit by reading this book.
This book is well illustrated. Such a book is to my taste
(in my line).

IV. Make your own list of best books to read and speak about your choice.

Тема 3. My motherland.

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF UKRAINE

Ukraine's area is 603,700 square kilometers: from North to South is 893 km, from West to East — 1316 km. It's larger than France (544 ths sq. km), Spain (505 ths sq. km), Sweden (450 ths sq. km), Germany (356,3 ths sq. km), Poland (312,7 ths sq. km).

Ukraine has inland and marine borders of 7590 km. The inland border passes for 5631 km and consists of three areas: Western, Eastern, and Northern. The length of marine border is 1959 km. Ukraine borders on Russian Federation (inland border of 2063 km), Belarus (975 km), Poland (542,5 km), Slovakia (98 km), Hungary (135 km), Romania (608 km) and Moldova (1194 km).

Ukraine is mainly a vast plain with no natural boundaries except the Carpathian Mountains in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Dnipro River with its many tributaries unifies central Ukraine economically, connecting the Baltic coast countries with the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The mouth of the Danube River provides an outlet for Ukrainian trade to the Balkans, Austria, and Germany.

Central and Southern Ukraine are primarily steppes with fertile black soils exceptionally well-suited for grain farming. In the east there is the industrial heartland known as the Greater Donbas, or Donetsk Basin containing large mineral deposits.

Northern and Western Ukraine' are hilly, forested areas with many picturesque mountain resorts. There are two mountain ranges — the Carpathians on the western border, where winter sports centres are very popular, and the Crimean range in the south, which divides the Crimean peninsular. The Crimea is a favourite destination not only for Ukrainian tourists, but also for citizens of other states of the former Soviet Union, as well as Eastern and Western Europe.

II. Вивчіть слова до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. ths (скоп. thousand) — тисяча
2. plain [pleɪn] — рівнина
3. tributary ['tribjʊt(ə)rɪ] — притока
4. to unify ['juːnɪfaɪ] — об'єднувати
5. mouth [maʊθ] — гирло (річки)
6. outlet ['nʊtlet] — вихід
7. heartland ['heɪtlænd] — важливий район
8. mineral deposits [dɪ'pɒzɪts] — поклади корисних копалин
9. range [reɪndʒ] — пасмо (гір)

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the area of Ukraine?
2. Where is Ukraine situated?
3. How many mountain ranges are there in Ukraine?
4. Where are the large mineral deposits?
5. Why is the Crimea a favourite destination for many people?

Theme 4. The Ukrainian language

I. Прочитайте текст, перекладіть письмово 1-2 абзаци.

LANGUAGE

The Ukrainian language is classified, along with Russian and Belorussian, as a Slavic language. Several hypotheses exist about the origin of the Ukrainian language.

Phonetic, grammatical, and lexical characteristics of the Ukrainian language are already become apparent in literature from the XII century. The evolution of the language can be traced from the early texts, such as the Gospel of Kamianiets-Strumilov (1411), written in Old Ukrainian, or the Peresopnytsky Gospel (1556—1.561), where a more developed, lively language was used (Middle Ukrainian), to Modern Ukrainian, first used in literature by Ivan Kotliarevsky in the 1700s.

Due to historical conditions it was difficult for the Ukrainian language to develop. Ukraine was invaded by neighbouring states for ages. From 1362 Ukraine was under Lithuania; later under Poland, Austria-Hungary and, most recently, under Russia — for over 300 years. Language and culture were stilled; the population little by little denationalized.

Now that Ukraine is independent, Ukrainian language, traditions, and culture are being revived. Ukrainian is the official state language; it is being studied and is the subject of academic research.

II. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. along [ə'loŋ] with — поряд із
2. to become apparent [ə'pær(ə)nt] — виявлятися
3. to trace [treis] — простежувати
4. Gospel ['gɒsp(ə)l] — Євангеліє

5. to invade [in'veɪd] — вторгтися
6. to stifle ['staɪfl] — душити, пригноблювати
7. to revive [rɪ'vaɪv] — відроджувати, відновлювати

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. How is the Ukrainian language classified?
2. How can we trace the evolution of the Ukrainian language?
3. Why was it difficult for the Ukrainian language to develop?
4. What is the situation with the Ukrainian language in Ukraine now?

Theme 5. From the history of my town.

I. Перекладіть письмово наступні висловлювання.

HOW TO SPEAK ABOUT YOUR NATIVE TOWN

It's quite cheap to live here, although in certain parts of town the accommodation is really very expensive. Everyday things in the shop are very cheap compared with England, although clothes can cost a lot.

There are so many cars and lorries. The railways system is not very extensive so everything has to go by car. The town is a very interesting place to visit, although I wouldn't call the buildings beautiful. But the place is quite fascinating and well worth spending a day on. And then there are some wonderful churches and mosques.

The town is quite small, about one hundred thousand people; the town centre is very compact, although the suburbs stretch for about five kilometres in each direction.

It rains all the time, it's quite famous for that. Even in the middle summer you are never certain that the sun will shine all day, so difficult to make plans for any outdoor activities.

II. 1. Work in pairs. Say what features and facilities your town has got and hasn't got.

2. What are advantages and disadvantages of living in your town ?

3. Describe your town.

1. to be born [bo:n] – народитися
2. I live [liv] – Я живу
3. I like [laik] / love [– Я люблю , мені подобається
4. very much – дуже (*любити*)
5. famous ['feimƏs] – знаменитий, відомий
6. to be famous for – славитися чим-небудь
7. to be founded ['faundid] – бути заснованим
8. to be situated ['sitʃueitid] – бути розташованим
9. population [,pɒpju 'leiʃn] – населення
10. medical ['medikəl] – медичний
11. art school – художня школа
12. place [pleis] – місце
13. palace ['pælis] – палац
14. culture [kʌltʃə] – культура
15. the Palace of Culture – палац культури
16. square [skwɛə] – площа
17. beautiful ['bju:təfʊl] – гарний, прекрасний
18. monument ['mɒnjʊmənt] – пам'ятник, монумент
19. *You / We* can see [si:] – *Ви* можете / *Ми* можемо побачити
20. entertainment [,entə 'teɪnmənt] – розвага; атракціон
21. church [tʃə:tʃ] - церква
22. monastery ['mɒnəstri] – монастир
23. tourist ['tuərist] – турист
24. accommodation [ə,kəmə'deɪʃ(ə)n] — помешкання, житло, стіл і нічліг

- 25. fascinating ['fæsinetɪŋ] — чарівний
- 26. to be worth [wə:θ] — бути вартим
- 27. mosque [mɒsk] — мечеть
- 28. suburb ['sʌbə:b] — передмістя; околиця

Theme 6. Geographical position and climate of Great Britain

I. Прочитайте текст. Випишіть з тексту числівники, напишіть їх прописом.

BRITAIN, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom (or Great Britain) is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over '44 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland (on the island of Great Britain) and Northern Ireland (on the island of Ireland). Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London.

Britain has been many centuries in the marking. The Romans conguered most of Britain, but were unable to subdue the fiercely independent tribes in the west and for north. Further waves of invaders followed: Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings, and Normans. All these contributed to the mixture we call English. Fof many centuries this country was known simply as England. To the west and north, Wales and Scotland fought for their independence so passionately that it took hundreds of years to bring them under English domination.

Since the eighteenth century Britain has included England, Wales and Scotland. Further west was England's oldest colony, Ireland. I he Irish won independence for the greater part of their

country in 1921, but Northern Ireland was divided from the rest and retained as part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The mixture of peoples in Britain must not be overlooked. It is as inaccurate to refer to the British as English as it was to refer to a citizen of the former Soviet Union as a Russian. But this mistake is made all over the world and we have to accept the fact that when most other people talk about the English or the Russians they really mean British or citizens of the former Soviet Union.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest — east, centre, and south-east — is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence on the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80% of the population is urban.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation

equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, Head of the State is Queen. In practice, Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

II. Вивчіть нові слова до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. to be situated ['sɪtʃuətɪd] — бути розташованим
2. to consist [kən'sɪst] — складатися
3. respectively [rɪs'pektɪv] — відповідно
4. to separate ['sepəreɪt] — відокремлювати, відділяти, роз'єднувати
5. surface ['sə:fɪs] — поверхня, ландшафт
6. mountainous ['maʊntɪnəs] — гористий, гірський
7. valley ['væli] — долина, низина
8. machinery [mə'ʃɪ:nəri] — машини; устаткування; механізми
9. Head of State ['hed əv 'steɪt] — глава держави
10. in practice ['præktɪs] — на практиці, насправді, фактично
11. to reign [reɪn] — царювати; панувати
12. to rule [ru:l] — правити, управляти, керувати
13. to elect [ɪ'lekt] — вибирати; обирати
14. government ['gʌvnmənt] — уряд
15. at the head — на чолі
16. chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] — палата (парламенту)

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?
2. What countries is the UK made up of? What are their capitals?
3. What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. The surface of the British Isles varies very much, doesn't it?
5. How is the north of Scotland called? How is the south of Scotland called?
6. What's the highest mountain in Scotland?
7. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain ?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
9. Is the UK a large country?
10. What's the UK's population?
11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
12. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean ?

Theme 7. Cultural life of G.B.

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. from all walks of life — усіх прошарків суспільства
2. outdoor pursuits [pə'sju:ts] — заняття на свіжому повітрі
3. to nourish ['nʌʃ] — плекати (надію тощо)
4. self-reliance [ɪ'laiəns] — упевненість у своїх силах
5. multipurpose [ˌmʌltɪ'pʊ:z] — багатоцільовий, універсальний
6. to provide [prə'vaɪd] — надавати, забезпечувати
7. sailing ['seɪlɪŋ] — вітрильний спорт
8. mutual support ['mju:tʃuəl sə'pɔ:t] — взаємна підтримка
9. adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs] — повний пригод

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

LIFE OF YOUTH IN BRITAIN

Young people from all walks of life are united according to their interests by the established youth organizations in Britain. These organizations develop because of the contribution of both full-time and part-time youth workers and a great number of volunteers.

Outdoor pursuits involve anything from pony trekking to rock-climbing or canoeing and help young people go out from the confines of their home or their environment. Such pursuits nourish a spirit of self-reliance and help realize the importance of teamwork under a good leadership. All the major youth organizations hold outdoor pursuits either by organizing special residential courses or by sending their members to take part in established courses or seminars in other cities and countries.

Local authorities and a number of multipurpose youth organizations provide the place for such activities as canoeing, sailing, rock-climbing, map reading, orienteering and cooking for survival; all of them encourage initiative and self-discipline.

Young people participate in "expedition courses" lasting 8, 12 or 20 days and involving adventurous journeys by land or sea. There are also "specialist courses" for young people aged 17 and over to become involved in work with such groups as the homeless, the elderly and the disabled.

III. Дайте відповіді на питання.

QUESTIONS

1. What organizations in Britain unite young people according to their interests?
2. What do outdoor pursuits involve?
3. What do local authorities and a number of multipurpose youth organizations provide?

4. What organizations are among providers of outdoor places?
5. What do you know about the Outward-Bound Trust?
6. How many centres does it have?
7. Where are these centres situated?

Theme 8. Greetings and Saying Goodbye.

I. Ознайомтеся з найпоширенішими вітаннями в іноземній мові.

1. Вітання (Greetings)

В англomовних країнах найбільше «нейтральними» **привітаннями**, які вживаються при **звертанні** як до добре знайомих, так і до мало знайомих людей, є: **"Good morning!"** («Добрий ранок» - до 12:00), **"Good afternoon!"** («Добрий день» - з 12:00 до 17:00) і **"Good evening!"** («Добрий вечір» - до 20:00).
Відповіді на ці вітання є тими ж самими.

Найбільш формальною фразою, яка використовуються під час представлення людей один одному, є фраза: **"How do you do?"**. Відповідь має бути така ж сама. Часто вживається фраза **Pleased (або glad) to meet you.** - **Pleased (або glad) to meet you too.** (Радий познайомитися з Вами. - Я теж»). Часто використовується фраза: **"(It's) nice to meet you"**.

Найменш формальними вітаннями є **"Hello!"** («Здрастуй!») і **"Hi!"** («Привіт!»), які в Америці часто вживаються при звертанні до незнайомих й ледь знайомих людей. Запитати людину про те, як у нього справи, можна в такий спосіб: **"How are you?"** або **"How are you getting on?"**. Відповіді на ці питання можуть бути такими: **"(I'm) all right. Thank you"** («Добре. Дякую Вам»), **"(I'm) fine. Thanks"** («Прекрасно. Спасибі»; **"So-so"** («Так собі»).

2. Прощання (Saying Goodbye)

Найнейтральніше прощання: **"Goodbye"** («До побачення»). При прощанні з добре знайомими людьми можна сказати: **"Bye-Bye"** («Пока») і **"So long"** («Усього»).

Часто при прощанні також **говорять**: "See you later" («Побачимось»);, "See you tomorrow" («До завтра») і т.п.

3. Подяки й відповіді на них (Thanks and Possible Answers)

Найпоширенішими фразами, що **служать** для **вираження** подяки, є;

"Thank you very much" («Дуже Вам вдячний»), "Thank you" («Дякую Вам») і "Thanks" («Спасибі»).

Відповіді на слова подяки можуть бути такими: "Not at all" («Немає за що. Будь ласка»), "My pleasure", "Anytime", "You are welcome" («Будь ласка» — **амер**), "Don't mention it" («Немає за що» »), "It's nothing" («Дрібниці»).

Слід зазначити, що слову «будь ласка» в англійській мові відповідає кілька різних слів:

A. **Please** give me the letter. A. Дайте мені, будь ласка, листа.

B. **Here you are.** B. Будь ласка (**от** візьміть).

A. Thanks. A. Спасибі.

B. **Not at all.** B. Будь ласка (Немає за що).

4. Форми звертання (Forms of Address)

Звертання до **чоловіка**: Mister (Mr) Johnson, Mr Sage.

заміжньої жінки: Mistress (Mrs) Joseph, Mrs Green.

незаміжньої дівчини: Miss Lee, Miss White

жінки незалежно від її статусу: Miss Lee, Miss White
(вимовляється як [miz]). людини, що має **вчений** ступінь:

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.),

Doctor of Law (LL.LX),

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) і т.п.): Doctor (Dr) Sage, Dr White.

клієнтові в ресторані, **магазині й**

т. п. (часто так **звертаються** навіть

до незнайомої людини): sir (до чоловіка), madam(**ma'am**) (до жінки), аудиторії на зборах, конференції й т.п. Ladies and Gentlemen.

5. Питання про професію (посаду) та ім'я людини

Питання, що починаються з питального слова **Who**, ставляться до імені (прізвища) людини, ступеня його споріднення, посади й т.п.

Who is she?

She is Mrs Baker.

Who is he?

He is my brother.

Питання подібного типу до другої **особи** (Who are you?), звучить не зовсім чемно. Тому якщо в аеропорту, на вокзалі або на **прийомі** Вас лясне по **плечу** незнайома Вам людина, питання про те, хто він, краще задати в **більш** ввічливій формі:

I am sorry... Do I know you? **Перепрошую...** Ми знайомі?

Питання про **посаду** або професію людини можна конкретизувати:

What does he do?

Чим він **займається**?

He is the CEO of a large corporation Він **виконавчий** директор великої корпорації. (chief executive officer)

What is your occupation?
у Вас професія)?

Чим Ви **займаєтесь** (яка

I'm a businessman.

Я бізнесмен.

Питання про ім'я (**прізвище**) людини також можна задати в **більш** конкретній формі:

What is your name (first Як Вас **кличуть** (Яке у Вас ім'я, прізвище)? Name, surname?)?

Українські слова «ім'я», «прізвище», «по батькові» мають в англійській мові наступні еквіваленти:

ім'я — name, first name, given name; прізвище — surname, family name, last name; по батькові — middle name, patronymic.

Питання про місце роботи й місце проживання **людини**

Питання типу: Where are you from?, Where is he from? і т.п., що починаються з питального слова Where, **ставляться** до місця проживання **людини** (країни, міста, **штату** й т.д.) або до місця його роботи (компанії, організації). Наприклад:

Where are you from? **I'm** from Ukraine.

Where is she from? **She's** from Kiev.

Where is he from? **He's** from TST Systems.

Для **того** щоб було більш зрозуміло, про що мова йде, питання можна конкретизувати

What company are you from? **I'm** from Continental Equipment.

What country (town, state) are **I'm** from the USA.
you from?

Питання про місце роботи **людини** краще сформулювати в такий спосіб

What company do you work for? **I'm** with TST Systems.

II. Познайомтеся з візитною карткою й дайте відповіді на наступні питання:

CONTINENTAL EQUIPMENT

John G.Smith

Financial Director

9 North Road, Brighton, BN1 5JF, England Phone:
(0273) 543359 Fax: (0273) 559364

Whose card is this?

Who is he?

What company is he from?

What city is he from?

What is his telephone number?

What is the address of his company?

III. Якими повинні бути Ваші відповіді на наступні, звернені до Вас репліки:

How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

Good afternoon!

Good morning!

Goodbye!

Hi!

IV. У Вас призначена ділова зустріч із представником іноземної компанії. Як Ви будете вітати, якщо зустріч призначена на:

а) 9 a.m.;

б) 7 p.m.;

в) 4.30 p.m.;

г) 10.15 a.m.

V. Перекладіть речення на англійську:

1. Дозвольте представити вам моїх співробітників.
2. Він фінансовий директор великої германської корпорації.
3. Дозвольте представити Вам містера Спенсера, нашого іноземного партнера.
4. До речі, мій автомобіль у вашому розпорядженні.
5. По-перше, ми повинні обговорити деталі контракту.
6. Хто ви за професією? –Я працюю менеджером по продажу в компанії “Світоч”.

VI. Складіть речення з даних слів:

1. Will, us, it, half, take, an hour, there, get, to.
2. At, have, I, secretary, an appointment, with, 10 a.m., your.
3. Agreement, we, yesterday, will, future, our, discuss.
4. Equipment, improved, we, the performance, have, our, of.
5. To deal, you, have, will, manager, our, with, sales.

Theme 9. Table manners.

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

When invited to an American home...

Here are a few tips to help you know how to behave at an American dinner. First of all, you should always arrive on time. Even 15 minutes late is impolite! If you are going to be late, call your host or hostess ahead of time. It is always nice to bring your host or hostess something such as flowers, but it is not necessary.

When in the dining room, don't take a seat until host or hostess shows you where to seat. Unfold the napkin that is beside your plate, and put it on your lap. Bowls of food are usually passed from person to person around the table. People serve themselves.

Before eating, someone may say grace, or prayers. During grace you should bow your head and remain silent. You can start eating when the host or hostess does. In America it is considered rude to begin eating before everyone has been served.

Take part in conversation, but don't talk with your mouth full. If someone asks you a question while your mouth is full, finish chewing before you answer the question.

Do not reach in front of someone for a dish, the salt, or the pepper. Simply say, "Please pass the salt."

Always compliment the cook by saying, "The meal is delicious/ wonderful!" When dinner is over, help clear the dishes off the table. When you are leaving, thank your host or hostess by saying, "Thank you for a nice evening. I enjoyed it very much."

Americans often send a thank-you note afterwards.

II. Are these statements true or false?

- 1) Punctuality is not important in the United States.
- 2) You can sit anywhere you'd like at the dinner table.
- 3) You can start eating when your host or hostess does.

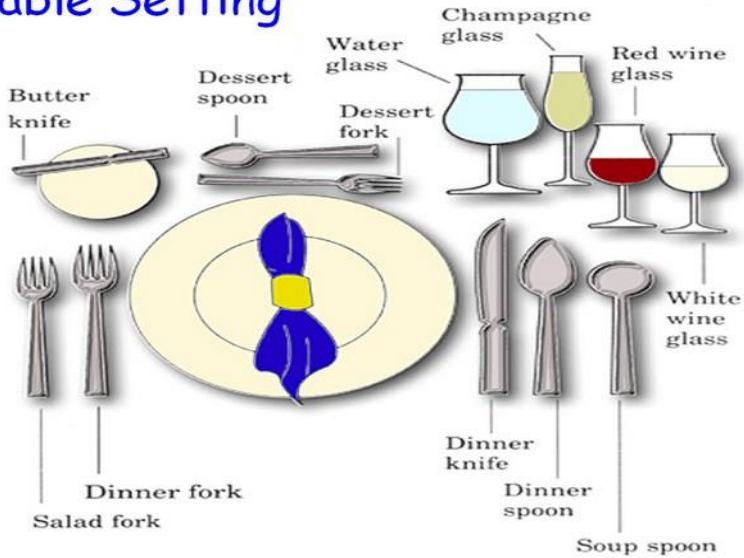
- 4) You should be quiet during grace.
- 5) You should help clear the dishes off the table.
- 6) If you want salt or pepper, you should reach quietly for it, even it is in front of someone else.
- 7) You should unfold your napkin and put it in your lap.
- 8) It's nice to compliment the cook.
- 9) It's okay to talk with your mouth full.
- 10) When you are leaving, you should thank the host and hostess.

III. Can you answer these questions?

- 1) Why is punctuality very important in the USA?
- 2) When can you take a seat at the table?
- 3) How should you behave during grace?
- 4) When can you start eating?
- 5) How should you behave during the conversation?
- 6) What should you say when you are leaving?
- 7) What do Americans send afterwards?

IV. Розгляньте малюнок, запам'ятайте як правильно накривати на стіл.

Table Setting



Word list

1. Salad fork..... виделка для холодних закусок
2. Diner fork виделка для основної страви(м'яса, салатів)
3. Dinner knife столовий ніж
4. Soup spoon ложка для першої страви
5. Dinner spoon (teaspoon) чайна ложка
6. Butter knife ніж для масла
7. Dessert fork..... десертна виделка
8. Dessert spoon..... десертна ложка
9. Red wine glass..... бокал для червоного вина
10. White wine glass бокал для білого вина
12. Champagne glass бокал для шампанського
12. Water glass стакан для води
13. Plate тарілка
14. Napkin серветка

Theme 10. At the Restaurant

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

At the Restaurant

We have a very old family tradition: once a month we pay a visit to the restaurant for a family dinner. It is a great chance to spend the evening out of our usual setting. What is more, it is a good chance to have fun and get away from the routine we get tired of and enjoy some time with the family.

A week before that day we choose the restaurant. It is extremely necessary to reserve a table in advance as the place may be overcrowded at the weekend. We mostly book a table for four: my parents, me and my sister.

The tastes differ in our family. So every time we tend to try a new place or a new type of cuisine. We've already visited Indian, Italian, French, Thai, Chinese, Japanese and many other restaurants. The tendency now is that Japanese cuisine is the most popular for the sushi. But my family and I prefer Indian or Indonesian food.

My sister is a vegetarian so we usually look for a place where she can find something for herself. It is good that more and more restaurants suggest food for any customer's needs nowadays.

When the evening comes we usually take the places, the waiter takes the order and in the beginning we usually have something delicious to drink and spend some time discussing our current issues. We also have a very strong rule: no phones during the dinner.

Luckily, we don't usually have any problems with our orders. The food usually is tasty and delicious. But it may happen that it is too salty or spicy. In that case we never argue but ask it to be changed. And we never receive a denial. Maybe because we are very polite and smiley.

Several hours later we ask for a bill, pay in cash or with a credit card and have a long walk back home. I really enjoy such

evenings for the sense of unity and love. It helps to support good relationship with my parents and allows them to know all about my and my sister's lives. So just try spending some time together with your family at the restaurant, and you will notice that your relationship has become much better.

II. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

- 1) to pay a visit to — йти, навідувати
- 2) to get away from the routine — втекти від рутини
- 3) to reserve a table — забронювати стіл
- 4) in advance — заздалегідь
- 5) to book a table for four/three/six — забронювати столик на чотири/три/шість персон
- 6) tastes differ — приказка: «на колір і смак товариш не всяк» — мати різні смаки
- 7) to prefer Indian/European cuisine — надавати перевагу індійській/європейській кухні
- 8) to look for a place — шукати місце
- 9) customer's needs — потреби покупця
- 10) have something to drink — випити що-небудь
- 11) to pay in cash or with a credit card — платити готівкою або карткою

III. Складіть 5 запитань до тексту.

IV. Попрацюйте в групах. Розіграйте діалоги.

At the restaurant... We were sitting at the restaurant and waiting for our dinner.

—While we are waiting, can I offer you a drink?

—Yes, of course. That would be great.

—What would you like? A glass of champagne or wine? Or would you like some still drinks?

—Oh, I would like to have some fresh juice.

— That's great. Apple, orange, grapefruit?

—Well, grapefruit will be good. Thank you.

—For your service, madam.

—What would you like to order, miss?

—I would like some fried fish and jacket potato.

—Nice choice, miss. Would you like to add something?

—Yes, please. I would also like to have some vegetables on my plate.

—Would you like anything for the desert?

—A cup of tea and a cheesecake would be nice.

—So your order will be ready in approximately 25 minutes.

Have a nice evening. If you need something — just call me.

Unit II.

Traveling abroad. Influence of foreign culture on the consciousness of a young specialist as a means of formation of national-patriotic education.

Theme 11. Arriving to the country. Custom`s control.

I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. a trip (journey) - подорож
2. to take (to make) a trip (journey) - кудись поїхати, здійснити подорож
3. to travel by air (plane), train, car. —
подорожувати літаком, поїздом, автомобілем
4. destination - місце призначення
5. to book a ticket in advance замовити
квиток заздалегідь
6. air-liner -рейсовий літак
7. stewardess -стюардеса
8. to take off злітати (відриватися від землі)
9. landing - посадка
10. means -засіб, спосіб
11. flying weather -погодна придатна для
польотів
12. to cancel -відмінити
13. flight – рейс
14. delay -затримка
15. railway ticket -квиток на поїзд
16. Is there an air service to...? Чи є рейси
на...?
17. What is the price of the ticket to...? -Скільки
коштує квиток до...?
18. Fare -оплата проїзду
19. When do we take off? - Коли ми вилітаємо?
20. To board (boarding) – сідати (на літак)
(посадка)

21. To check in - реєструватися
22. Passport desk – паспортний контроль
23. Customs desk – митний контроль
24. Reference bureau (inquiry office) – довідкове бюро
25. Entrance visa – в'їзна віза
26. Customs form – митна декларація
27. To miss – пропустити, запізнитися на
28. To get off – вийти з...
29. Luggage collection point – видача багажу
30. Left-luggage room – камера схову
31. Terminal (terminus) – кінцева зупинка
32. Compartment - вагон
33. Passenger - пасажир
34. Attendant - провідник
35. To give a lift – підвезти когось
36. Buffet-car – вагон-ресторан

II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст:

Mr. Klimenko is at Kyiv airport now. He has to fly to London by a flight of the Ukraine International Airlines. In a few hours the flight lands at Heathrow Airport, London. Mr Klimenko comes up to the passport and customs desk. He is asked to show his passport. His entrance visa is also checked. After that his luggage is thoroughly examined and his customs form is checked. Then Mr. Klimenko gets to the railway station and buys a single ticket to Brighton where he will be met by a junior manager of Continental Equipment.

Visa

Visa is an endorsement that government officials place on a passport to show that passport is valid. Visa is granted by the Officials of the country allowing the holder to enter the country for a certain purpose and to stay for a stated period.

Immigration officers permit the bearer of visa to enter the country. If a government does not want a person to enter the country it can refuse to grant him the visa.

Entry visa is a visa that allows a foreign person to enter a country and to live there for a stated period or permanently, usually with freedom to obtain employment or to carry on business. A permanent entry visa allows the holder to permanently.

Re-entry visa allows the holder of an entry visa, who has temporarily left the country, to re-enter it. A multiple re-entry visa allows the holder to re-enter a number of times during the period of his entry visa.

Tourist visa is a visa that allows a traveller to enter a country for a stated **period** as a tourist or private visitor, on condition that he does not obtain employment or carry on a business.

Transit visa is a visa that allows a traveller to make only a short stop while **passing** through the country, not to stay in it.

III .Доповніть речення поданими словами, потім перекладіть їх:

entry visa	purpose	customs	inspection	stamp
luggage	Embassy	formalities	passenger	regulations
passport	duty-free	passport control	country	

1. As a rule personal belongings may be brought in
2. Get ready for the
3. The customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for
4. All formalities and customs ... are more or less the same in all countries.
5. I'd like to get in touch with the

6. Your ...please. How long are you planning to stay in the
7. What is the ... of your trip?
8. After you are through with all customs ... the inspector will put a ... on each piece of luggage.
9. Could I prolong my ... in case of necessity. 10. When all formalities have been completed the ... goes to the ... for an examination of his

IV. Прочитайте та розіграйте діалог.

.At a Passport and Customs Desk:

- Your, passport, please. How long are you planning to stay in the country?
- Three weeks. Could I prolong my entrance visa in case of necessity?
- Sure. The receiving party will take care of it.
- Well, bags on the table and your customs-form, please. "How much does it weight?
- 23 kilos. I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay an excess baggage charge.
- Oh! It's only three kilos overweight. Yes, sir that's 6 pounds ... Thank you. Have you anything to declare?
- What?
- Alcohol, cigarettes, fresh fruit, plants? "
- Oh, no. Only for personal needs.
- Open your suit-case, please. Any gifts?
- Only one bottle of vodka.
- All right. It is duty free. As you probably know, it is forbidden to bring more than two bottles of alcohol and two blocks of cigarettes to England. And no limitations as to currency. Here is your form.
- Thank you.
- Not at all. The next please.

V. Заповніть митну декларацію англійською:

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

Full name _____

Citizenship _____

Arriving from _____

Country of destination _____

Purpose of visit (*business, tourism, private, etc.*) _____

My luggage (*including hand luggage*) **submitted for Customs inspection consist of pieces** _____

In my luggage and with me I have:

1. Weapons of all descriptions and ammunition, narcotics or narcotics paraphernalia, poisonous, radioactive and explosive substances _____
2. Antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures, etc.) _____
3. Ukrainian currency , Ukrainian State Loan bonds, Ukrainian State lottery tickets _____
4. Other foreign currency (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment vouchers (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.), securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currency, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), as well as property papers: _____ ^^^^^^^
5. Objects which are subjects to customs duty (entry-exit) at total amount _____
6. Ukrainian currency, foreign currency, payment vouchers, valuables or other items belonging to other natural persons or legal entities (objects to be transferred) _____

7. Cleared on entry to (exit from) Ukraine, under obligation to return objects listed below to (from) Ukraine, with no right to transfer them to the other parties during visit:

A

№	Description of objects (with typical indication)	Quantity (in words)	Total value (in words)	Customs clearance

B. Jewellery and other articles made of precious metals and stones or fragments thereof:

№	Description of objects (with typical indication)	Quantity (in words)	Total value (in words)	Customs clearance

I, _____, pledge to return objects listed below to (from), before _____;

(day, month, year)

I am aware that in case of infringement of the above pledge I shall bear responsibility in conformity with the legislation of Ukraine.

8.1 also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of _____ pieces.

I am aware that in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, audio and video tapes or cassettes, magnetic media, postage stamps, fine arts items, means of self-defence, products of vegetable or animal origin, high frequency devices, as well as mineralogical and paleontological samples.

(Date) _____ 200_

(Signature of the owner of the hand luggage and luggage)

Customs clearance

Signature _____ (seal)

Theme 12. The rules of living in the hotel

I. Вивчіть лексику:

AT THE HOTEL

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. hotel | готель |
| 2. accomodation | розміщення,
номери в готелі |
| 3. do you have any accommodations? | У вас є вільні
номери? |
| 4. deposit | завдаток |
| 5. charge | вартість послуг |
| 6. rate | тариф |
| 7. to reach | доїжджати |
| 8. to put up at a hotel | зупинятися в
готелі |
| 9. to stay at a hotel | проживати в
готелі |
| 10. to get out | виходити |
| 11. hotel office | контора
готелю |
| 12. certainly | звичайно |
| 13. free | вільний,
безкоштовний |

HOTEL ACCOMODATION (НОМЕРИ В ГОТЕЛІ)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 14. suite | номер люкс
(кілька кімнат) |
| 15. single room | номер на
одного |
| 16. double room | номер на двох |

FACILITIES (ЗРУЧНОСТІ)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 17. Are there all facilities? | Чи є всі зручності? |
| 18. A bath \ shower \ phone \ nearly all \ only a shower- | ванна \ душ \ телефон \ майже всі \ тільки душ |
| 19. Price per night | ціна на добу |
| 20. What's the price \ rate per night? | Скільки
коштує номер на добу? |

21. How much is a single room? коштує номер на одного?	Скільки
22. cheap \ cheaper \ the cheapest	дешевий
23. expensive \ more expensive \ the most expensive \ too expensive	дорогий
24. to reserve a room кімнату	замовити
25. Do you have a reservation on my name? замовлений номер на моє ім'я?	Чи є
26. to fill in \ out a reservation form бланк реєстрації	заповнити
27. I'll take the room for three days. номер на три дні.	Я зніму
28. to pay the hotel bill рахунок в готелі	оплатити
29. to check out of the hotel готелю (виписатися)	виїхати з
30. to give a tip чай	давати на
31. key	ключ
32. doorman	швейцар
33. luggage	багаж
34. waiter	офіціант
35. receptionist	адміністратор
36. hotel clerk	порт'є
37. guest	гість
38. maid	покоївка
39. arrival form прибуття	бланк

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст:

AT A HOTEL

Nowadays people travel on business and as tourists much more than in the past. Accommodations as well as rates vary from hotel to hotel. There are deluxe hotels, the most luxurious and more expensive. There are resort hotels used for

entertainment or recreation-There are also a tot of motels which grew with the development of highways in America. They provide accommodation with parking space near the guests' rooms. There are hotel chains, consisting of several hotels controlled by one company having its own trade-mark, or logo.

Most hotels offer single and double rooms, for one and two people respectively. Of course rollways (collapsible beds on rollers) can be placed in a room for other family members. If a guest requires more than one room, some hotels have fine suites consisting of several rooms.

In the lobby of a hotel there is a registration, or front desk, where guests check in and out, pick up and deposit keys, and so on. The check-in procedure takes a few minutes. The guest is given a registration card to fill in: the name and address, the passport number for foreign nationals. . The desk clerk or receptionist. enters the guest's room number, the room rate, and the arrival and departure dates into the computer.

When all formalities are over, the bellman shows the guests to their rooms and assists them with their baggage. He shows them where the light switches are and explains the use of the room appliances, such as the television set, cooking facilities, if any, and the air conditioning. He can also run errands for you. For each service rendered the bellman will except a tip.

Service is supposed to begin at the door. So another employee who is important during the reception procedure is the doorman. He is stationed at the entrance to the hotel and assists the guests in and out of taxis and cars, calls for cabs, etc. Very often guests will ask him for directions to restaurants, nightclubs, cafes, shops, or other hotels.

If any information is required, it can be received at the hotel's information desk which is supervised by a concierge. Concierges are always ready to help the guests. They can make reservations for theatres or flights, arrange sightseeing tours, mail letters and, in general, provide all kinds of useful information.

A hotel bill can be paid in several ways. Besides cash, credit cards are universally accepted. In fact, many hotels require their guests to produce a credit card when registering. Otherwise, a cash deposit is required. The guests may also pay with traveler's checks when checking out.

Hospitality is of greatest importance for a hotel. Hospitality is not an abstraction — it is a clean room, a comfortable bed, a hot shower, a good meal, a courteous doorman and — last but not least — a good profit!

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What kinds of hotels are there in Ukraine?

2. What is the check in procedure?

1. What questions must you answer to fill in a registration card?
2. What are important hotel employees and their functions?
3. What kind of information does the hotel provide its guests?
4. How can you pay bill if you have no cash?
- 5.

2. What kind of room will you require if you are going to stay:

- a) alone; b) with your wife (husband); c) with your whole family?

IV . To whom will you apply if you want:

- a) hotel accommodation; b) a car for a couple of days; c) information about an air flight; d) assistance in turning on the air conditioner?

V. Складіть речення, використовуючи наступні ситуації:

1. You are a guest at a hotel. You want to be awakened at eight a.m. You ring up the desk-clerk and say...

2. You want some of your shirts to be washed. When the chambermaid comes, you say...
3. Leaving the hotel you ask the desk-clerk to have your bill ready for you. When you see the bill, you are surprised.. It isn't what you expected. You say ...
4. You arrive at the hotel in which you have reserved a room in advance (by telegram). The reception clerk says your name tells him nothing. You say...
5. You are leaving the hotel and you want your luggage to be taken down. You ring for the desk-clerk and say...

VI. Заповніть бланк замовлення номеру в готелі:

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Hotel "name" has following accommodation possibilities:

Double room category A (\$.....),

category B (\$.....)

Single room category A (\$.....),

category B (\$.....)

Prices are for accommodation with breakfast (service and tax included).

As the number of single rooms is very limited, sharing a room by two persons may be necessary.

Deadline for reservation _____.

I order a room from _____ to _____

Number of nights _____

Double room category A _____

Double room category B _____

Single room category A _____

Single room category B _____

Age _____ (when sharing a room with someone about my age is preferred)

Name _____

I will arrive by private car (yes, no)

If booking cannot be made at the requested price, please reserve in the next available (higher, lower) category.

Date _____ Signature _____

Theme 13. English meals.

I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. corn-flakes ['kɔ:nfleɪks] — кукурудзяні пластівці
2. pavement ['peɪvmənt] — тротуар
3. plain food [pleɪn fu:d] — проста їжа
4. special occasion ['speʃəl ə'keɪzən] — особливий випадок, подія
5. to have a chat [tʃæt] — поговорити, побалакати
6. substantial [səb'stænʃəl] — важливий; основний, головний
7. first course [fɜ:st kɔ:s] — перша страва
8. main [meɪn] course — основна страва
9. it is common knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] — усім відомо
10. roast turkey [rəʊst 'tɜ:kɪ] — смажена індичка

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

ENGLISH MEALS

The English usually have four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea (five o'clock) and dinner. Breakfast can be a full "English breakfast" of corn-flakes with milk and sugar, or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. Some people, however, have just a cup of tea or coffee with a toast or something similar. This is usually called a "continental breakfast".

At midday everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour and the city pavements are full of people on their way to cafes, coffee bars, restaurants. Factory and plant workers usually eat in their canteens.

The English like what they call "good plain food". Usually they like steak, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, and fish and chips.

Afternoon tea is taken at about five o'clock, but it can hardly be called a meal. It is a cup of tea and a cake or biscuits. At the weekends afternoon tea is a special occasion. Friends and visitors are often invited to have a chat over a cup of tea.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of the whole day. It is usually eaten at seven o'clock. The first course may be soup (though the English don't like it very much). The main course will often be fish or meat, perhaps the traditional roast beef of old England, and a lot of vegetables. The next course will be something sweet and often baked, such as a fruit pie. Last of all there may be cheese, often with biscuits.

It is common knowledge that the English are very fond of tea. They like to have "a nice cup of tea" six or eight times a day, sometimes even more.

On Christmas Day a roast turkey is traditionally cooked for dinner. It is usually followed by Christmas pudding.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. How many meals a day do the English have?
2. What is the traditional "English breakfast" like?
3. What is usually called a "continental breakfast"?
4. When do the English usually have lunch ?
5. What do the English mean by "good plain food" ?
6. What kind of meal is five o'clock tea in England?
7. What do the English usually have for dinner?
8. The English are fond of tea, aren't they?
9. What is the traditional dish for Christmas table?
10. What other dishes are popular in England?

Theme 14.American food

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. consumer [kən'sju:mə] — споживач
2. cereal ['siəriəl] — амер. блюдо з круп, злаків (напр., вівсяна каша, пластівці)
3. virtually ['vɜ:tjuəli] — фактично, по суті, насправді
4. array [ə'rei] — безліч, сила-силенна, велика кількість, сукупність
5. proliferation [prəʊ,lɪfə'reɪʃ(ə)n] — поширення, розповсюдження; кількісне
6. зростання convenience [ken'vi:njəns] — зручність
7. dairy ['deəri] products — молочні продукти
8. to expand [ɪks'pænd] — розширювати(ся); збільшувати(ся) в обсязі, в розмірах

II. Прочитайте та перекажіть зміст прочитаного тексту.

AMERICAN FOOD

Americans have a wider assortment of foods to choose from than consumers in any other country. Meats, fish, fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals from various parts of the nation are available throughout the country during any season of the year. Frequently, the problem for the consumer is not the lack of variety of brands of food, but rather too wide assortment from which one must choose. In addition, the consumer can choose from foods that are fresh, frozen, canned and cooked or uncooked. Currently, virtually all food stores have available a wide array of frozen foods especially prepared to be heated or cooked in a microwave oven.

The microwave oven has revolutionized the home preparation of meals. It, along with the supermarket, where virtually any kind of foods are available, make the preparation of food the most time-efficient in the world. A family can make only one trip a week to the supermarket to purchase its food needs for an entire week. Americans have access to computer-based shopping enabling them to make their buying decisions at home and picking up their purchases at the store or having them delivered to their homes.

Since the 1950s fast-food and take-away restaurants have had a phenomenal proliferation, first in the US, and more recently throughout the world. The first fast-food chains like McDonalds, Burger King, Arby's and Wendy's which offer sandwiches, hamburgers, French-fried potatoes, hot dogs, pizzas, pancakes, chili and fried chicken, have been joined by other chains some of which offer Mexican, Chinese and other ethnic foods. The cost of the food in such restaurants is frequently cheaper than if one were to prepare similar food in one's kitchen. Consequently, an entire family may frequently go to eat at fast food places for convenience and economy.

A more recent development in the American food industry has been the demand for healthier foods. The food industry has made available a wide variety of low-fat dairy and meat products. Even low fat cheeses and ice creams are being produced. Vegetable, fruit and cereal consumption are increasing. A second demand is for foods grown and produced free of fertilizers, pesticides' and herbicides. This has led to the development of an "organic food" industry. Of course, the cost of organic foods is substantially higher. The market for organic food has nevertheless been expanding.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. What problem do American consumers face when buying food?

2. How often does a family visit a supermarket to purchase its food for a week?
3. What will enable Americans to make their buying decisions right at home?
4. What is the secret of success of fast-food and take-away restaurants?
5. What is a more recent development in the American food industry?

Theme 15. To smoke or not to smoke

I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. for certain [sə:tn] — напевно; точно, безумовно
2. effect [ɪ'fekt] — дія, вплив
3. to absorb [əb'sɔ:b] — усмоктувати, убирати; абсорбувати; поглинати
4. heavy smoker ['hevi 'sməukə] — запеклий курець
5. visible harm ['vɪzəbl ha:m] — помітна шкода
6. long-range [lɒŋ'reɪndʒ] effect — довгостроковий ефект
7. to attribute ['ætrɪbjua] — пояснювати (чимсь); приписувати (to — до чогось)
8. to cause [kɔ:z] — викликати, бути причиною, спричиняти
9. to establish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] — установлювати; з'ясовувати
10. disease [dɪ'zi:z] — хвороба, захворювання
11. to increase [ɪn'kri:s] — зростати, збільшувати(ся); рости
12. to deal [di:l] with — мати справу з кимсь, обговорювати щось
13. to admit [əd'mɪt] — припускати, визнавати

14. ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] — сумнівний;
невизначний, неясний; неоднозначний
15. confusion [kən'fju:z(ə)n] — плутанина
16. controversy ['kɒntɹəvə:si] — дискусія,
полеміка
17. results obtained [rɪ'zʌlts əb'teɪnd] — отримані
результати
18. conclusive [kən'klu:sɪv] — заключний;
вирішальний; переконливий
19. to give it up — кинути (звичку)
20. to make an attempt [ə'tempt] — робити спробу
21. to succeed [sək'si:d] — досягти мети, мати
успіх

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE?

The problem of smoking is much under discussion. Some people smoke, some don't. At present little is known for certain about the tobacco effect on the human organism. The amount of nicotine absorbed by a heavy smoker per day is capable of killing a horse. Yet it does no visible harm to the smoker. At least no immediate harm.

As to long-range effects much of what is attributed to tobacco can be caused by different factors. Quite a number of studies are carried on in order to establish cause-effect relationship between smoking and some dangerous diseases. The number of theories advanced is increasing, but the many papers dealing with the problem have to admit that most evidence is ambiguous and that there is a little confusion and a lot of controversy concerning the results obtained.

However, the little evidence that is conclusive makes all doctors say that the practice is harmful.

Most of those smoking wish to give it up, and it is a matter of record that a great-many heavy smokers often make several attempts give up... either smoking or the attempts. So only few succeed. And those few say that they have felt so much better ever since.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. What do you know about the tobacco effect on the human organism?
2. What is the cause-effect relationship between smoking and some dangerous diseases?
3. What does one require to give up smoking?
4. What do those people who gave up smoking say?
5. What is your opinion: to smoke or not to smoke? Why do you think so?

Theme 16. Shopping.

I. Прочитайте текст і твердження до нього. Вірні твердження позначте знаком «+», а помилкові – знаком «-».

Department stores

We all visit different kinds of stores. But all of them are for the same purpose – to supply the customers with the right goods, at the right place, and the right time. Traditional big department stores are built in almost each big city in the world, and sometimes the biggest department stores take up a whole city block. They sell everything from a pin to ship.

The other kind of store is a variety chain store. Some of them offer good quality goods at reasonable prices.

Department stores offer more elaborate facilities for the customer's convenience and comfort than other shops.

1. Different kinds of stores are not for the same purpose. ____
2. Almost all cities have got big department stores. ____

3. Some stores take up a whole city block. ____
4. There are no other kinds of shops in the cities except department stores. ____
5. The department stores are less convenient for the customers than other kinds or shops. ____

II. Підкресліть слово, яке підходить за змістом.

1. They went a bar because they were (angry, hungry).
2. We were (very, much) angry.
3. In an ordinary restaurant a (shop-assistant, waiter) gives us the (map, menu).
4. We (bought, took) the menu to see what we could (drink, write).
5. How about (some, something) fish and chips?
6. Would you like (some, something) to drink?
7. What do you usually (hate, have) for breakfast?
8. To make our food spicy we put some (pepper, paper) in it.
9. A person who makes meal is a (cook, cooker).
10. The English people have a tradition to have a five o'clock (tea, coffee).

III. Вставте пропущені слова в діалог. На основі даного діалогу складіть власний, використовуючи лексику з теми.

cheque, size, pair, cash desk, pleasure, leather, another, show, try on, pay, fit, large

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: _____ me that _____ of brown _____ shoes, please?

S.: What _____?

C.: Thirty-seven.

S.: Here you are. You can _____ them _____.

C.: Thanks. Oh, these shoes don't _____ me. They are

_____. Can you give me _____ pair?

S.: Would you like to try this pair?

C.: With _____. Oh, they fit me well. Where can I _____ for the shoes?

S.: At the _____. And bring me the _____, please.

C.: All right

IV. Вставте пропущені слова.

buy, grocer's, called, departments, important, stores, baker's, vegetables, clothes, market, greengrocer's, food, goods, butcher's

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SHOPS

Shops are very _____ in our life. We _____ our food, _____, and other _____. We buy bread at the _____. We buy tea, coffee, butter, cheese, and other _____ at the _____. We buy fruit and _____ at the _____ or at the _____. The shop where we buy meat is called the _____. There are large shops with many _____ where we can buy almost everything we want. These shops are _____ department _____ or just supermarkets.

Вставте пропущені слова.

Cheese, guest, apologized, rattrap, came back, plate, mouth, apple-pie, piece, smiled, found

HOSPITALITY

Once upon a time a guest came to one house. A hostess _____ to her unexpected _____ for serving the _____ without _____. Her son left the room and _____ with a _____ of cheese. He laid it on the guest's _____, and the man, who was hungry as a hunter, _____ and put the cheese into his _____. Then he

remarked that the boy had better eyes than his mother and asked where he had _____ it. The boy replied: "In the _____".

V. Поставте дієслова у відповідну форму.

1. I _____ two loaves of bread every day. (to buy)
2. Yesterday my Mum _____ me to _____ some sweets for dinner. (to ask, to buy)
3. Where _____ I _____ some cheese? (can, to buy)
4. I _____ to the market in an hour. (to go)
5. My family usually _____ food at the supermarket. (to buy)
6. How much _____ these apples? (to be)
7. How much _____ is this cheese? (to be)
- _____ you _____ any sugar? (to buy)
- No, I haven't. We _____ some. (get)
8. I _____ never _____ anything at this shop. (to buy)
9. The food _____ the most expensive here. (to be)
10. Shopping _____ always _____ been very important in our life, hasn't it? (to be)
11. You usually _____ fruit at the market, don't you? (to buy)
12. They _____ shopping now. (to do)
13. What goods _____ the customers' _____ at the department store? (can, to get) at the department store? (can, to get)
14. Last week I _____ this coat. (to buy)
15. On Monday, when they _____ her at the department, she _____ a pair of shoes. (to see, to try on)
16. She _____ yesterday that she _____ the bag last Sunday. (to say, to buy)
17. What size of coats _____ she _____ last year? (to wear)
18. What size of coat _____ she _____ last year? (to wear)
19. I _____ cooking. (to like)
20. My sister _____ cooking. (to like)

21. Could you _____ me a little bit later, I _____ coffee at the moment. (to phone, to make)
22. You like cooking, _____ you?
23. Yesterday morning when she _____ into the dining room all the family _____ tea. (to come, to have)
24. Who usually _____ your coffee in the morning? (to make)
25. By this noon I _____ lunch for my family. (to make)
26. Tomorrow morning I _____ my usual cup of black coffee. (to have)
27. A beefsteak with fried potatoes _____ not healthy food. (to be)
28. We _____ very hungry last evening. (to be)

Theme 17. Contract

I. Ознайомтеся з лексикою до теми.

1. To sign the contract	Підписати контракт
2. To conclude a contract	Укласти контракт
3. To break a contract	Порушити контракт
4. To cancel a contract	Розірвати контракт
5. To supply	Постачати
6. A clause of the contract	Положення контракту
7. Subject of the contract	Предмет контракту
8. Parties to the contract	Сторони, що підписали контракт
9. To list	Перераховувати (зазначати)
10. Appendix	Додаток
11. An integral part of the contract	Невід'ємна частина контракту
12. Total value of the contract	Загальна сума контракту
13. Packing	Упаковка
14. Marking	Маркування

15. To load into/ onto	Завантажувати в...
16. To unload, to discharge	Розвантажувати
17. Loading on board a ship	Завантаження на борт корабля
18. Purpose	Мета
19. Equipment specification	Специфікація на обладнання
20. Delivery date ,time of delivery	Дата постачання
21. Bill of Lading (dirty, clean)	Коносамент(накладна при морських перевезеннях (брудний, чистий)
22. Waybill	Транспортна накладна
23. Consignor (shipper)	Відправник вантажу
24. Consignee	Одержувач вантажу
25. To issue	Видавати
26. Destination	Місце призначення
27. Terms of payment	Умови платежу
28. Valid	Дійсний (що має юридичну силу)
29. Rate	Норма, ставка, пропорція
30. At the rate of	У розмірі...
31. To effect payment	Здійснити платіж
32. To ship	1)завантажувати на корабель, 2) перевозити, відправляти будь-яким видом транспорту
33. Certificate of Quality	сертифікат якості
34. Certificate of Origin	сертифікат походження
35. Packing List	упаковочний аркуш
36. Insurance Policy	страховий поліс
37. Item	пункт, параграф
38. Defective	дефектний, пошкоджений
39. Storage	зберігання
40. Length	довжина
41. Width	ширина
42. Height	висота
43. Notification	повідомлення
44. Vessel	судно (в т.ч. літак)
45. To cover expenses for	покривати витрати на ...

46. Under the contract	згідно контракту
47. Dispatch (to dispatch)	відправлення, відвантаження
48. In time, in due time	вчасно
49. Penalty	пеня, штраф
50. To exceed	перевищувати
51. Liabilities (obligations, commitment) under the contract	зобов'язання згідно контракту
52. To be able (to be unable)	бути у змозі (не могли)
53. To fulfil one's obligations	виконати свої зобов'язання
54. To settle a dispute	врегулювати спірні питання
55. To permit	дозволяти
56. To substitute	замінити
57. Amendment	поправка
58. Supplement	додаток
59. Authorized representatives	уповноважені представники
60. To consider null and void	вважати таким, що не має сили
61. To be responsible for...	відповідати за ...
62. damage	шкода, пошкодження, збиток

II. Перекладіть контракт:

Contract

Lucia, Bacardia

June 6, 2001

Basic Machinery Inc., Lucia, Bacardia, hereinafter referred to as "the Seller", of the one part, and Solaro Industries of Djakarta, Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as "the Buyer", of the other part, have concluded the present Contract for the following:

1. Subject of the Contract.

1.1. The Seller has sold and the Buyer has bought the machinery as listed in Appendix 1, being an integral part of this Contract.

2. Total Value of the Contract.

2.1. The Total Value of the Contract includes:

Machinery + documentation	\$20000,000
Installation, putting into operation, and training personnel	\$250,000
Spare parts	\$500,000
Shipment	\$50,000
Discount	\$60,000
Total Contract Value	\$20740,000

3. Time of Delivery.

3.1. The machinery listed in Appendix 1 is to be delivered within four (4) months from the date of payment specified in Clause 4.1. of this contract.

3.2. The delivery date is understood to be the date of the clean Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.

4. Terms of Payment.

4.1. Within forty five (45) days from the date of signing this Contract, the Buyer is to make a wire transfer of one hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value to the account of the Seller at the Bank of Lucia, Lucia, Bacardia.

4.2. Wire transfer payment at the rate of hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value is to be effected in US dollars against the following documents:

4.2.1. Original Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.

4.2.2. Shipping specification.

4.2.3. Certificate of Quality.

4.2.4. Insurance policy.

5. Guarantee of Quality.

5.1..The guarantee period is 18 month from the date of putting the machinery into operation, this date specified in an appropriate Act signed by representatives of the Parties to the present Contract.

5.2..If the machinery proves to be faulty within the Guarantee period, the Seller must replace it at his expense, as well as deliver the replaced machinery or parts to the Buyer.

6. Terms of Shipment.

6.1. The machinery is to be shipped by sea in containers packed and marked as specified in Appendix 2 of this Contract.

6.2. The Buyer is to be informed by the Seller regarding the date of shipment, the Bill of Lading number, number and weight of containers, the vessel name. Notification is to be done by fax within twenty-four (24) hours after shipment.

7. Insurance.

7.1. Insurance policy is to be provided by the Seller who covers the insurance expenses from the moment the machinery under this contract is dispatched until the moment it is delivered to the Buyer at the port of destination.

8. Sanctions.

8.1. In the event of delay in delivery of the machinery, the Seller is to pay the Buyer a penalty at the rate of 3% of the total contract value for every five (5) days of delay.

8.2. The delay of less than five days entails no penalty.

9. Force Majeure.

9.1. The Parties are released from their responsibility for partial or complete non-execution of their liabilities under the Contract should this non-execution be caused by force majeure circumstances, including: fire, flood, earthquake, war, strike, catastrophe at sea, and not limited to these circumstances if they had a direct damaging effect on the execution of the present Contract.

9.2. The Party unable to fulfill its obligations under the present Contract is to inform the other Party within one week (7 days) of the beginning of force majeure circumstances.

10. Arbitration.

10.1. The Seller and the Buyer will do everything in their power to settle any disputes or differences which may arise out of the present Contract.

10.2. If the parties do not come to an agreement, all disputes and differences will be submitted to arbitration in Helsinki, Finland, in accordance with the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce in Helsinki and applying the laws of Finland.

11. Other Terms.

11.1. Any changes, amendments, and supplements to the conditions of this . Contract are valid only if set forth in a written document signed by author -ized representatives of both Parties to this Contract.

11.2. The Contract becomes effective and comes into full force from the date of its signing.

Theme 18. Making up dialogues.

I. Нижче ви знайдете контракт, який був укладений віце-президентом фірми по виготовленню іграшок та універмагом щодо постачання іграшок. Прочитайте інформацію та складіть діалог з вісьми питань та вісьми відповідей, який відбувся між віце-президентом та виконуючим директором. Останній хоче прояснити деталі контракту.

Total Contract Value: \$450,000.

Time of Delivery: One week after payment.

Terms of payment: One month after signing the contract by a wire transfer of 100% of total contract value to the Seller's bank account.

Insurance: Provided by the Seller and covers the insurance expenses from the moment the goods are dispatched until they are delivered at the department store

Sanctions: 1% of the total contract value for every day of delay after the fixed time of delivery.

Arbitration: In Lucia, Bacardia in accordance with the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce in Lucia and applying the laws of Bacardia

II. Перекладіть речення на англійську:

1. Контракт повинен бути укладений і підписаний наступного тижня.
2. Яка загальна сума контракту і умови оплати?
3. Ваш коносамент є недійсний, тому ми не можемо відвантажити цю партію товару.
4. Покажіть, будь ласка, транспортну накладну на цю партію товару.
5. Ми зацікавлені в невеликих партіях товару, які будуть поставлені протягом 30 днів з моменту оплати.
6. Контракт вважається дійсним з моменту його підписання.
7. Покажіть, будь ласка, сертифікат якості, сертифікат походження та страховий поліс на цю партію товару.
8. Хто оплачує транспортні витрати та страхування товарів, які щойно були відвантажені.
9. Ми зацікавлені в найкоротших строках постачання.
10. Клієнт оплачує страховку, а також витрати на транспорт, упаковку.

Theme 19. Forms of payment

I. Інформаційні матеріали теми

1. **to pay**- on demand - платити за першою вимогою
at sight - по наданню док-в (на пред'явника)
to order -за вимогою\наказом
2. payable-що підлягає сплаті
3. payment - платіж
4. part-payment - частковий платіж
5. payment in advance (prepayment) - попередня оплата
6. **price** - ціна
asking – перша
reasonable- розумна ціна
acceptable - прийнятна ціна
quoted- призначна ціна
cut- із значною знижкою
best- найнижча \ найвища
final- кінцева
7. to be inclined to =to intend - мати наміри
8. to assure - завіряти, запевняти
9. To let smb down. - підвести
10. In the circumstances = under the circumstances - за даних обставин
11. Long-term relations - довготермінові стосунки
12. To take risks = to run a risk - ризикувати
13. To trust - довіряти, давати в кредит
14. Trustee - опікун
15. System of payment = mode of payment = manner of payment - спосіб платежу
16. To sum it up - підсумувати
17. Go ahead = come on - продовжуйте
18. Settlement of the account - сплата рахунку
19. Outstanding amount (sum) - заборгована сума

20. Valid - чинний (що має законну силу)
21. Banker's transfer банківський переказ
22. Remainder - залишок
23. Packing List (sheet) - пакувальний лист
24. Certificate of Origin - сертифікат походження
25. Certificate of Quality - сертифікат якості
26. Insurance Policy Certificate - страховий поліс
27. Promissory Note - простий вексель
28. Bearer of a bill - пред'явник векселя
29. Holder of a bill - власник векселя
30. To be in close touch - бути в тісному контакті
31. To get in touch with - зв'язатися з...
32. ATM - банкомат
33. Rate of exchange - курс обміну
34. Profit - прибуток
35. Letter of Credit - акредитив

II. Платіж як важлива ланка зовнішньоторгової операції. Ознайомтесь з інформацією.

Акредитив

L/G Letter of Credit L/G — акредитив, що оплачується при пред'явленні;
(irrevocable) L/G — відзивний (безвідзивний); paid L/G — грошовий; comercial L/G — товарний; confirmed L/G — підтверджений;

Акредитив — найважливіший документ зовнішньої торгівлі; він є формою оплати як для покупця, так і для продавця. Першому він потрібен для повної впевненості в оплаті товару. Акредитив, таким чином, є гарантією оплати.

Звичайно, переказ коштів з одного банку другому здійснюється телеграфом чи за допомогою телекса. Банк, який відправив акредитив (банк-імпортер), має назву банк-емітент, банк-експортер називається виконуючим банком.

Покупець звертається у свій банк з проханням відкрити акредитив, бо він замовив товари, а продавець прислав рахунок-фактуру, де зазначені подробиці вартості товарів. Акредитив на користь продавця відправляється на суму, що дорівнює вартості товарів. Покупець відсилає спеціальний заповнений бланк у свій банк з проханням відкрити цей акредитив в країні продавця. Виконуючий банк (філія банку) повідомляє імпортера про відкриття на його користь акредитиву і про його умови. Як тільки імпортер виконає всі вимоги (наприклад, подасть документи про відправку, дасть страхове свідоцтво та інше), він може отримати суму з акредитиву. Одержана виконуючим банком документація буде відіслана банку-емітенту, а потім передана імпортеру.

В інтересах продавця домогтися відкрити безвідзивний акредитив, оскільки у цьому випадку покупець вже не може змінити своє рішення і припинити виплату грошей. Коли банк-агент приймає на себе обов'язки по виплаті—акредитив підтверджується. Дуже часто банк приймає від продавця вексель (тратту — див. далі). Продавцю завжди треба виставляти тратту, поки акредитив діє. Якщо цього не зробити, акредитив може стати простроченим і гроші отримати буде неможливо. На схемі показано, як здійснюється цей обмін документами між імпортером, експортером та їх банками.

III. Перекладіть текст рідною мовою:

Letters of Credit

Bruce Stevens of Harbour Imports Pty, Melbourne, Australia, wanted to pay Peter Weaver of Clothco Ltd, Manchester, UK, for some cloth. Bruce wrote to his bank on a special form and asked them to open an irrevocable documentary credit. This is a Letter of Credit from Bruce's bank guaranteeing payment in Britain at a later date. If it is irrevocable, it cannot be cancelled. Neither Bruce nor his bank can change their minds and refuse to pay. Peter's bank knows Bruce's bank very well and they

know they will receive the money, so they confirmed the Letter of Credit. This means that they guaranteed to pay the money so Peter was sure he would be paid. However a Letter of Credit is not negotiable, so Peter had to wait until the Letter of Credit was paid before he received his money.

IV. Дайте короткі відповіді на питання до тексту:

- 1 Was Peter paid immediately for the cloth?
- 2 Who applies for a L/C, the importer or the exporter?
- 3 Who issues a L/C?
- 4 If a L/C is not irrevocable, who might not pay?
- 5 If a L/C is not confirmed, who might not pay?
- 6 Can you discount a L/C?
- 7 Do you think an exporter would rather be paid by B/E D/P or by L/C?
- 8 How many reasons can you think of why importers or banks might not pay a B/E or an unconfirmed revocable L/C?.

Theme 20. Grammar Revision: The Perfect Tenses

I. Повторіть часи групи Perfect(інформацію можна знайти в граматичному довіднику, що додається до підручника). Перекладіть речення,що подані нижче.

1. He **has never been** to Paris.
2. I **have tried** to get in touch with Mr. Steiner many times today. But he is away.
3. By the end of the meeting all the questions **have been settled**.
4. The secretary said that she **had** already **sent** the fax to their partners.
5. He felt guilty because he **hadn't done** his work properly.
6. I **shall have finished** my research by the end of the academic year.

II. Перекладіть кожне речення в двох варіантах, використовуючи the Past Indefinite and the Present Perfect Tenses. Поясніть різницю між реченнями:

Ми знайшли можливого покупця. Ми провели випробування ваших зразків. Ми обговорили всі необхідні питання.. Ціни дещо збільшилися. Ми переказали потрібну суму на ваш рахунок. Вони відкрили рахунок в цьому банку.

III. Оберіть правильну видо-часову форму для дієслова в дужках:

1. I (never/be) to London.
2. He (already/see) this film.
3. I know Moscow. I (live) here all my life.
4. I (read) "War and peace".
5. Where is Ann? - She (just/go) out.
6. We live in this house- We (live) here for ten years.
7. She (not/tell) you the whole story, has she?
8. ... you (ever/be) to new York?

IV. Поставте дієслова в дужках у Future Perfect:

1. I (finish) to type the letter by the time you come back.
2. He (not write) the report by 5 o'clock.
3. The plant (fulfill) its yearly plan of production by the 10th of December.
4. By this time next year, you (come back) from England, won't you?
5. I (finish) reading this book by tomorrow.

V. Вирішіть, яка з подій відбулася раніше за іншу, та переписіть речення за зразком:

GLM sent the invoice. GLM sent the goods.

GLM sent the invoice after they had sent the goods.

- 1 .BOS received the order. BOS sent the goods.
2. BOS sent the statement. Transworld received the goods.
- 3.Ann received the goods. Anne paid the pro-forma invoice.
- 4.Mr Black received the goods by air. Mr Black sent an order.
- 5.Transworld received the statement. Transworld paid BOS.
- 6.Kevin received the order. Kevin made out the Bill of Lading.

Theme 21. Claims and complaints.

I. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст рідною мовою:

TST Systems has received a fax-message from Kyiv. It says that they want TST Systems to make some amendments to the list of equipment to be delivered. They have made more precise calculations and found out that they have to change some items in Appendix 1.They want TST Systems to exclude part of the items, namely 2.6, 2.8, 3.9 and 5.7 and to add some items from Catalogue D 26\17 instead. This will involve a chain of complications : first, the Total Contract Value will be changed; second, a new list of equipment will have to be written and approved.

Mr Cartwright seems disappointed but he understands that people often come across different changes in business : to decline or to withdraw an order, to break a contract and so on...Besides, TST Systems always complies with the wishes of its clients and does its best to achieve consensus. So Mr Cartwright telephones Mr Watson who is responsible for the contacts with Eastern countries and informs him that their Ukrainian partners would like to change some items on the list of equipment so they need to make appropriate amendments to the Contract.

II. Спираючись на текст, знайдіть англійські еквіваленти речень:

1. Прошу повідомити наших клієнтів про зміни у замовленні по факсу.
2. Зміни у контракті чітко визначені у додатку до контракту № 2.
- 3.Новий перелік обладнання було обговорено і затверджено
- 4.Не хвилюйтеся. Ми не будемо відкликати наше замовлення.
- 5.Якщо вам не сподобаються деякі пункти контракту, ми готові внести деякі зміни.
- 6.Ви порушили умови контракту. – Дуже прошу мене вибачити.

Врегулювання претензій клієнтів

As Compact is not a large company, one of the functions of the Marketing Department is to sort out problems with customers. These problems are often the result of delivery delays or faulty products. Now that Hilary Beacham is familiar with Compact's product range, she often has to deal with the problems of dissatisfied customers and clients.

III .Прочитайте розмову між Хіларі Бічем та Полом Крауном і назвіть причину скарг Крауна:

- Hilary Beacham. Good morning.
- Could I speak to Alice Everett, please?
- Who's calling?
- My name is Paul Crown.
- And your company, Mr Crown?
- The company is Semantix.
- Sorry, could you spell that for me, please?
- Yes, that's S-E-M-A-N-T-I-X.
- Well, Mr Crown, I'm afraid Mrs Everett is away on business until next week. Perhaps I can help.
- Well, you can certainly make a note of my complaints.
- Could you explain the problem?

-Some time ago Mrs Everett suggested a link up between our two companies. At that stage I said I would like to see your product range.

-Yes.

-We arranged for one of your reps to visit me last week, but he did not turn up. I was naturally very annoyed.

-Yes, I understand. I'm very sorry to hear that. I'm sure there's a very simple reason for the misunderstanding.

-Unfortunately, Mrs ...?

-Beacham.

-There's more to come. When your rep had not shown by 4.30, I telephoned your office to find out what had happened.

-Yes.

-And the secretary I spoke to was extremely rude to me. Again I was naturally very annoyed.

-I understand. Did you get her name?

- Unfortunately not.

-I do apologize, and I will try to find out who you spoke to and take appropriate action.

-Anyway, the reason I phoned her was to ask her to tell the rep to contact me and explain why he hadn't shown up. All I wanted was an explanation. Now that was over a week ago, and I've heard nothing.

-Well, Mr Crown, I'm extremely sorry to hear about your complaints. I can assure you that I will look into all of them immediately, and will get back to you as soon as I have found exactly what has happened. In the meantime, please accept my apologies.

-In that case, I will expect a call either from you or from the rep.

-Indeed.

-Goodbye.

-Goodbye.

**IV.Хіларі Бічем вибачилася перед Полем Крауном.
Вона використала такі вирази:**

Routine apologies

Sorry, could you spell that for me, please?

I'm afraid Mrs Everett is away on business until next week.

Stronger apologies

I'm very/extremely sorry to hear that.

I do apologize.

Please accept my apologies.

To apologize in writing we use similar expressions:

We were (very/extremely/most) sorry to hear about the problem. We regret that this problem has happened. We apologize for the problem that has arisen.

V. Підберіть пари претензій та вибачень:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) My name is Crabtree | a. I do apologize on his behalf |
| 2) He was extremely rude | b. Please accept my apologies |
| 3) Four items were damaged | c Sorry, could you repeat that please? |
| 4) The delivery was late at the moment | d. I'm afraid she's not available |
| 5) Your rep did not call behaviuor | e. I do apologize for his |
| 6) Mrs Blythe, please error made by our | f. I am extremely sorry for the |
| | accounts department |
| 7) We were surprised to damaged items | g. We are sorry about the |
| receive an invoice as the goods have been returned | |
| 8) Your cheque has been I | h. We regret the delay, but it is |
| returned to us by our bank | due to circumstances beyond our control |

Theme 22. The visit of the foreign partner.

I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

<p>It'll take us about half an hour to get there. Excuse me... I'm sorry Let me introduce myself Let me introduce you to... Let me introduce ... to you. I'd like you to meet Mr... Glad to meet you.- So am I. Would you like something to drink? By the way... That's why... First of all... I have an appointment with... Come this way, please. Welcome to... Did you enjoy your trip? How do you do!- How do you do! Is this your first visit to... How do you like the city?</p>	<p>Це візьме в нас приблизно півгодини, щоб дістатися туди. Вибачте. Пробачте (співчуюю). Дозвольте представитись. Дозвольте представити Вас ... Дозвольте представити ... Вам. Я б хотів, щоб Ви познайомилися з. Радий познайомитися. –Я теж. Не хотіли б Ви чогось випити? Доречі. Ось чому Перш за все У мене призначена ділова зустріч з Проходьте сюди, будь ласка. Радий бачити Вас у... Як Ви доїхали? Здрастуйте!- Здрастуйте! Ви тут вперше? Як Вам подобається місто?</p>
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1. a destination – місце призначення
2. a time – table(Brit.) - (schedule =Am.) – розклад
3. a flight No. – рейс номер
4. time of arrival – час прибуття
5. time of departure – час відправлення
6. a delay – затримка
7. a ticket office(Brit.) – (booking office =Am.) – білетна каса

8. a one – way ticket (Brit.)–(single ticket =Am.) – квиток в один кінець
9. a return ticket(Brit.) – (round trip ticket =Am.) – квиток в обидва кінці
10. a non – stop (direct) flight – прямий рейс
11. a gate – вихід до літака
12. to check in - зареєструватись
13. to check - in – desk – стіл реєстрацій
14. a luggage – (baggage =Am.) - багаж
15. a luggage collection point (reclaim) – видача багажу
16. to land – приземлятися
17. to cancel the flight – відмінити рейс
18. an extra flight – додатковий рейс
19. a safety belt – ремінь безпеки
20. to fasten – пристебнутися
21. an arrival hall – зал прибуття
22. a departure lounge – зал відправлення
23. a suitcase – валіза
24. a hand luggage – ручна валіза
25. to meet smb. – зустрічати когось, знайомитись
26. to be airsick – погано почувати себе у літаку
27. to wait for smb. – чекати на когось
28. to introduce smb to smb – представляти когось комусь
29. to be interested in – бути зацікавленим у ...
30. equipment – обладнання
31. to have an appointment with smb.– мати ділову зустріч з кимось
32. to seek smb. (smth.) –
33. (syn.) – to look for smb/smith. – шукати когось
34. to be at smb's disposal – бути в чиємусь розпорядженні
35. a trip – подорож
36. outside – на вулиці
37. to remind – нагадувати
38. to discuss – обговорювати
39. details – деталі

40. an agreement – угода
41. first impressions – перші враження
42. to get down to – переходити до ...
43. to extend – розширяти
44. to provide – постачати, забезпечувати, впроваджувати
45. advanced technology – передові технології
46. to find out – дізнаватися
47. to reduce prices – знижувати ціни
48. to improve – покращувати, вдосконалювати
49. performance – техн. характеристики
50. to adapt – пристосовуватись
51. requirements – вимоги, потреби
52. a lawyer – юрист
53. to deal with – мати справу з
54. the main principles – основні положення
55. a project – проект
56. a staff / a personnel – штат, персонал
57. to reserve / to book – замовляти, резервувати
58. to be tired – бути втомленим
59. to manage – справлятися, управляти

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст рідною мовою:

John Cartwright, a Sales Manager for a British company, has just arrived at Borispol Airport from London. He is visiting an Ukrainian company TST Systems. He is met by Volodymyr Ivanov, Export –Import Manager for TST Systems, at the airport and taken to the company's office which is in the centre of the city.

Director General of TST Systems is going to discuss with Mr. Cartwright the details of their future agreement. At the office the stuff of the company are introduced to Mr. Cartwright. He is also offered a cup of black coffee. TST Systems is interested in the equipment produced by the English company because it provides advanced technology and efficient service.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is John Cartwright?
2. Where has he just arrived?
3. Whom is he met by at Borispol Airport?
4. What is Volodymyr Ivanov?
5. What is John Cartwright doing in Ukraine?
6. What is TST Systems interested in?
7. Why is TST Systems interested in the equipment produced by the English company?

Theme 23. Business trip.

I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. To reserve (to book) – замовляти
2. To find out – дізнаватись
3. To ring smb back – передзвонити
4. Railway station – залізничний вокзал
5. Available – доступний
6. To check – перевіряти
7. To be in – бути на місці
8. To be out – вийти
9. To accept smb proposal – прийняти чиюсь пропозицію
10. To be in (on) time – встигнути
11. Can I help you? – чи можу я вам допомогти
12. I'd like to speak to Mr. White, please. – я б хотів поговорити з містером Вайтом
13. Wait a minute, please – зачекайте хвилинку
14. To travel by air – подорожувати літаком
15. If its not too much trouble – якщо Вам не важко
16. Have a good trip – щасливої дороги
17. Single (double) room – одномісний \двомісний номер
18. Available – є в наявності
19. Seats available – вільні місця
20. Open – date ticket – білет з відкритою датою
21. How much is it? – скільки це коштує

22. To pay cash –платити готівкою
23. to dial the number – дзвонити, набирати номер
24. Code – код
25. I have pleasure in informing you – мені приємно
повідомити вам
26. to catch (a train, a bus)–встигнути на поїзд , автобус
27. to reserve (to book a room) –замовляти резервувати
номер
28. a single ticket, one-way ticket – квиток в один кінець
29. What is your name, sir? – Як Вас звати?
30. What time is the flight due to depart? О котрій годині
відправляється рейс?
31. It leaves at ... -він відправляється о...
32. To check in –зареєструватися
33. How do I call ...? – як мені подзвонити
34. How much does one (three) minute (-s) cost? –скільки
коштує одна (три) хвилини
35. my number is .. –мій номер
36. I would like to cancel my order –я знімаю замовлення
37. We were disconnected – нас роз’єднали
38. Who is speaking, please? Would you please repeat that?
– Хто біля телефону? Будьте добрі, повторіть.
39. Please speak more loudly. I cannot hear you well. –
Говоріть голосніше. Вас погано чути.
40. Please hand up and call again. –Передзвоніть, будь
ласка.
41. You have the wrong number. – Ви помилилися
номером.
42. Telephone call for you – Вас просять до телефону.
43. Will there be any message? –Що передати?
44. The telephone is out of order.Телефон не працює.
45. I can’t get him on phone. – Я не можу додзвонитися
до нього.
46. Thanks for calling – Дякую за те, що зателефонували

II. Прочитайте і перекладіть тексти:

A) Victor Klimenko, the new Commercial Director of TST Systems, is going to England on business. He is telephoning John Cartwright. Victor is asking John to reserve a room at a hotel. It's a single room with bathroom, for three nights from Wednesday, the 12th of February, to Friday, the 14th of February, inclusive. After that Victor is buying an air ticket to London. It's an open return ticket. The train which Victor is going to take leaves at 8.55 a.m. and arrives in London at 10.30 local time.

Б) At the airport.

Texas Air recently developed a DSS called Gatekeeper to aid gate control managers at Houston and Miami airports. The sophisticated computer aid become necessary as the airline changed from scheduling connecting flights at many different airports to utilising hub operations, whereby many of the airline's flights stop at the central locations of Houston and Miami. With so many Texas Air flights coming into and leaving the same airport, managers had much greater difficulty allocating gates for incoming planes, particularly when incoming flights arrived late or outgoing flights were delayed. Gatekeeper helps managers reallocate gates designations quickly by suggesting configurations that maximise efficient use of the airline's gates.

III. Прочитайте, перекладіть та вивчіть діалоги:

At the Railway Station.

A-Good morning. Can you tell me the times of trains back from Newcastle, please?

B-Afternoon, evening? When do you want to come back?

A-About 5 o'clock this afternoon.

B-About 5 o'clock. Right. Let's have a look. There's a train that leaves at 4.45, and there's another one at 5.25.

A-And what time do they get in?

B-Back at King's Cross at 7.15 and 8.20.

A-Thanks a lot.

At the Hotel.

A-Good evening. Can I help you?

B-Yes, please. Could I have a room for the night?

A-Certainly. A single room or a double?

B-Single, please.

A-Would you like a room with a shower or a bath?

B-A shower. How much is the room?

A-£ 72 for the room and breakfast. Would you like an evening meal?

B-No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay by credit card?

A-Yes, of course. We take Visa and Access. Could you sign the register, please?

B-Yes, sure. Do you want my address, too?

A-No, just a signature. Do you have any luggage?

B-Just this one bag.

A-Here's your key. Your room number is 311. I hope you enjoy your stay.

B-Thanks.

IV. Уявіть, що Вам телефонує Ваш діловий партнер з Англії. Виконайте такі дії:

- запитайте англійською, яку компанію він представляє;
- попросіть в нього пробачення, скажіть, що Ви в цей момент дуже зайняті, і попросіть його передзвонити Вам пізніше;
- запитайте, з якого міста він дзвонить;
- довідайтеся його телефонний номер і код міста, з якого він дзвонить;
- скажіть, що передзвоните йому через дві години.

2.Доповніть діалоги:

1. S. _____

T. Yes, may I speak to Mr John Connors?

S. _____

T. Yes, please tell him that Victor Smurov called.

2. O. He is busy at the moment. Can you ring back later?

P. _____

O. Yes, that's perfect, thank you. Goodbuy.

3. M. _____

N. Yes, who is calling?

M. _____

N. Good morning, Mr Ivanov. What can I do for you?

4. I. _____

J. Just a moment. I'll find out if he is in.

I. _____

J. This is John Smith, from Continental Equipment.

I'd like some information.

V. Складіть діалог, поставивши репліки в логічному порядку:

- Certainly. A single room or a double?

-Just this one bag.

-Yes, sure. Do you want my address too?

-Here's your key. Your room number is 311. I hope you enjoy your stay.

-Single please.

-Good evening. Can I help you?

-A shower. How much is the room?

-Yes, please. Could I have a room for the night?

-No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay by credit card?

--Yes, of course. We take Visa and Access. Could you sign the register, please?

- No. Just a signature. Do you have any luggage?

-Would you like a room with a shower and a bath?

-72 for the room and breakfast. Would you like an evening meal?

-Thanks.

Theme 24. Entertainment and leasure in Great Britain

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст .

Theatre and cinema in Great Britain

The roots of the modern English drama go back into the past. It has always been connected with literary traditions. There have always been dramas, which are based on works of Jane Austen, Gaskell and even Russian novels, such as "War and Peace", "Crime and Punishment". But the English stage of the 20th century has produced theatrical rather than literary drama. Bernard Shaw was one of the first who wrote intellectual drama among his most important plays are "Candida", "Caesar and Cleopatra", "Man and Superman" "Pygmalion" and others.

John Galsworthy is another brilliant representative of the English drama of the 20th century. His serious and emotional plays "The Silver Box", "Justice", "Escape" were the best of their kind and are still popular among the English play-going public. Among modern English playwrights are John Osborn, Robert Bolt, David Storey, Edmund Bond and others.

There are many good theatres in Great Britain. Some of them are situated even in provincial cities and towns. But London is the theatrical centre. There are about more than 50 theatres in the West End and in the suburbs of the city. Outside London a few large towns have theatres, in which plays before opening in London are performed. The most famous theatres in London are the National Theatre, Royal Court Theatre and Mermaid Theatre, which put on modern plays. There is the National Youth Theatre. All its members are young people. It produces plays at home and abroad during the summer. Albert Hall in London is world-famous for its concerts. Among the first-class orchestras are BBC Symphony and London Symphony. One of

the most famous ballet companies is the Royal Ballet. Many of British professional companies perform in London and sometimes in other British towns and all over the world.

Cinema has been popular in Britain since 1930, when the first cinema was built. At that time cinemas were the most impressive of all buildings in the streets of many towns. Many of the first films were imported from America. Some films were shot in Britain but often with American money. Nowadays British cinematography produces films, TV plays, serials and documentaries. But young talented film writers, actors and producers unite their efforts to produce really good British films, like "Room at the Top", "Look Back in Anger"

"Crime and Punishment" — «Злочин і покарання»

"Pygmalion" — «Пігмаліон»

a representative — представник

Cinematography — кінематографія

a documentary — документальний фільм

**II. Складіть діалоги на тему «У кінотеатрі»,
використовуючи наступні**

слова та словосполучення.

Англійська	Українська
We want to go to the cinema	Ми хочемо в кіно
A good film is playing today	Сьогодні іде гарний фільм

The film is brand new	Цей фільм новий
Where is the cash register?	Де каса?
Are seats still available?	Ще є вільні місця?
How much are the admission tickets?	Скільки коштують вхідні білети?
When does the show begin?	Коли починається сеанс?
How long is the film?	Як довго йде цей фільм?
Can one reserve tickets?	Можна забронювати білети?
I want to sit at the back	Я хотів би / хотіла б сидіти ззаду
I want to sit at the front	Я хотів би сидіти спереду
I want to sit in the middle	Я хотів би сидіти посередині
The film was exciting	Фільм був захоплюючий
The film was not boring	Фільм був не нудний

But the book on which the film was based was better	Але книга за фільмом була краща
How was the music?	Музика була хороша?
How were the actors?	Як щодо акторів?
Were there English subtitles?	Там були англійські субтитри?

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. Are you a great cinema-goer?
2. What films do you give preference to?
3. Why have cinema attendances declined sharply?
4. What are cartoons especially popular with ?
5. What is the last film you saw about?

Unit III.

Professionally - oriented course. Agriculture and Agronomy.

Theme 25. Agriculture its origin and development.

I. VOCABULARY

1. agriculture — сільське господарство
2. to supply — забезпечувати
3. equipment — обладнання
4. to fertilize — удобрювати
5. fertilizer — добриво
6. resource — ресурси
7. to cultivate — вирощувати
8. cultivation — вирощування
9. branch — галузь
10. breeding — розведення
11. grain crops — зернові культури
12. wheat — пшениця
13. rye — жито
14. oats -овес
15. barley — ячмінь
16. sugar beets — цукрові буряки
17. flax — льон
18. hops — хміль
19. hemp — конопля
20. sunflower — соняшник
21. to plough — орати
22. plough — плуг
23. to harrow — боронувати
24. harrow — борона
25. to mow — косити

- 26. to thresh — молотити
- 27. spring crops — ярі культури
- 28. winter crops — озимі культури
- 29. technical crops -технічні культури
- 30. to sow — сіяти

II. TEXT

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN UKRAINE

The agriculture is one of the most important branches of the national economy. The majority of the rural population works in agriculture. The development of agriculture depends upon the industrial level of the country. The industry supplies the agricultural equipment, chemical fertilizers and other necessary materials.

Agriculture uses the achievements of several sciences, especially those of botany, zoology and chemistry. Those achievements depend also upon the human talent and various circumstances which influence on the agricultural production. That's why the agriculture has a character of some art. It has become a branch of the national economy which needs some resources, for instance, the chemical fertilizers and agricultural machines. It also needs some natural fertilizers and natural resources which are given us by nature. The plant cultivation and the animal breeding are the main branches of agriculture. Wheat, rye, oats and barley belong to the cereals. They are main resources of the nourishment. The grain crops cultivation consists of plowing, sowing and harvesting. Agriculture supplies the technical crops: sugar beets, flax, hops, hemp and sunflower. The field work starts in spring and is over in autumn. In spring one ploughs, harrows, fertilizes and sows summer crops. In summer and autumn one mows and threshes grain crops, picks up fruits and vegetables. Agriculture is a single branch of the national economy which depends upon the climatic conditions.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What does the industry supply?
2. What do the achievements of agriculture depend upon?
3. What are the main branches of agriculture?
4. What are the main resources of the nourishment?
5. What grain crops do you know?
6. What technical crops do you know?
7. When does the field work start? When is it over?
8. What does one do in spring?
9. What does the grain crops cultivation consist of? 10. What does one do in summer and autumn?

IV. a) REMEMBER THE NAMES OF THE SIMPLEST AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. MAKE UP YOUR SENTENCES WITH THEM:

stick — палка

hoe — мотика

spade — лопата

fork — вила

rake — граблі

b) TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. The primitive man hunted animals by using a stick. 2. He could gather plants by using a spade and a fork. 3. Agronomists can reproduce the fertile layer of soil by cultivating the land.

V. READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. The system of land tenure is a complex problem. 2. The first agricultural implement was the stick. 3. The first plow was originated as early as 3000 B.C. 4. The plow was first used in

the Mediterranean region. 5. The plow gave a start to a more complex form of agriculture. 6. Then people began to use the fork, the rake and the spade. 7. Later on people began to use the plow. 8. By using the plow people gave a start to a more complex system of land tenure.

VI. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. One ... the soil in spring. 2. We ... potatoes and hops in our region. 3. The rural population ... cows at the cattle-farm. 4. The field work . in spring. 5. Agriculture .. the climatic conditions. 6. Wheat, rye and barley . the cereals.

to cultivate, to plough, to feed, to start, to depend upon, to belong to.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

THE ORIGIN OF AGRICULTURE

It is known that the primitive man lived by gathering plants and by hunting animals. Later on people began to exploit plant resources. The earliest implements for the land cultivation were the stick and the hoe. The implements people began to use later on were the spade, the rake, the fork and the plow. It is supposed that the plow was first originated in the Mediterranean region as early as 3000 B. C. It is said that the plow was the first implement which gave a start not only to a more complex form of agriculture but also to a system of land tenure.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Сільське господарство — головна галузь економіки нашої країни. 2. Більшість сільського населення працює в сільському господарстві. 3. Розвиток сільського

господарства залежить від рівня розвитку промисловості. 4. Сільськогосподарські роботи починаються навесні і закінчуються восени. 5. Дві великі галузі сільського господарства — рослинництво і тваринництво. 6. Пшениця, жито, овес і ячмінь належать до зернових культур. 7. До технічних культур належать цукрові буряки, хміль, льон і конопля. 8. Першими примітивними знаряддями праці були палка, лопата, граблі і плуг. 9. Сезонне виробництво є особливістю сільського господарства.

Theme 26. The branches of agriculture.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. the forest growing — лісове господарство
2. to nourish — годувати, живити
3. nourishment — харчування, живлення, годівля
4. the grain crops production — зерно-виробництво
5. the fruits and vegetable production — виробництво овочів і фруктів
6. the industrial crops production — виробництво технічних культур
7. the sugar beets production — виробництво цукрових буряків
8. the flax production — льонарство the hops production — хмелярство
9. the animal breeding — розведення худоби
10. the plant raising — рослинництво
11. spring varieties — ярі культури
12. winter varieties — озимі культури
13. a carpenter bee — робоча бджола
14. viticulture — виноградарство
15. a hornet — шершень
16. a yellow jacket bee -бджола-охоронець
17. a boast -трутень

18. apiculture — бджільництво

19. a wasp — матка

20. a bumble bee — джміль

21. an ant — личинка

II. TEXT

THE BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURE

The nowadays agriculture doesn't only deal with the soil cultivation. It is also interested with the forest growing, with the protection of the river sides, mountains and with the hothouses. The agriculture is not only a nourishing resource. It also supports the human organism.

Without nourishment the human life may become impossible. The nourishment problem is the most important problem of all the countries in the world. Within the agriculture itself one distinguishes the following independent branches: the grain crops production, the fruits and vegetables production, the technical crops production (the sugar beets production, the flax and hops production, etc), the animal breeding and the apiculture.

All the agricultural branches may be divided into two large groups: the plant-raising and the animal breeding. The main branch is the grain crops cultivation. Thanks to the selection a lot of different wheat, rye, oats and barley sorts appeared in the fields. All of them have spring and winter varieties. They may be cultivated in different climatic zones.

The fruit and vegetable production covers the needs of the urban population. It also gives all the necessary vital vitamins, proteins and sugars. In the southern regions viticulture has become a very profitable branch of industry. The industrial crops production is a substantial resource of the raw materials for the industry. Hops is cultivated in our region. Nowadays the world market requires more aromatic varieties. Flax is cultivated to cover the needs of the clothing industry. The

animal breeding supplies meat, milk, sour cream and cottage cheese. Poultry covers the needs of the population in eggs and meat. The apiculture is a peculiar branch of agriculture. It requires much attention and knowledge. Honey bees belong to the Kingdom Animalia which include all the animals. They are classified very peculiarly and represent a sort of a society which includes all the solitary and social bees, wasps, boasters, some familiar insects like yellow jackets, bald-faced hornets, bumble bees and ants. All of them fulfill their special duties. Bee-keepers must keep and protect bee-hives from different diseases.

When speaking about the branches of agriculture we can't forget the mechanization. This branch provides the mechanized order of the agricultural labour.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What is the main task of agriculture?
2. How can you characterize the nourishment problem?
3. What branches of agriculture do you know?
4. What varieties of grain crops do you know?
5. What do fruits and vegetables supply?
6. What do the technical crops supply?
7. How can you characterize the apiculture?
8. How are the bees classified?
9. What are the duties of bee — keepers?
10. What branch of agriculture organizes the mechanized order of the agricultural labour?

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY WORDS IN BRACKETS:

1. Agronomy deals with the cultivation of ...for the regular production of food, feed and industrial (field, fields, crop, crops).

2. The cultivation of . means the ground preparation for planting . and other . . (field, fields, tuber, tubers, plant, plants).
3. Viticulture deals with the growing of different ... of grapes. (sort, sorts).
4. Each bee ... consists of ... several..., ..., a lot of ... and many. (a wasp, wasps, a boast, boasts, a yellow jacket bee, yellow jacket bees, a carpenter bee, carpenter bees, an ant, ants).
5. Regular rise of ... is an essential ... in the development of national economy. (a crop, crops, an element, elements).
6. Preparation of the ground is done by means of ., . and other. . (a plow, plows, a harrow, harrows, an implement, implements).

IV. REMEMBER THE NEW WORDS AND MAKE UP SENTENCES WITH THEM:

stock feeding — годівля худоби,
 nutritive deficiencies — харчовий дефіцит,
 white — білок corn — зерно

VI. a) READ AND TRANSLATE:

BARLEY

Barley is one of the most widely cultivated crops of the cereals throughout the world. The crop is adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions.

Once the chief bread, grain of many ancient nations, barley is now used for stock feeding. It has the same nutritive deficiencies as the other cereals. It is low in vitamin A, though apparently containing somewhat more than white corn.

b)ANALYZE A PIECE OF INFORMATION. COMPARE IT WITH THE PREVIOUS ONE:

OATS

Oats is an important grain crop in nearly all the countries. It is not commonly grown so far north or at such high altitudes as barley, and it does not stand drought so well. On the other hand, oats yields better than barley on poor soil.

Oats contains nearly as much protein as wheat does and even more fat than corn does. The proteins are not of a high quality but contain low amounts of the essential amino acids. Oats also lacks vitamin D like all cereals, and contains little vitamin A, like white corn.

Due to the hulls, oats is the safest of all common grains for horse feeding, and hence is widely used for this purpose. Oats is useful because of its bulk, in starting fattening cattle or sheep on feed, but more concentrated grain is usually substituted for all or most of the oats as fattening progresses. Oats is highly esteemed as a part of the concentrates for ewes, young lambs, brood sows and young pigs. It is too bulky to serve well as the chief grain for fattening pigs.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

The strengthening of the industrial and material basis of agriculture is necessary for the further intensification and conversion to the industrial methods.

The most field works are nowadays fully mechanized. In the last years one uses more and more tractors and combine harvesters. Different devices increase the job productivity both in the fields and at the cattle farms.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Всі галузі сільського господарства можна розділити на дві великі групи:

- рослинництво і тваринництво.
2. До зернових культур відносяться озимі зернові та ярі зернові культури.
 3. Овочівництво і садівництво задовольняють потреби населення.
 4. Виробництво цукрових буряків задовольняє потреби населення в цукрі.
 5. Молочнотоварні ферми постачають в міста молоко, сир, масло і сметану.
 6. Бджільництво є особливою галуззю сільського господарства.
 7. Птахівництво задовольняє потреби населення у м'ясі та яйцях птиці.
 8. Більшість польових робіт на даний час повністю механізовані.

Theme 27. The agricultural education in Ukraine.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. to join the Bologna process — приєднатись до болонського процесу
2. the Candidate of Agriculture — кандидат сільськогосподарських наук
3. the Doctor of Agriculture — доктор сільськогосподарських наук
4. the more ... the better — чим більше ... тим краще
5. the scientific research — наукове дослідження
6. to train specialists — готувати фахівців
7. to write theses — писати дисертацію
8. bachelor — бакалавр
9. master — магістр

I. TEXT

THE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

The agricultural education is a consisting part of the educational system in our country. The demand for specialists increases every year. The national economy needs the specialists with the middle special and higher education. Specialists are nowadays trained at special secondary (technical) schools and higher schools (institutes and universities). Our country is going to join the Bologna process in the system of education. It supposes the utilization of the most progressive methods in teaching and their close approach to the modern economy. Nowadays one must consider two levels in education: the Bachelor level and the Master level.

The system of the agricultural education is directed to the solution of different practical tasks in the production. The initial level of the agricultural education includes special technical schools where the young people are mostly given some theoretical knowledge (especially in agricultural engineering) and different practical skills. The agricultural colleges belong to the next level. The students of the agricultural colleges are trained both theoretically and practically. The training takes into account different natural and climatic conditions in different regions of our country. It also includes practical work. Thousands of young specialists who have been trained at the colleges are working in agriculture. Some of the best students reach the Bachelor level and are given the possibility to study at the Master level department. After having graduated from the Master level department the young specialists may work practically in agriculture or devote themselves to the scientific research. They may write theses and become Candidates of Agriculture and then later Doctors of Agriculture.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. Where are the specialists for agriculture trained?
2. How can you characterize the higher education?
3. Where is the system of the agricultural education directed to?
4. What does the initial level of the agricultural education include?
5. What can you tell about the agricultural colleges?
6. What does the training take into account?

IV. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORD - COMBINATIONS:

to meet the demands (requirements) — задовольняти, відповідати вимогам (потребам)

to meet the ever increasing demands — задовольняти безперервно зростаючі потреби

b) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Does the training at the agricultural college meet the demand» for young specialist?
2. Must the agricultural enterprises meet the ever increasing requirements of the national economy?

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORD COMBINATIONS:

to take into account — враховувати, приймати в розрахунок

the branch of engineering — галузь механізації

the branch of agronomy — галузь агрономії

b) TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. The young specialists must take into account various complicated problems.
2. Our specialists will work in the branches of engineering and agronomy.

VII. a) TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

The demand for specialists in agronomy increases every year. To meet this ever increasing demand many agricultural higher schools and colleges are set in our country. They train specialists for all the branches of agriculture. As far as agronomy is concerned the training takes into account different natural and soil conditions. The specialists must know how to cultivate different fruits, vegetables, grain and technical crops. They must know how to fertilize soil according to its peculiarity. They must know how to operate various kinds of agricultural machinery such as tractors, harrows, plows, combine harvesters, etc. They also solve various production problems.

b) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Does the demand for specialists in agriculture increase every year?
2. What does the training take into account?
3. What must the young specialists know?

VIII. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY WORDS:

1. ... is done after plowing.

2. The ... for specialists in agriculture has greatly increased
3. The ... of agronomists takes into account that they will work in the regions with different climatic and soil conditions .
4. The practical work on farms includes the preparation of ... who will work under different conditions.

1. training, 2. fertilizing, 3. demand, 4. operators.

IX. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

Agricultural engineering can be defined as the application of engineering in agriculture. But this definition does not cover all the fields it is connected with. Engineering and agronomy are the integral parts of the science of agriculture. The present high position of the modern agriculture largely depends upon them.

The utilization of fertile swamps and overflowed lands, its fertilizing become important factors in the development of agriculture in many countries. The invention of agricultural machines has affected not only agriculture, but also many of the economic and social phases of life.

At first the progress was slow but with the growth of engineering more and more engineering achievements found the useful application in agriculture.

X. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Вимоги до спеціалістів зростають відповідно до вимог часу.
2. Наша країна вступає до болонського процесу в системі освіти, який відповідає вимогам Європейської хартії у всьому світі.
3. Система аграрної освіти направлена на розв'язання різноманітних практичних завдань у виробництві.

4. Студенти сільськогосподарських коледжів проходять практичну і теоретичну підготовку.
5. При підготовці агрономів враховують різноманітні природні і кліматичні умови.
6. Чим більше студенти працюють у теплицях, тим кращою буде їх теоретична і практична підготовка.
7. Найкращі студенти присвячують себе науковим дослідженням і пишуть дисертації.
8. Зараз у вищій освіті існують такі рівні: бакалавр, магістр та доктор філософії.

Theme 28. The cow.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. gestation — період вагітності (корови)
2. compartment — відділ (шлунку), перегородка
3. rumen — рубець-перший відділ передшлунку тварин
4. reticulum — сітка — другий відділ передшлунку жуйних тварин
5. omasum — книжка — третій відділ передшлунку жуйних тварин
6. abomasum — сичуг — четвертий відділ шлунку жуйних тварин
7. lactation — лактація
8. dairy cows — молочні корови
9. evaporation — випаровування
10. calf (calves) — теля (телята)
11. the class of ruminants — клас жуйних тварин
12. calving — отел

13. to consume — споживати, використовувати
14. colostrum — молозиво
15. to digest — переварювати

- 16. laxative — слабующий
- 17. roughage — грубый корм
- 18. to milk — доїти
- 19. to convert — перетворювати
- 20. to water — напувати
- 21. stomach — шлунок

II. TEXT

THE COW

The cow belongs to the class of ruminants. Its value as a domestic animal consists in her ability to consume and digest large quantities of roughage and to convert it into milk and meat for human food.

The cow's stomach, which is a compound one, has four distinct compartments: rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum. The stomach of mature cows varies in capacity to 25 gallons (150 to 300 pounds) depending on the size of the animal.

To produce a large supply of rich milk, cows must be not only well fed but also be of good milking qualities. The cows that are producing milk require a much larger quantity of water that is necessary for growing animals.

The period of gestation in cows is about 40 weeks.

The lactation period is the period of milking after each calf and it usually lasts for about ten months. The first milk after calving is called colostrum, and it has a necessary laxative action on the calf's stomach. Dairy cows are milked three times a day and watered twice a day. In summer the consumption of water by cattle is greater on account of the greater evaporation from the skin.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What class of animals does the cow belong to ?
2. What farm animals chew the cud?
3. Why is the cow a valuable animal?
4. How many compartments are there in the cow's stomach?
5. How long does a period of gestation in the cow last?
6. How long does the lactation period last?
7. In what season do the cattle consume more water?

IV. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

Hay from timothy and other grasses is generally much inferior to legume hay for dairy cattle. It is low in protein when cut at the usual stage of growth, is not high in calcium, is commonly even lower in phosphorus than legume hay, and is lower in vitamin A than well-cured legume hay. Such grass hay is also much less palatable to dairy cows than is good legume hay, and therefore the cows will not eat so much of it. As a result, in order to secure good production they must be fed a larger amount of grain and other concentrates than is needed with legume hay.

Timothy hay or hay from other grasses, cut not later than full bloom and even earlier, is greatly superior for dairy cattle to grass hay cut at the usual stages of maturity. This is because it is much more palatable and is considerably higher in protein, especially hay grown on well-fertilized land.

When there is insufficient legume hay to feed liberally throughout the barn-feeding period to all the herd, it is best to give the cattle one feed of legume hay a day, rather than to use it all up during a part of the winter and then confine them to non-legume roughage for the rest of the time.

If the grass hay is fed, with or without silage, as the chief roughage to dairy cows, it may be wise to add a calcium supplement to the ration.

CHARACTERIZE THE QUALITY OF THE FODDER

Straw is akin to hay as a food, but is much more bulky and fibrous. Straw consisting of the mature stems and leaves has relatively little protein, starch or fat, while the content of fibre or cellulose is high.

The great bulk of straw is an unsuitable food, at least in large proportions, for heavy milking cows, hard working horses, calves. For dry cattle and slowly fattening animals straw is a useful part of the ration. The actual nutritive value and palatability depends on the type of crop from which it is made.

The straw of barley and wheat, because of the advanced stage of ripeness at which they are cut, are somewhat less valuable than the straw of oats which is usually cut in a less ripe condition.

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

skeleton — скелет

pasture herbage — зеленый корм

to accumulate — акумулювати

green forage — зеленый корм

coarse fodder — грубый корм

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. Cows have a remarkable ability to store calcium, phosphorus and other minerals in their skeletons, and the dry period gives them the opportunity to accumulate these reserves of minerals as well as of vitamins. 2. The cow is capable of utilizing a large quantity of coarse fodder and of converting huge amounts of pasture herbage and green forage crops into milk. 3. The milking cows must have water at least twice daily, and the heavy yielder must have access to it more frequently.

VI. a) TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

A cow's food consists of concentrates and roughage. The concentrates are foods in which the nutritive energy is high in proportion to their weight and bulk, and they are from 75 to 100 per cent digestible. In roughages, the nutritive energy is lower in proportion to weight, the digestibility being from 30 to 75 per cent.

b) CHARACTERIZE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COW'S ABOMASUM:

ABOMASUM

The fourth compartment is the true stomach. It is the only stomach tissue, the mucous lining of which contains glands that produce digestive juices. The chief cells in the anterior or fundic portion produce hydrochloric acid.

The abomasum is separated from the small intestine by the pyloric valve, guarded by a well — developed sphincter muscle. This valve opens at intervals, permitting some of the content to pass into the duodenum or anterior portion of the small intestine.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Корови можуть перетравлювати більшу кількість грубих кормів.
2. Молочних корів слід доїти тричі на день.
3. Період лактації у корів триває близько трьох місяців.
4. Корови цієї породи дають молоко високої жирності.
5. Молозиво стимулює нормальну діяльність кишкового тракту.
6. Влітку худоба п'є більше води, ніж взимку. Тому влітку потрібно забезпечувати велику кількість води для худоби.

7. Шлунковий сік виробляється у черевному відділі шлунку жуйних тварин.
8. У свиней та коней прості шлунки.

Theme 29. The pig.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. the omnivorous animal — всеїдна тварина
2. to breed — розводити, виводити тварини
3. to grind — пережовувати, молотити, переламувати
4. Tamworth — тамворс, англійська порода свиней м'ясного напрямку
5. confinement — обмеження, утримання в приміщенні
6. to suckle — згодовувати, давати сосати вим'я, смоктати
7. the pure breed — чиста порода
8. pregnant — вагітний
9. breed — порода
10. to farrow — опороситися
11. sow — свиноматка
12. farrowing — опороситися
13. parturition — роди
14. harmful — шкідливий
15. fibre — волокно, нитка
16. to thrive — швидко рости
17. ration — раціон
18. anaemia — малокрів'я
19. grinding — пережовування

II. TEXT

THE PIG

The pig is an omnivorous animal with a simple stomach. There is a number of pure breeds of pigs, including Black breeds. White breeds, and the Tamworth's which have a golden-red colour. Crosses commonly show the mixed colours of the pure breeds.

Pigs thrive in the open air under summer conditions, and they can during warm weather, convert their food into meat.

A pregnant pig is called a sow which usually produces from 6 to 12 piglets. The act of parturition is called farrowing.. On the approach of farrowing a sow should be in good condition but not fat. Close confinement prior to farrowing is harmful. Some suckling piglets require somewhat more water. Their rations should be supplied with micro and macroelements other-wise anemia will result.

One should remember that the teeth of the pig do not provide conditions for a very fine grinding. That's why they do not grind the fibre of feeds well.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How many breeds of pigs do you know?
2. What do crosses commonly show?
3. How is a pregnant pig called?
4. Has the pig a compound stomach?
5. What is harmful for a pregnant sow?
6. What should the rations of suckling piglets be supplied with?
7. Do the teeth of the pig provide conditions for very fine grinding?

IV. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN;

1. Pigs excel all other farm animals in the economy with which they convert feed into edible flesh. 2 Beef and mutton furnish a higher percentage of protein, on the average, than

pork.3. Because of the small proportion of bone in the dressed carcass of swine, the percentage of the carcass that is edible is decidedly higher than in the case of cattle or sheep. 4. When pigs are on good pasture, a considerable amount of protein is provided by the green forage they eat. 5. Swine, like all other classes of stock, should always be supplied with plenty of water. 6. Wheat in a ground form is an excellent ingredient of a pig diet. 7. Though swine require less salt than cattle, horses, or sheep, they should be supplied with it regularly. 8. After weaning the little pig requires a considerable amount of protein and of minerals for growth.

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

livestock — поголів'я худоби

the pork production — виробництво свинини

nutrient requirements — вимоги до поживності

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF SWINE

Swine are fed largely on grain, and they eat relatively little roughage, except on pasture. Moreover, they grow more rapidly than cattle, horses, or sheep, and produce young when less mature.

As a result, swine suffer much more frequently than the other classes of livestock from inadequate rations. It is therefore especially necessary, if maximum profits are to be secured from pork production, that their nutrient requirements be clearly understood.. Numerous experiments show that the nutrient requirements of swine are relatively simple and that is not necessary to feed complicated or expensive rations in order to secure the best results.

Because swine are fed chiefly on grain, particular care is necessary to provide in their rations a sufficient amount of protein and also protein of good quality.

Since the grains are all low in calcium, it is necessary to feed swine a mineral supplement supplying this essential, unless an adequate amount of calcium is furnished by the other feeds in the ration. A phosphorous supplement must also be added to certain swine rations, because the cereal grains are not rich in this mineral. The vitamin, requirements of swine are met adequately when they are on good pasture, but under other conditions they may suffer seriously from deficiencies of vitamin A or vitamin D, unless well-cured legume hay or some other vitamin supplement is fed.

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

tankage — відходи боєнь, які йдуть на удобрення

skimmilk — зняте молоко, обрат

buttermilk — пахта

whey — сироватка

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. In feeding skimmilk, buttermilk or whey to swine, it must be borne in mind that they are all very low in vitamin A and that they have traces of vitamin D. 2. The daily requirements of the pig in calcium are large. 3. Good pasture or well-cured legume hay aid greatly in meeting the protein requirements of swine. 4. Any ration made up of only grain and grain by-products is very unsatisfactory.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN: FATS AND OILS

The fats and oils are of much importance, both in plants and animals. They are alike in composition and properties, except that fats are solid at ordinary temperatures, while oils are liquid. All fats and fat-like substances are soluble in ether and certain other solvents.

Fats, like carbohydrates are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. However, the proportion of oxygen is much less and of carbon and hydrogen much greater than in carbohydrates.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Свиня — це швидкоростуча тварина.
2. Строк вагітності у свиней становить три місяці.
3. Раціони свиней складаються в основному із зерна та інших концентрованих кормів.
4. Свиней годують відходами молочних та інших продуктів.
5. При низьких температурах у поросят розвивається анемія.
6. Вітаміни А і В мають велике значення в годівлі свиней.

Theme 30. The poultry.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. poultry — домашні птахи
2. a duck — качка
3. a gosling — гусеня
4. a goose (geese) — гуска
5. a turkey — індик
6. gizzard — мускульний (другий)
7. шлунок у птахів
8. to macerate — вимочувати, спустошувати
9. pancreas — підшлункова залоза
10. caecum (pl. caeca) -сліпа кишка
11. fowl — птиця
12. to swallow — ковтати
13. crop — зоб у птахів
14. to dilate — розширяти gullet — харчопровід

15. a cock — півень
16. a hen — курка
17. a duckling — каченя
18. a chicken — курча
19. a poult — індичатко
20. starch — крохмаль
21. to squeeze — вижимати
22. intestine — кишечник
23. liver — печінка
24. gland — залоза
25. faeces — фекалії
26. to evacuate — удаляти
27. respiration — дихання
28. fluid — рідина

II. TEXT

THE POULTRY DIGESTION

Poultry are kept for flesh and eggs. They include hens with chickens, turkeys with poults, ducks with ducklings and geese with goslings. The breeds of poultry are numerous.

As there are no teeth in the mouth of the fowl, the food is swallowed whole and passes into the crop, which is a dilated portion of the gullet. It remains there for a short interval during which the fluids of the crop exert a softening influence and some digestion of starch.

The food then enters the stomach, which secretes digestive juices on to it, and, without much delay in this compartment, it is passed on to the gizzard which is a very thick-walled organ. It squeezes the contents into a very fluid state of subdivision by the rhythmic contraction movement. The macerated food material, together with the stomach juices, pass into the small intestine where digestive juices — from the liver, pancreas and intestinal glands — are poured on it, and digestion proceeds rapidly.

A curious feature of the large intestine is the division of the caecum into two parts, each of which is a long blind tube.

As in other animals, absorption of the digested food goes on in the small and large intestine, and the faeces are evacuated at intervals. The heart of the fowl beats quicker and respiration is more rapid. The fowl is able to digest its food and absorb the food nutrients much more rapidly than other farm stock.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What are poultry kept for?
2. Are there teeth in the fowl's mouth?
3. What is a curious feature of the large intestine of the fowl?
4. Is the fowl able to digest its food more rapidly than other farm stock?
5. Where does absorption of the digested food go on?
6. How does the heart of the fowl beat?

IV. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

pullets — курочки, молоді індички

cereals — зернові

to retard — уповільнювати

bones — кістки

he laying fowl — несучка

b) TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

VITAMIN REQUIREMENTS

Laying fowl requires a considerable supply of vitamins A, B, riboflavin and other members of the B complex group, D and E.

Shortage of vitamin A causes decreased egg production, they become listless with ruffled feathers; a peculiar staring appearance of the eye develops, followed by inflammation; a cheesy deposit occurs inside the mouth, and after a few months on the vitamin A deficiency diet deaths occur in the flock.

An inadequate intake of vitamin D by laying fowl causes a reduction in egg yield, produces thin of soft shelled eggs, lowers the fertility and hatchability of the eggs.

Chickens suffering from vitamin D deficiency develop soft bones, the limbs are weak, the bird adopts a sitting posture longer than usual, and in movement it becomes progressively more stiff and crampy.

V. a) READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

POULTRY FEEDING

In feeding poultry, careful attention should be given to the kinds of feeds that are used. Cereals form the main part of poultry diet. The most important nutritive ingredient in the diet of laying fowl is water, of which the birds should at all times have abundance.

Birds need a great variety of minerals, some in considerable supply, but others only in very minute quantity.

A shortage of salt results in poor growth, inefficient utilization of the organic part of the food and particularly of the protein, and retarded development of egg-laying in pullets.

A deficiency of calcium in the diet has serious results, since the minerals of bone consist chiefly of a mixture of calcium and phosphate in proportions which remain constant, a shortage of calcium in the diet of growing birds causes unossified bone, and the chickens so fed show leg weakness, soft bone and a general rickety condition.

b) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

the digestive organs — органи травлення

lime — вапно

rate — ступінь

c) READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. The digestive organs of the fowl differ considerably, both structurally and physiologically, from those of mammals. 2. The lime requirements of poultry are very high. 3. A characteristic feature of ducks and geese is a very rapid rate of growth in early life. 4. Turkeys like plenty of space and freedom.

CHARACTERIZE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HEART AND LUNGS FOR THE ANIMALS:

Inside the body there are two large cavities — the anterior cavity being the thorax or chest, and the posterior cavity — the abdomen or belly. These two cavities are separated by a tense sheet of muscle called the diaphragm.

The heart is situated in the anterior — chest cavity between the lungs in a chamber called the pericardium. This is a double bag, one covering forms a thin layer closely adherent to the heart itself, while the other or outer one envelops the heart more closely.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Існує багато порід птахів. 2. Оскільки у птахів немає зубів, то їжа ковтається повністю. 3. Зоб — це поширений у птахів відділ харчопроводу. 4. Зоб служить головним чином резервуаром перед поступанням їжі в шлунок. 5. Всмоктування перетравлюваної їжі відбувається у товстому і тонкому кишечнику. 6. Жовчний сік домашньої птиці відрізняються за своїм хімічним складом від жовчного соку ссавців. 7. Домашні птахи погано перетравлюють клітковину.

Theme 31. Tractors.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. linkage — зчеплення, важільний механізм, важільна передача
2. three-point linkage — триточковий навісний пристрій
3. to drive (drove, driven) — керувати, проводити в дію
4. the regular servicing — регулярне
5. обслуговування
6. to cultivate — обробляти землю, вирощувати
7. general-purpose — загального користування
8. to supply — постачати
9. implement — причіпне знаряддя
10. road making — будівництво доріг
11. PTO shaft — вал відбору потужності
12. track load — слід, гусениця вантаж
13. tyre — шина, покришка
14. crawler — гусеничний трактор
15. belt pulley — привідний шків
16. shaft — вал
17. to mount — монтувати, навішувати
18. dam building — будівництво дамб
19. grip — зчеплення із землею, захват
20. pulley — блок, шків
21. wheeled tractor — колісний трактор

II. TEXT

TRACTORS

Tractor is useful when it supplies power to machines. Power can be supplied by the tractor in various forms. The tractor can pull or push machines, it can supply power to machines from the power-take-off shaft and it can drive machines by means of a belt from a belt pulley.

The tractor power is produced by the engine and is measured by horsepower (hp) or kilowatts. There are tractors with engine power from 3 to 300 hp.

Tractors are classified according to the maximum power that their engine can produce.

The crawlers or track laying tractors are large. They are used for heavy operations, such as road making or dam building.

Large tracks increase the grip of the tractor on the ground and the crawlers are able to push or pull heavy loads and machines.

Most of the tractors have tyres which can be placed closer or farther apart according to the distance between the rows that must be cultivated.

Wheeled tractors may have mounted implements and machines on them. This is done by the three-point linkage,

There are tractors with diesel or gasoline engines. The diesel engine will use less fuel than the gasoline engine for the same work done.

The regular servicing of tractors is necessary because it provides the tractor's useful work.

The fuel should be clean and have no water. If the engine is water-cooled one must be sure that there is water in the radiator. The radiator should be clean. The oil has to be changed regularly.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. In what forms can power be supplied by the tractor?
2. What operations can the tractor do?
3. By what means can the tractor drive machines?
4. What is produced by the engine?
5. How is the tractor power measured?
6. How are tractors classified?
7. What are the crawlers able to push or pull?
8. What are the crawlers used for?

9. How can tyres be placed?
10. What tractors have implements and machines mounted on them?
11. What engines will use less fuel?
12. Why is the regular servicing of tractors necessary?
13. What should the fuel be?

IV. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

four-wheel-drive tractors — трактори з приводом на 4 колеса
equally-sized — однакового розміру
at least — принаймні

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

TYPES OF TRACTORS

Four-wheel tractors are produced with engines of size from the small tractor of about 15 hp to the giants with the engine power more than 200 hp. There are two basic types of four-wheel-drive tractors. One type has four large equally-sized wheels, the other has small front wheels and large rear wheels.

Most equal-sized wheel models have engines with at least 75 kw (100 hp) and tractors of this type with 150 kw engines are in use in some areas.

Ploughing and heavy cultivations are ideal work for these big tractors.

Many of the four-wheel-drive tractors with small front wheels are basically general-purpose tractors and are able to transmit the engine power to the front wheels. The four-wheel-drive tractors can move along roads and their pulling power is greater than the pulling power of the two-wheel-drive tractors.

Row crop tractor has narrow tyres which can be placed closer or farther apart according to the distance between the rows that must be cultivated. It has a light-weight design and good visibility. It uses a diesel engine from 30 to 4-5 hp.

The general-purpose tractor does most of the work on the farms. It has powerful hydraulics and is able to pull heavy loads at the drawbar. This type of tractor is heavier than the rowcrop tractor and its weight is used to increase wheel grip.

Track laying tractors or crawlers are used for dam building, road making, drainage work. This type of tractors has low operating speed but it does less damage to the soil than the large powerful wheeled tractor.

V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY WORDS AND WORD- COMBINATIONS:

1. The tractor can supply power to the machines from the ... (power-take-off shaft, belt pulley, three-point linkage). 2. The tyres can be placed closer or farther apart ... (according to, by means of), distance between the rows. 3. The crawlers are usually ... (small, large, various). 4. The tractor can ... (increase, pull, do) machines. 5. The crawlers are able to (produce, push, drive) heavy loads. 6. Implements are mounted on the tractor by means of ... (a belt pulley, tyres, a three-point linkage). 7. The fuel should be ... (heavy, clean), and have no water.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

MODERN TRACTORS

Modern farm tractors can do various job very effectively. Modern farm tractor can: 1) pull or push machines; 2) operate implements mounted upon it by means of the three-point linkage; 3) transmit power by means of its PTO- shaft; 4) drive machines by belt power; 5) transmit power by means of shafts; 6) supply power for different operations; 7) generate electricity.

There are various types of farm tractors: wheeled tractors, and track laying tractors or crawlers, general-purpose tractors, large field tractors and garden tractors,

Crawlers are also necessary in agriculture, they are usually used for heavy operations such as road making and dam

building. All the crawlers have tracks which must increase the grip of the crawler on the ground. They have low operating speeds but they can pull or push heavy loads and machines.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Трактор може тягнути або штовхати машини, а також передавати свою потужність до машин від валу відбору потужності. 2. Трактори класифікується відповідно до максимальної потужності, яку можуть виробляти їх двигуни. 3. Більшість тракторів мають шини, які можуть знаходитись далі або ближче залежно до відстані між міжряддями. 4. Колісні трактори можуть мати навісні знаряддя, які кріпляться з допомогою три точкового навісного пристрою. 5. Є трактори з дизельними і бензиновими двигунами. 4. Трактори потребують регулярного обслуговування. 7. Паливо має бути чистим і не містити води. 8. Потрібно регулярно змінювати масло. 9. Оранка здійснюється з допомогою чотирьохколіс-них та гусеничних тракторів. 10. Трактор загального призначення виконує всі польові та фермерські роботи.

Theme 32. Ploughs.

I. VOCABULARY

1. to attach — прикріплювати, приєднувати
2. conventional — звичайний
3. with up to six mouldboards — з числом полиць, що досягає шести
4. right-handed mouldboard — право-стороння полиця
5. to produce a very level surface — давати дуже рівну поверхню
6. the soil engaging parts — ґрунтоза-хватні частини
7. coulter — різак, чересло плуга

8. to cut — зрізувати
9. plough — плуг
10. digger — плуг з передплужником
11. to plough — орати
12. angle — кут
13. trailed — причіпний
14. deep — глибокий
15. tine — зуб
16. depth — глибина
17. soil — ґрунт
18. seedbed — рілля, підготовлений до посіву ґрунт
19. frame — рама
20. furrow — борозна
21. slice — пласт
22. reversible — оборотний, реверсний
23. root crops — коренеплоди
24. to rotate — обертатися
25. mouldboard — полиця плуга
26. share — сошник, леміш

II. TEXT

PLOUGHS

The plough has been used in its different forms for many centuries. It has become the main implement used for the preparation of seedbeds.

A plough is an implement with one or more mouldboards which cut and turn the soil. Modern ploughs are commonly fully mounted on the tractor hydraulic system. Some are semi-mounted with the front supported by the tractor hydraulic linkage and the rear by one or more wheels, a semi-mounted plough is not lifted off the ground.

The number of mouldboards on a plough will depend on the type of soil and the tractor size. Ploughs with up to six mouldboards are in common use.

There are three main types of ploughs:

Conventional ploughs with right-handed mouldboards. They are usually fully mounted but some semi-mounted and trailed models are also in use.

Reversible ploughs having left- and right-handed mouldboards, we can plough up and down in the same furrow. Most of them are mounted but some of the larger models are semi-mounted. Reversible ploughs produce a very level surface.

Disc ploughs are rarely used in Great Britain. In place of the mouldboards they have large rotating discs which cut and turn the soil slice.

Both right-handed and reversible types are being produced.

The soil engaging parts, disc coulter and the body of the plough are attached to legs, which are in turn bolted to the plough frame.

The base of a plough body is called the frog, the soil engaging part being bolted to it. The share cuts the bottom of the furrow slice.

The mouldboard lifts and turns the furrow slice. There are many types of mouldboards each producing its special surface. The disc coulter cuts the side of the furrow that is to be turned.

There are various types of plough body, each having its special use. The main types common in Great Britain are general-purpose type and digger type. The general-purpose type is useful for the general ploughing work. The digger type is used for deep ploughing, generally for root crops.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How long has the plough been used?
2. What has the plough become?
3. What kind of an implement is the plough?
4. Where are ploughs usually mounted?
5. Are all ploughs fully mounted?
6. Is a semi-mounted plough lifted off the ground?
7. What will the number of mouldboards depend on?

8. What ploughs are in common use?
9. How many main types of ploughs are there?
10. Are all conventional ploughs fully mounted?
11. Can we plough with a reversible plough up and down in the same furrow?
12. What do the reversible ploughs produce?
13. Are disc ploughs often used in Great Britain?
14. What do disc ploughs have in place of mouldboards?
15. What are the soil-engaging parts, disc coulter and the body of the plough attached to?
16. What kind of work does the share do?
17. What kind of work does the mouldboard do?
18. Are there many types of mouldboards?
19. What are the main types of the plough body?
20. What is the digger type used for?

IV. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. A modern plough has up to six mouldboards. 2. When the piston has reached the bottom of its stroke the inlet valve closes. 3. Both conventional and reversible ploughs have been produced by our plant. 4. The driver has to attach the plough correctly. 5. The pneumatic tyres have become so efficient and so popular that they are standard part of all wheeled tractors. 6. Modern tractors usually have a four-stroke engine. 7. We have to set all mouldboards at the same angle.

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD -COMBINATIONS:

- conventional and reversible ploughs — звичайні і реверсні плуги
- automatically draught-controlled — з автоматичним регулюванням тяги

- in this case — у цьому випадку
- idle running on the headlands — холостий пробіг на незаораному кінці лану
- hand-operated lever — ручний важіль
- a double- acting ram — циліндр двосторонньої дії

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

CONVENTIONAL AND REVERSIBLE PLOUGHS

Mounted ploughs have many advantages over trailed tyres. Small mounted ploughs are in common use; for larger implements, semi-mounting is common.

Many ploughs have the depth controlled by levers that operate on the land wheel: but most small modern ploughs are controlled by adjustments of the linkage mechanism connecting them to the tractor. There is a limit to the size of plough that can be lifted in this way.

Long five- to twelve-furrow semimounted ploughs can be hydraulically controlled. Some are automatically draught-controlled at both front and rear, the action of the rear cylinder being regulated in the same way as that of the main cylinder of the tractor. On another tyre the front of the plough is controlled by the automatic draught-controlled system, and working depth at the rear is regulated by a depth wheel, which also acts as a hydraulic lift wheel. The rear wheel in this case runs on the unploughed land.

Reversible ploughs have some advantages over conventional ploughs; they produce a level field, making seedbed preparation and harvesting operations easier; there is little idle running on the headlands.

At the end of each pass across a field the plough is turned on its frame. It can be turned mechanically or hydraulically.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN SUCH WORD-COMBINATIONS:

the furrow slice, the tractor linkage, general-purpose type, a higher power requirement, plough body, the plough frame, seedbed preparation, root crop seedbed work, depth control, disc harrows.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. A modern plough has up to six mouldboards. 2. When the piston has reached the bottom of its stroke the inlet valve closes. 3. Both conventional and reversible ploughs have been produced by our plant. 4. The driver has to attach the plough correctly. 5. The pneumatic tyres have become so efficient and so popular that they are the standard part of all wheeled tractors. 6. Modern tractors have a four-stroke engine. 7. We have to set all mouldboards at the same angle.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Плуг є основним навісним знаряддям, яке використовується для підготовки ріллі. 2. Плуг є навісним знаряддям з однією або більшою кількістю полицок, які подрібнюють і перевертають ґрунт. 3. Кількість полицок плуга залежить від типу ґрунту і розміру трактора. 4. Реверсні плуги можуть зорювати і перевертати ґрунт на тій же борозні. 5. Дискові плуги рідко використовуються у Великій Британії. 6. Реверші плуги мають певні переваги над звичайними плугами. 7. Плуг із передплужником використовується для звичайної та глибокої оранки. 8. Багато плугів мають важелі, якими регулюють глибину оранки. 9. Сучасний плуг може мати до шести полиць. 10 У Великій Британії рідко використовуються плуги із передплужниками.

Theme 33. Cultivators harrows.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. to disturb the crop — пошкодити врожай
2. a drive disengagement lever — важіль вимикання
3. power harrows -важкі борони
4. an overload slip clutch — запобіжна
5. rotary cultivators — ротаційні фрези, фрикційна муфта
6. to ensure long working life — забезпечити тривалий експлуатаційний період
7. to cover seed — заробляти насінн
8. to destroy weeds — знищувати бур'ян
9. drill — висів
10. after frost has weathered the soil — після того, як ґрунт піддався дії низьких температур
11. spring cultivation of autumn-sown corn — весняний догляд засіяних восени зернових
12. L-shaped blades — L-подібні ножі
13. to set straight — прямо встановлюти
14. a chain drive unit — ланцюгова передача

II. TEXT

CULTIVATORS

A cultivator has a frame with a number of tines for breaking the soil. It is usually mounted on the tractor and its working depth is controlled hydraulically. As with all cultivation machinery, there is a wide range of working widths, from 2 to 8 m suitable for all sizes of tractors.

Rigid tines are used for heavier works. They are arranged across the frame allowing free passage of soil.

Spring tines are flexible, sometimes with a coil at the top which vibrates in the soil. The vibrating movements of the tines will give fast seedbed preparation in most conditions.

Shares are used for seedbed and general work, stubble cleaning. When shares have been worn they must be replaced,

Cultivators are used for seedbed preparation, often after ploughing: for stubble cleaning and breaking; general weed-control; cultivation between potatoes and other rowcrops (the tines are grouped to pass between the rows without disturbing the crop).

Power-take-off-driven cultivation machines include power harrows and rotary cultivators. All power-driven cultivation machinery is costly and needs regular maintenance in order to ensure long working life.

Power harrows have two or more rows of reciprocating tines, others have tines which rotate in the soil. Most reciprocating-tine power harrows have two-tine bars. The drive is from the power takeoff through a gearbox and eccentric unit. A typical machine has a tine bar stroke of 15 cm.

Reciprocating tine power harrows are tractor mounted and depth control is provided by the hydraulic system. A roll is often attached behind the harrow. The roll can be used to control working depth, working width ranging from 1,5 to 4,5 m depending on the model. The tines may work to a depth of about 20 cm.

Rotary-tine power harrows have tines fitted on the rotors across the width of the machine. The tines are driven by the power shaft through a gearbox. Some models have various rotor speeds. This type of power harrow is also tractor mounted with depth control by a roll at the rear. Working width and depth are similar to those of the tine bar power harrows.

Power harrows make good seedbeds in spring after frost has weathered the soil. They are suitable for both root crop and cereal seedbed work.

Rotary cultivators may be mounted or trailed and have a power take — off driven shaft with L — shaped blades which cultivate the soil. The drive arrangement is through a gearbox

and chain drive unit. A drive disengagement lever is sometimes included in the gearbox allowing the power shaft to turn with the blades. An overload slip clutch is also built into the drive.

The rotor and blades run at speeds ranging from 90 to 240 hp, the power shaft turning at 450 hp. Rotary cultivators are made in working width ranging from 1 to more than 5 m. The wider types are trailed and require tractor power of 110 kw (150 hp).

Rotary cultivators are used for 1) stubble cleaning; 2) seedbed work, usually for root crops; 3) cutting up weeds and crop residues; 4) land reclamation work.

III. TEXT

HARROWS

Harrows are used for various purposes such as the preparation of seedbeds, the covering of seeds, the destruction of weeds and the aeration of soil. Many types and sizes are in use today. The most common type is that with a zigzag frame and rigid tines.

Seed harrows are light implements with closely fitted tines about 4 in (100 mm.) long. They are used for the final preparation of seedbeds and for covering seeds after the drill. They are mounted on small tractors.

Medium tractors harrows have various functions: the preparation of seedbeds, mixing of fertilizers with soil and spring cultivation of autumn-sown corn. The wider the implement, the more important it is to have good arrangements for transport. Mounted implements up to 8 m wide may be used with tractors of 40-50 kw. Heavier and wider harrows for use with tractors of about 75 km may be semi-mounted. One type provides for lifting of the harrow sections to a wheeled frame,

the wings of which can be manually rolled behind the centre sections.

Disc harrows cut and consolidate the soil. Two or more sets of discs are fitted on a frame which may be mounted or semi-mounted. Some heavy discs are trailed and have hydraulically operated transport wheels. Disc diameter varies from 30 to 75 cm. Discs are supported by bearings. Disc harrows working widths vary from 1,5 to 6 m.

Adjustments of disc angle. A hand-operated lever on the harrow is used to vary the cutting angle of the discs. Disc being fitted at the widest angle, the soil movement will be the greatest. When discs are set straight, they will not move the soil very much and have a consolidating effect.

IV. GIVE UKRAINIAN EQUIVALENTS OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

The number of mouldboards; semi-mounted and trailed models; in place of the mouldboards; the soil slice; both right-handed and reversible types; disc coulter, used for deep ploughing; digger bodies.

V. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Культиватор навішується на трактор і його робоча глибина контролюється гідравлічно. 2. Культиватор використовується для розпушування та вирівнювання ріллі. 3. Борони використовуються для підготовки ріллі, знищення бур'янів та аерації ґрунту. 4. Чим ширше причіпне знаряддя, тим важливіше добре підготувати обладнання. 5. Дискові борони розрізають і перемішують ґрунт. 6. Ручний важіль борони використовується для зміни кута атаки дисків.

Theme 34. Combine-harvesters.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. auger — шнек, шнековий конвеєр
2. bar — пруток, стрижень
3. beater — вітер
4. to consist of — складатися з
5. cutter bar — різальний апарат
6. to divide — ділити
7. drum — барабан
8. flow — потік grain — зерно
9. harvest — врожай
10. reel — мотовило
11. self-propelled — самохідний
12. space — простір
13. speed — швидкість
14. to thresh — молотити
15. unit — одиниця, агрегат, секція, блок, вузол
16. chaff — продукти-полова, січка
17. concave — підбирання
18. crop — врожай, біологічний врожай
19. to direct — направляти
20. divider — той, хто ділить
21. to fall (fell, fallen) — падати
22. to be angled — бути нахиленим
23. combine harvester — комбайн
24. to separate — відокремлювати
25. sieve — сито, решето
26. straw — солома
27. tank — бак, резервуар
28. trailer — причіп

II. TEXT

COMBINE HARVESTERS

Combine harvesters are used to harvest various crops. The combine harvester cuts the crop, threshes it, separates the grain from the straw and chaff.

The mechanism of a combine harvester can be divided into three sections. They are cutting, threshing and finally separating the grain from the straw and chaff.

To cut the crop a reciprocating tyre cutter bar is used. There is a divider at each side of the cutter bar. It separates the crop to be cut from that which will be left for the next round. The crop is cut while held against the cutter bar by the reel. After the crop is cut, the reel directs it to the cutter bar platform. The reel is one of the main parts of a combine harvester.

It has tines which can be angled to provide better cutting of the crops. A large auger moves the crop to the centre of the platform. By means of tines the auger directs the crop to the main elevator which lifts the crop to the threshing mechanism.

The threshing mechanism consists of a front beater, a heavy rotating drum, a concave, and a rear beater.

The main elevator is used to lift the crop to the front beater. It delivers the crop to the drum and concave. The front beater increases the speed of the crop as it moves to the drum.

Some combines do not have a front beater. In these combines the work of the front beater can be done by the main elevator.

Threshing takes place between the drum and concave. There are spaces between the concave bars, so the threshed grain can fall through on the grain pan. To reduce the speed of the crop as it leaves the cylinder is the task of the rear beater. The rear beater is the part of the threshing mechanism which both reduces the speed of the crop and directs it to the separating mechanism. To separate the grain from the straw is the main function of this mechanism. The separating mechanism consists of two parts: the straw walkers and the grain sieves.

The grain is separated from the straw by the rising and falling action of the straw walkers. They are driven by two

crankshafts. The grain separated from the straw moves through the straw walkers and is directed to the grain pan under the concave.

The separating unit is used to sort the grain and chaff on the grain pan. This unit consists of two sieves and a fan. The vibrating action of the sieves separates the threshed grain. The fan provides a flow of air to keep sieves clean.

The harvested grain is directed to the grain tank. Big combines have an auger in the grain tank to provide the proper flow of the grain.

Grain tank capacities vary from 1 to 50 tonnes. A high capacity auger is used to deliver the threshed grain from the grain into a trailer.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What machines are used to harvest various crop?
2. What operations does the combine harvester do?
3. In what sections can the mechanism of a combine harvester be divided?
4. What are these sections doing?
5. What type of a cutter bar is used to cut the crop?
6. What is there at each side of the cutter bar?
7. What does a divider do?
8. Where does the reel direct the crop?
9. Where does a large auger move the crop?
10. What does the threshing mechanism consist of?
11. What is used to lift the crop to the front beater?
12. Where does threshing take place?
13. What is the task of the rear beater?
14. What does the separating mechanism consist of?
15. What is used to sort the grain and chaff on the grain pan?
16. What does the separating unit consist of?
17. What does the fan provide?
18. Where is the harvested grain directed?

19. What is used to deliver the threshed grain from the grain tank into a trailer?

IV. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. Ploughs have become main implements used for soil preparation. 2. The construction of straw walkers and sieves will be discussed in this lecture. 3. In the thermosiphon system water expands as it is being heated and rises to the top of a radiator. 4. Modern ploughs are mounted on the tractor hydraulic system. 5. The number of grain was delivered from a grain tank to a trailer. 6. The number of mouldboards depends on the soil and tractor size. 7. Self-propelled machines with pick-up reel and vertical cutter bar have been widely used in Britain and Canada. 8. On some machines speed of the fan is kept constant. 9. The crop is usually taken to the cutter bar centre by a large-diameter auger.

a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

even flow- рівномірний потік
heavy straw crops — довгостебелесті культури
to brush the ground — ледве торкатися землі
laid crop-полеглі культури
standing crop- біологічний урожай

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT:

CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

The combine harvester must be set to suit various crops and harvesting conditions. To provide efficient threshing it is necessary to receive an even flow of crop to the drum and concave. The even flow of the crop depends on correct adjustment of all parts of a combine.

Both speed and position of the reel need adjustment. Working in a standing crop the reel should contact the straw below the ears. The reel speed should be faster than the forward speed of the combine.

Working in a laid crop the reel should be set well forward. The tines should brush the ground, when the cutter bar is about 3 inches above the ground. The cutter bar and the knife must be in good condition. Some combines have an automatic cutting height control system. This maintains a regular stubble height.

In heavy straw crops there is a risk of feeding too much material into the combine which may result in the loss of grain over the back of the straw walkers. To reduce the amount of straw on the straw walkers it is necessary to reduce forward speed or raise the cutter bar a little.

a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

windrowing or swathing — укладання у валки
notably — особливо

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Combine harvesters are mostly used to cut and thresh in one operation, but they may be used to pick up and thresh crops which have been cut and left in the swath or windrow.

Windrowing or swathing is mainly used before combining in Britain to avoid losses of grain before it is taken into the harvester. In some other countries, notably Canada, its main task is to spread the season in which combines may be efficiently used.

V. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Комбайни скошують зернові культури, молотять їх, відокремлюють зерно від соломи і полови. 2. Для того,

щоб скошувати зернові культури прямим комбайнуванням, використовується обертальний різальний апарат. 3. Мотовило є одним із головних частин комбайна. 4. Молотильний механізм складається з фрон-тального бітера, 5. Передній бітер збільшує швидкість проходження врожаю на шляху до барабану. 6. Задній бітер є частиною молотильного механізму. 7. Відокремлюючий вузол використовується для того, щоб сортувати зерно і половину на транспортній дошці. 8. Обертальний рух решет відокремлює обмолочене зерно. 9. Вентилятор забезпечує потік повітря для того, щоб тримати решето чистим. 10. Обмолочене зерно направляється в зерновий бункер.

Theme 35. Agronomy.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. chemical composition of soils — хімічний склад ґрунту
2. food crops — харчові культури
3. to plant — саджати
4. to drill — висівати
5. planting — посадка
6. tubers — коренеплоди
7. to grow — вирощувати
8. fertility — родючість
9. crops — сільськогосподарські культури
10. feed crops — кормові культури
11. to sow — сіяти
12. drill — висів
13. Seeds — насіння
14. range of plants — сівозміна
15. to fertilize — удобрювати
16. industrial crops — технічні культури

II. TEXT.

AGRONOMY

Agronomy deals with the cultivation of fields for the regular production of crops : food crops, feed crops and industrial crops. The cultivation means the soil cultivation for planting seeds, tubers, etc. The cultivation is made by means of various kinds of agricultural machines and implements: gang plows, harrows, sweepers, etc.

As the climate and soils greatly differ in different regions, agronomists regularly exchange experience. This regular exchange has increased the range of plants which may be grown in different regions, and has given a start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.

It is known that the regular study of the chemical composition of soils and the development of means for the reproduction of their fertility have become a fundamental part of the agricultural sci-ence.

It may be said that the development of agriculture has become an important factor in the development of national economy.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What does agronomy deals with?
2. What does the cultivation mean?
3. What agricultural machines and implements do we need?
4. What do agronomists regularly do?
5. What has become a fundamental part of the agricultural science?

IV. a) REMEMBER THE VERBS, THE FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS:

to differ — відрізнятися

improvement — поліпшення, удосконалення

to develop — розвивати
different — різноманітний
to improve — поліпшувати
development — розвиток

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. Soils differ in different regions of our country. 2. The improvement of soils is the most essential problem. 3. We can develop agriculture due to the development of the agricultural machines.

V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

1. Agronomy ... the cultivation of fields for the regular production of food, feed and industrial crops (deal with, deals with) 2. The cultivation of fields ... the preparation of the ground for planting tubers and other plants (means, mean). 3. The cultivation is done ... various kinds of machines (by means of, by different kinds of). 4. The climate and the soils greatly differ in ... regions of our country (difference, different). 5. It is known that the range of plants which may be grown in different regions has greatly increased due to the ... between agronomists (they exchange experience, exchange of experience). 6. It is known that the exchange of experience has resulted in the increase of the ... which may be grown in different regions (range of machines, range of plants). 7. The study of the means which can be used for the reproduction of the soil fertility has become an ... of the agricultural science (useful means, important part).

VI a). REMEMBER THE NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTS:

gang plow — багатокорпусний тракторний плуг
sweeper — зрихлювач

cultivator — культиватор

harrow — борона

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. The gang plow is mounted on the tractor. 2. The harrow is an implement which is used for the preparation of seedbeds. 3. The sweeper prepares the soil for the drill. 4. The cultivator is usually mounted on the tractor and its working depth is controlled hydraulically.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Агрономи використовують різноманітні хімічні елементи, щоб підвищити родючість ґрунту.
2. Агрономія займається обробітком полів для регулярного виробництва сільськогосподарських культур.
3. Вивчення хімічного складу ґрунтів і розвиток засобів для відродження родючості стало фундаментальною частиною сільськогосподарської науки.
4. Обробіток ґрунту здійснюється за допомогою різноманітних сільськогосподарських машин і причіпних знарядь: багатокорпусних плугів, борін і культиваторів.
5. Ми виростили добрий врожай коренеплодів.
6. Клімат і ґрунти є різними в різних регіонах країни.

Theme 36. The soil cultivation and fertilizing.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. to fertilize — удобрювати
2. fertilizer — добриво
3. to facilitate — сприяти
4. poultry droppings — пташиний послід
5. litter manure — підстилковий гній

6. sewage waste — каналізаційні відходи
7. phosphorus — фосфор
8. ashes — попіл
9. unfavorable weather conditions — несприятливі погодні умови
10. loose organical substance — сипуча органічна речовина
11. half-liquid manure — напіврідкий гній
12. composted fertilizer — компост
13. fertilizing — внесення добрив
14. manure — гній
15. decay substance — гноївка
16. peat — торф
17. liquid manure — рідкий гній
18. nitrogen — азот
19. potassium — калій
20. lime — вапно

II. TEXT

THE SOIL CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZING

The soil cultivation is made with the help of the agricultural machines which ensure the best conditions for the cultivation of the food crops, feed crops and industrial crops. The ploughing is the most important operation. Thanks to it the plowed land can absorb and preserve the moisture.

The fertilizers utilization is very important in the modern agriculture. The fertilizing system is an important part in the complex of the agricultural operations which are necessary to increase the soil fertility. The fertilizers increase the plant stability against the unfavorable weather conditions, insects and illnesses. The numerous experiments show that the yield increase depends upon the fertilizers in 40-50\%. And when using the intensive technologies the yield increases in 60-70\%. A ton of manure during a range of plants ensure the yield

increase of the grain crops. The fertilizing improves the soil reaction.

The fertilizers are organic and mineral substances which contain elements improving the plants vegetation and the soil fertility.

Organical fertilizers are produced at the agricultural enterprises. The mineral fertilizers are produced at the special industrial enterprises.

Manure, decay substance, poultry droppings, peat and green fertilizer belong to the organic fertilizers. Manure is the most wide-spread fertilizer. It contains 0.5\% of nitrogen, 0.25\% of phosphorus, 0.6\% of potassium. The litter manure, half-liquid and liquid manure are of great importance in agriculture. The half-rotten manure is the most effective fertilizer. The poultry droppings is a valuable organic fertilizer. It is used before the sowing of sugar beets, corn and vegetable crops. The composted fertilizer is a loose organic substance. Peat, straw, rubbish and sewage waste are used for its production.

Mineral fertilizers are divided into two groups: industrial fertilizers and local fertilizers. They belong to the industrial fertilizers. Ashes and lime belong to the local fertilizers.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What is the ploughing?
2. What operations can increase the soil fertility?
3. What do the fertilizers increase?
4. What groups of fertilizers do you know?
5. Where are the organic fertilizers produced?
6. Where are the mineral fertilizers produced?
7. What substances belong to the organic fertilizers?
8. Why is manure the most widespread fertilizer?
9. When do we use the poultry droppings?
10. What mineral fertilizers do you know?

IV. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

ammonia saltpetre — аміачна селітра

to acidify — підкислювати

acid soil — кислий ґрунт

to dissolve — розчиняти

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The ammonia saltpetre belongs to the nitrogen fertilizers. It contains 34—35\% of nitrogen. It dissolves in water very easily. The plants absorb it acidifying the soil a little bit. This fertilizer is very effective for the acid soils.

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

superphosphate — суперфосфат

carbonate soils — карбонатні ґрунти

phosphate flour — фосфоритне борошно

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO UKRAINIAN:

Superphosphate is considered to be the most wide-spread phosphorus fertilizer. It is divided into two groups: the simple superphosphate and double superphosphate. The phosphate flour contains 10-38\% of phosphorus. Superphosphate is effective for the carbonate soils.

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING AND WORD-COMBINATION:

acidity — кислотність

extinted lime — гашене вапно

lime fertilizers — вапнякові добрива

liming — вапнування

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO UKRAINIAN:

Lime fertilizers are very effective for the acid soils. Extincted lime is used for the acidity neutralization of the soils. Liming enriches soils with potassium. It is very useful for feed crops, fruits and vegetables.

VII. ANALYZE THE FERTILIZING SYSTEM:

The fertilizing system is a system of the fertilizers and chemical meliorates arrangement on the unique plot of land. While preparing the fertilizing system it's necessary to know the chemization level, the necessity of fertilizing, climatic conditions and the biological peculiarities of the plants. The balance of nutrient substances is very important. It determines the influence of manure, the quantity of perennial and leguminous grasses. It's necessary to count the quantity of mineral fertilizers. The fertilizers in the ranges of plants must ensure high yields.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Обробіток ґрунту здійснюється з допомогою сільськогосподарських машин, які забезпечують високі врожаї зернових і кормових культур. 2. Система удобрення є важливою частиною підвищення родючості ґрунту. 3. Добрива підвищують стійкість рослин до несприятливих погодних умов. 4. Удобрення поліпшує процеси мінералізації ґрунту. 5. Гній, гноївка, пташиний послід, торф і зелене добриво належать до органічних добрив. 6. Напівперепрілий гній є найбільш ефективним добривом. 7. Пташиний послід використовується перед посівом цукрових буряків, кукурудзи і овочів. 8. Торф, солома,

сміття і каналізаційні відходи використовуються для виробництва компостів. 9. До промислових мінеральних добрив належать азотні, фосфорні та калійні добрива. 10. Попіл і вапно належать до місцевих добрив.

Theme 37. Types of soil.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. soil — ґрунт
2. tillage — обробіток ґрунту з допомогою с/г знарядь
3. entire — весь, цілий
4. loam — суглинок
5. particle — частка
6. loamy — суглинистий
7. clay — глина
8. lime — вапно
9. sandy loam — супіщаний ґрунт
10. fertile — родючий
11. to till — обробляти
12. light sandy soil — легкий піщаний ґрунт
13. tilled crop — пропашна культура
14. fertility — родючість
15. black soil — чорнозем
16. stunt — затримка в рості
17. stunted — низькорослий
18. to germinate — проростати
19. germination — проростання
20. germinating power — схожість

II. TEXT

SOIL AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Good farming means proper use of many factors such as natural conditions, land, crops, livestock, machinery, fertilizers

and some others. All these factors have to be put together to make the farming system work successfully.

One of the most important points to be taken into consideration in farming is the soil which is known to be a natural resource that supports plant life. It is a mixture of particles of rock, organic materials, living forms, air and water.

During his entire existence upon the earth man has depended on the soil, either directly or indirectly. Grain, fruits and vegetables are food products obtained by man directly from the soil. Domestic animals consume grain and forage produced by the soil and in turn supply people with meat, milk, eggs and other products used for human food. These are the products obtained from the soil indirectly.

Some good clay and loamy soils are naturally highly fertile, some light sandy soils are naturally poor. Various factors that make up soil fertility are moisture conditions, plant food and soil structure. All these components may be regulated by proper management of the soil.

Soil management is the science of tillage operations, cropping practices using fertilizers, lime and other treatments conducted on, or applied to.

Plant growth and yields can be increasing by applying certain recommended soil management practices, liming, fertilization and irrigation producing, as a rule, immediate yield increases. Good soil management results in better yields and lower cost per unit of production. Fertile soils produce plants that are less affected by diseases and less likely to be attacked by insects. In this case small losses of crops result.

The feed that livestock eat is reflected in their health. The healthiest animals are found on farms that have productive soils producing high-quality feed for livestock. Certain nutrient elements are essential in the animal's diet for proper growth, reproduction and production. The lack of one or more elements can cause stunted animals, less milk, smaller litters and certain animal diseases.

So, a good chemical composition of soils provides better conditions for seed germination and plant growth.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What means good farming?
2. What are the main components of a fertile soil?
3. What particles does the soil consist of?
4. What soils are naturally highly fertile?
5. What does the soil management deal with?
6. What influences upon the livestock?

IV. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. A mixture of organical matter and the soil that is subjected to biological decomposition. 2. The protection of natural resources according to principles that will assure their highest economic efficiency. 3. The practice of crop production in low rainfall areas is impossible without irrigation. 4. All the external conditions that may act upon an organism to influence its development or existence.

V. DETERMINE THE NOTIONS USING THE PATTERN:

PATTERN: What is plow? — It is a machine used to till the soil.

A fertilizer, a spring crop, an annual plant, a greenhouse, a domestic animal, a ration.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Органічні речовини, вода, повітря необхідні для рослин. 2. Вони містять все необхідне для родючості ґрунту. 3. Важливо, щоб ґрунт містив всі необхідні компоненти для рослин. 4. Родючість ґрунту можна поліпшити, вносячи необхідні добрива. 5. Щоб добре рости і розвиватись,

рослини повинні бути забезпеченими в достатній кількості мікро і макроелементами. 6. Деякі ґрунти — не дуже родючі. 7. Вода — головний компонент ґрунту. 8. Недостатня кількість азоту в ґрунті погіршує розвиток рослин.

Theme 38. Selection of agricultural crops.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. selection (-ist) — селекція, селекціонер
2. preparation — препарат
3. cell engineering — клітинна інженерія
4. hybrid — гібрид
5. gene — ген
6. simultaneously — одночасно
7. processing — обробка
8. to transfer — передавати
9. cereals — зернові
10. deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) —
дезоксирибонуклеїнова кислота (ДНК)
11. nitrogen — fixing genes — бульбочкові бактерії які
фіксують атмосферний азот
12. breeder cell — клітина
13. variety — сорт
14. granule — гранула
15. gene engineering — генна інженерія
16. utensils — посуд
17. interaction — взаємодія
18. bacterium (pl. bacteria) — бактерія
19. pest resistance — протидія шкідникам

II. TEXT

SELECTION OF AGRICULTURAL GROPS

Selection is an important direction of agronomy. For a long time plant-breeders have been breeding new varieties of drought-resistant grain crops and other agricultural plants which are resistant to the unfavorable climatic and weather conditions. At the same time they are characterized by a high yield productivity. The agricultural biotechnology is of the greatest importance. It should create the new highly productive varieties and hybrids of the agricultural plants, biological means of the plant protection, different preparations and the ways of the waste recovery.

Thanks to the cell engineering the researchers have bred an unvirus substance for different potatoes varieties. They have been breeding new varieties and hybrids of grain crops, fruits and vegetables. They breed seeds of sugar beets in the form of seedlings. Later they are ready for the further sowing in the granule form.

The biotechnology is based on the fact that a celled organism is fully preserved by a gene of the previous type. Simultaneously this simplest organism has much common with the microorganism. Exactly it is a basis of the cell engineering and biotechnology. The plant cells are able to divide without any limit.

It's necessary to keep the cell sterility and that's why we use special utensils. The cell amount for the cultivation is provided with the help of the plant organs processing. Their cultivation is provided into separate cells. They are put on the nutrient environment.

The gene engineering is based on the molecular biology. It gives the possibility of inserting changes into the molecular interaction of the principal molecules inside the cell and outside it.

Recombinant DNA are used and will be used in the work with microorganism for the production of different valuable

substances in medicine, biochemical industry and agriculture. Besides their use is connected with two important discoveries. New techniques developed a rapid analysis of complicated biological molecules. After analysis came synthesis. The first gene was synthesized. Then it became possible to synthesize necessary genes.

The construction technology of recombinant DNA is the most important achievement of the biotechnology. The agricultural possibilities of such techniques are almost as exciting. For example, it may become possible to transfer the nitrogen-fixing genes of certain bacteria to plants such as cereals which are unable to fix nitrogen. Should this prove possible, the savings in terms of fertilizer and improved soil fertility will be enormous? Similarly of there is the prospect of transferring to a number of different crops civic genes responsible for improved yield or pest resistance.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the selection purpose?
2. How is new plant varieties characterized?
3. What should the agricultural biotechnology create?
4. What have the plant-breeders been breeding?
5. What is the biotechnology based on?
6. What is the basis of the cell engineering?
7. What do we use to keep the cell sterility?
8. What is the gene engineering based on?
9. When is the recombinant DNA used?
10. What are two important discoveries in the gene engineering?
11. What substances are transferred for cereals?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. The agricultural biotechnology ... new plant varieties with a high productivity and good heredity.
2. The farmers ... new

varieties of feed crops. 3. The researchers ... special utensils to keep the cell sterility. 4. The gene engineering ... changes into the molecular interaction of the principal biological molecules inside the cell and outside it. 5. The researchers ... necessary genes with a high productivity and useful heredity.

to synthesize, to create, to use, to sow, to insert

V. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

The plant immunity and the pest resistance has substantially increased after the seed processing with special preparations. The special combination of different plants during the vegetation time is of the greatest importance. The researchers found out that the hemp plants in the sugar beets field may liquidate pests. A lot of different wild plants may be poisonous for pests and microorganisms. In Germany farmers sow different wild plants. Their leaves resist the pest multiplication. Different substances preserved in the leaves protect the agricultural plants from pests and microorganisms. The substances are also synthesized artificially.

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORD AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

fungus (pl. fungi) — грибки

wild species — дикі види

cross-breeding — схрещування

trimmed — осушений

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The choice of varieties and hybrids which are diseases and pest resistant is very important in the plant protection. The plant-breeders solve this problem differently. They breed varieties which have some peculiar structure of a stem and leaves. These plants are pest resistant. It's possible to use certain varieties which disorientate certain fungi. Nowadays the

researchers have been breeding new agricultural crops. They use wild species of plants, and breed resistant varieties with the help of crossbreeding, selection, molecular biology and gene engineering. Wheat with trimmed leaves enables to protect plants from pests.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Селекція є важливим напрямом агрономії. 2. Селекціонери виводять посухостійкі сорти. 3. Нові сорти характеризуються високою врожайністю. 4. Сільськогосподарська біотехнологія створює високопродуктивні сорти і гібриди. 5. Дослідники вивели безвірусну речовину для різних сортів картоплі. 6. Мікроорганізми є базою клітинної інженерії. 7. Генна інженерія базується на молекулярній біології. 8. ДНК має вигляд довгої подвійної спіральної молекули в ядрі клітин, що містить генетичний код і спрямовує розвиток і функціонування всіх клітин. 9. Сучасні технології розвинули швидкий аналіз складних біологічних молекул. 10. Селекціонери виводять специфічні гени, які регулюють підвищення врожайності.

Theme 39. The grain crops. Wheat.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. wheat- пшениця
2. baking qualities — хлібопекарські властивості
3. protein content — вміст білка
4. absorption — засвоєння, поглинання
5. windrow harvesting — роздільне збирання
6. spring wheat — яра пшениця
7. sticky substance — клейковина
8. ripening — наливання, стиглість

9. winter wheat — озима пшениця
10. precipitations — опади
11. liming — вапнування
12. swath — валок
13. sowings — посіви
14. header — жатка
15. nutrition — підживлення
16. environmental conditions — умови оточуючого середовища
17. to thresh — обмолочувати

II. TEXT

WHEAT CULTIVATION

Wheat is a principal grain crop. Nowadays two wheat varieties are of the greatest importance for the production: mild and firm ones. Wheat yields are very stable in the main cultivation zones. Wheat is very demanding to the substantial fertilizing. According to the baking qualities all the wheat varieties are divided into three groups: strong, valuable or middle and weak ones. The protein content in the grain of the strong wheat variety should be up to 14\%. The sticky substance content should be up to 28\%. Its quality must belong to the first group.

The growth and vegetation peculiarities of the winter wheat and the nutrient substances cause its high demands of the soil fertility. That's why winter wheat is high-yield only on the fertile soils. If a substantial quantity of the organical and mineral fertilizers is applied, it'll be high-yield too. The black soils are the best for the wheat cultivation. They contain much moisture and many nutrient substances. Wheat is low-yield on the light sandy, loamy and acid soils. A high wheat harvest is possible after a substantial application of organical and mineral fertilizers and after liming.

The winter wheat has 12 stages of its development. The productivity elements are formed at that time. That's why the

plants are not equally demanding to the environmental conditions during the vegetation time. Wheat seeds germinate by +1-2 degrees. But wheat shoots appear by 15- 18 degrees over zero. The winter wheat is characterized by the cold endurance. Under the snow blanket of 20 cm wheat can endure 30 degrees below zero. The winter wheat is very demanding to the moisture. If there is a moisture lack in the germination time, wheat is low-yield. At the blossom and ripening periods a high temperature and a lack of precipitations may cause the harvest waste.

The spring harrowing is an important agrotechnical measure to keep winter wheat sowings in order. The application of nitrogen fertilizers, the weeds and insects destruction are also very important factors. The nitrogen fertilizers are used for their better nutrition. It's necessary to cut and thresh winter wheat very quickly. Headers are used for the windrow harvesting. The swaths are threshed after a short drying and biological ripening of the yield. Before the transportation to the elevator grain is dried additionally.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What crops does wheat belong to?
2. What wheat varieties are of the greatest importance?
3. What is the protein content in the grain of the strong variety?
4. What is the sticky substance content in the grain of the strong variety?
5. What soils are the best for the wheat cultivation?
6. What soils are low-yield?
7. How many development stages are very characteristic for wheat?
8. When do wheat seeds germinate?
9. What may cause the harvest waste?

10. What important agrotechnical measures are necessary to keep winter sowings in order?
11. What implements are used for the windrow harvesting?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. The growth and vegetation peculiarities of the winter wheat ... its high demands to the soil fertility. 2. Black soils ... much moisture and many nutrient substances. 3. In order to have a high wheat harvest we . organical and mineral fertilizers. 4. Headers . wheat after a short drying and biological ripening of the grain.

to thresh, to contain, to apply, to cause

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD- COMBINATIONS:

annual grasses — однорічні трави

fallow ground — земля під паром

mayze corn silage — кукурудза на силос

pea — горох

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The winter wheat fertilizing depends upon the soil and climatic conditions, its variety peculiarities and the cultivation technology. Fertilizing, its amount and the quantity of the nutrient substances greatly influence on the yield capacity of wheat. Very often winter wheat is sown after annual grasses, mayze silage and leguminous crops. In some areas winter wheat is sown after pea and sometimes on the fallow ground. It's very important to preserve the moisture balance.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

During the soil preparation for winter crops it's very important to destroy weeds and preserve moisture. After scrubbling on the acid soils liming and soil tillage are also desirable. It's necessary to plough not later than 25 days before sowing. The intensive technology of the wheat cultivation needs many mineral and organical fertilizers. A high yield capacity is possible with the grain of a high quality.

VII. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

blossoming — цвітіння

ear — колос

full-earedness — колосіння

lactic ripening — молочна стиглість

solution — розчин

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The wheat with high protein content may be harvested after the nitrogen application. The nitrogen fertilizers are applied in the form of a solution with a sharp concentration. It's necessary to apply the nitrogen fertilizers at the period of the ear formation or more exactly at the time of the full-earedness, blossoming and the grain lactic ripening.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1.Пшениця — це головна зернова культура. 2. За хлібопекарськими властивостями всі сорти пшениці поділяються на три класи: сильні, цінні та середні і слабкі. 3 Вміст білка в зерні сильної пшениці має бути не менше 14\%. 4. Особливості росту і розвитку рослин озимої пшениці та засвоєння поживних речовин зумовлюють її високі вимоги до родючості ґрунту. 5. Найкращими ґрунтами для вирощування пшениці є чорноземи. 6. Легкі піщані й супіщані ґрунти, а також кислі ґрунти для вирощування озимої пшениці є

малопридатними. 7. Озима пшениця має 12 етапів органогенезу. 8. Насіння пшениці проростає при температурі -2 +1 градуси С. 9. В період цвітіння і наливання зерна висока температура і мала кількість опадів може призвести до зниження врожаю. 10. Важливим агротехнічним заходом є весняне боронування, внесення азотних добрив і знищення бур'янів. 11. Жатки використовуються при роздільному збиранні. 12. Валки обмолочують після сушіння і досягання зернових культур.

Theme 40. The grain crops. Rye.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. boron — бор
2. copper — мідь
3. density- густота
4. drought — засуха
5. hydrological soil acidity — гідрологічна кислотність ґрунту
6. leguminous crops — бобові культури
7. rye — жито
8. sensitive — чутливий
9. soil acidity — кислотність ґрунту
10. solution — розчин
11. superphosphate — суперфосфат
12. to react (to) — реагувати
13. weak acid reaction— слабка кислотна реакція
14. zinc — цинк

II. TEXT

RYE CULTIVATION

Rye is an important food crop. It is one of the principal grain crops. Rye is not very demanding to the climatic conditions. Its

sowings may be found on the loamy soils. Because of the soil acidity rye belongs to the third group of the agricultural crops. It bears an extreme acidity. Rye positively reacts to high lime norms. Besides it may grow satisfactorily in the conditions of the phosphorous soil solution up to 7,5\%. But it grows in conditions of a weak acid reaction. That's why it's necessary to do liming and reach a weak acid soil environment. The lime doses are determined by the norms of the hydro-logical soil acidity.

Rye is very sensitive to the lack of the nutrient substances. It may grow quickly having about 100 — 150 mg of phosphorous and up to 180 mg of potassium. Depending upon the cultivation conditions rye produces a ton of grain and a corresponding straw quantity from 1 ha.

About 36 kg of nitrogen, 14 kg of phosphorous and 28 kg of potassium are absorbed on 1 ha of rye.

It's necessary to keep to the stem density. It depends upon the vegetation conditions during the first and the second vegetation stages. At the fourth vegetation stage grain in the ear starts to form.

Manure and mineral fertilizers are applied mostly in spring during ploughing. Rye needs much nitrogen. In the drought conditions of the spring period ammonia saltpetre is applied. Rye reacts positively to the microfertilizers. It needs much superphosphate, boron, copper and zinc.

Rye may be sown on the fallow ground after perennial grasses, after mayze silage and leguminous crops, flax and potatoes.

The harvest period lasts about 12 days. Rye is cut in swaths. The swaths are threshed after a short drying and biological ripening of the yield.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. Is rye demanding to the cultivation conditions?
2. What group of agricultural crops does rye belong to?

3. On what soils is rye grown?
4. How are the lime doses determined?
5. How much grain does rye produce from 1 ha?
6. What fertilizers are applied in spring?
7. What fertilizer is applied in the drought conditions?
8. What mineral fertilizers does rye need?
9. How can we harvest a high yield?
10. How many days does the harvest period last?
11. How is rye harvested?

IV. FILL IN THE BRACKETS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. Rye . on the loamy soils. 2. It . a ton of grain and the corresponding straw quantity. 3. The stem density . the vegetation conditions. 4. We . manure and mineral fertilizers. 5. Rye . the micro-fertilizers.

to react to, to depend upon, to apply, to produce, to grow.

V. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

Before sowing seed is processed with granosane, kynolite, mercur-bensole and other substances. The seed sterilization is connected with the simultaneous drying. The processing is made with the help of the special equipment for the half-dried sterilization. The thermal seed treatment helps to protect plants from pests. The sowing norms are established according to the soil state, its fertility and humidity. It's also necessary to keep to sowing terms and the biological peculiarities of the rye variety.

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD- COMBINATIONS:

layer — шар

sowing term — строк сівби
to split — роз'єднуватися

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Triticale belongs to the grain crops. It is very demanding to the soil fertility. Triticale is a hybrid. It's a wheat and rye hybrid. The best soil for triticale is the black soil. Its winter variety is resistant to the ground frosts. It isn't split to the paternal types of wheat and rye. Triticale is sown on the fallow ground and on the former pea field. A layer of perennial grasses, maize silage and leguminous crops is also positive for triticale. September is a sowing term for triticale.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Жито є важливою зерновою культурою. 2. Найкращими ґрунтами для вирощування жита є чорноземи і суглинки. 3. На кислих потрібно проводити вапнування. 4. Дози вапна визначаються з допомогою норм гідрологічної кислотності ґрунту. 5. Жито є дуже чутливим до поживних речовин. 6. В залежності від якості ґрунту жито може давати достатню кількість зерна і відповідну кількість соломи з гектара. 7. Під час четвертого етапу вегетації починає формуватись зерно в колосі. 8. Гній і мінеральні добрива вносять навесні під основний обробіток. 9. Жито потребує багато суперфосфату, бору, міді і цинку. 10. Жито скошують у валки.

Theme 41. Industrial crops. Potatoes.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. aminoacid — амінокислота
2. arduous — трудомісткий

3. black soils — супіщані чорноземи
4. calcium saltpetre — кальційова селітра
5. clay soils — глинисті ґрунти
6. content — вміст
7. crop — просапна культура
8. grey forest soils — сірі лісові ґрунти
9. high-yield — високоврожайний
10. low-yield — низьковрожайний
11. magnesium — магній
12. tillage root system — коренева система

13. loamy shale — сланець
14. starch — крохмал
15. to germinate — пророщувати
16. to warm — прогрівати
17. weeds — бур'яни
18. yield capacity — врожайність

II. TEXT

POTATOES CULTIVATION

Potatoes belong to the most important agricultural crops. It's very valuable for the human nutrition. The potatoes value is determined by the high tasty data and favourable chemical composition for the human health. Generally its tubers contain about 75-80\% of water and up to 25\% of dry substances. The protein content is up to 20\%. It is easily absorbed and divided into sugar amounts. According to its ami-noacid content potatoes is very close to meat. Potatoes tubers contain much potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorous and iron.

Potatoes are a valuable feed crop especially for pigs. It is also a valuable industrial crop. We use potatoes as a principal raw material to produce glucose, starch, alcohol, etc. Potatoe is a tillage crop. It is of a high agrotechnical importance. It influences positively upon the grain crops if it is sown the next year. Potatoes belong to the crops of the moderate climate. If the temperature falls to 7-8 degrees below zero or rises up to 30

degrees over zero, potatoes stops its vegetation. This crop is very demanding to moisture. It forms a big underground amount having a developed root system. If the soil humidity is 75 — 80\%, a high potatoes yield is harvested. Potatoes are cultivated on the sandy and loamy black soils and grey forest soils. Former peat deposits are good for the potatoes cultivation. Potatoes are high-yield on the sandy soils with a substantial amount of the organical fertilizers. It is low-yield on the clay soil and shale. Flax, winter crops and perennial grasses positively influence on a high yield of potatoes. A main task of the soil tillage is a deep ploughing of a soil layer, the formation of the favourable water and aerial conditions, the weeds destruction, the moisture preservation and the increase of the soil nutrient substances. In order to increase the soil fertility and the yield capacity it's very important to enrich fields with organical fertilizers. After fertilizing the seedbed is plowed again. Later it's necessary to sow quick-growing cabbage crops, oil reddish, mustard,etc. Organical fertilizers and cyderates improve the soil structure and the yield capacity; Mineral fertilizers such as nitrogen fertilizers and calcium saltpetre also improve the yield capacity.

The seed material preparation is an arduous process. It forsee both the tuber preservation in the winter time and job in spring. In spring it's necessary to warm and germinate the selected tubers. It is also necessary to disinfect them before the sowing.

Nowadays about 70 potatoes varieties are utilized in agriculture. Depending on their utilization they are divided into four groups: food varieties, feed varieties, industrial varieties and universal varieties.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. How is the potatoes value determined?
2. What is the chemical composition of potatoes tubers?
3. What products are produced from potatoes?

4. What crops does a potato positively influence on?
5. When does a potato stop its vegetation?
6. What soils are good for the potatoes cultivation?
7. Where is potatoes low-yield?
8. What is it necessary to do after fertilizing the seedbed?
9. What is it necessary to do with the selected tubers in spring?
10. How many potatoes varieties are utilized in agriculture?
11. What groups are they divided into?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

The potatoes need for moisture ... in the blossom time. 2. The root system ... more oxygen than other plants. 3. In order to increase the soil fertility and yield capacity it's necessary ... fields with organical fertilizers. 4. The ammonia saltpetre insertion ... the vegetation.

to enrich, to absorb, to increase, to facilitate

a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

row-middle — міжряддя
herbicides — гербіциди

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The chemical method of the weed destruction is very effective. It's necessary to use the agrotechnical method. First of all it forsees the field choice, the effective spring tillage and the row middle ploughing. If the effectiveness is not sufficient, it's necessary to use different herbicides.

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

colorado beetles/bugs (Amer.) — колорадські жуки
voracity — прожерливість
ovum (pl. ova) — яйце
larva (pl. larvae) — личинка
to spray — оприскувати

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The Colorado beetle is a principal pest of potatoes fields. It is accustomed to different climatic and weather conditions. It is also characterized by a great fertility and voracity. Each bug female lays about 3000 ova. Its larvae may destroy potatoes plants on the area of 2,5 ha. That's why it's necessary to spray insecticides twice during the vegetation time. We may use different insecticides mostly of phosphorous and organical composition. Nowadays the piretroide variety of insecticides is widely spread in Ukraine.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

The early varieties of potatoes are harvested before the physiological maturity of tubers comes. The early varieties for seeds preservation are harvested in August. The late-ripening tubers are harvested by the first of October. The ground frosts may damage tubers. We can use three harvesting methods: In-line harvesting, the combine harvesting and the separate harvesting.

VII. CHARACTERIZE THE DUTCH TECHNOLOGY OF THE POTATOES CULTIVATION:

The Dutch technology ensures a high yield capacity. It's necessary to follow the range of plants. One must apply a lot of organical and mineral fertilizers. Heavy harrows are used in spring to preserve moisture. Each tuber should be about 55 mm. The distance between each tuber must be 22-24cm. The width of row middles should be 75cm. The tubers are planted at the

depth of 6cm. It's necessary to form the furrow ridge. It's also important to put tubers at the equal depth. It facilitates a quick germination.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Картопля належить до найважливіших сільськогосподарських культур. 2. Бульби містять 75—80\% води і до 25\% сухих речовин. 3. За своїм амінокислотним складом білок близький до м'яса. 4. З картоплі виготовляють спирт, крохмал і глюкозу. 5. Ця культура — дуже вимоглива до вологи, оскільки формує велику підземну масу при відносно малорозвинутій кореневій системі. 6. Картопля вирощується на супіщаних і суглинистих чорноземах, дернових і сірих лісових ґрунтах. 7. Картопля добре родить на піщаних ґрунтах при внесенні значної кількості органічних добрив. 8. Основним завданням обробітку ґрунту під картоплю є глибоке розпушування орного шару. 9. Підготовка насіннєвого матеріалу є трудомістким процесом. 10. Наразі використовується понад 70 сортів картоплі.

Theme 42. Industrial crops. Flax.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. ammonia saltpetre — аміачна селітра
2. nutrient substances — поживні речовини
3. blossom — суцвіття
4. bulk — маса
5. phosphorous fertilizers — фосфорні добрива
6. fibre — волокно
7. fibre production — виробництво волокна
8. potassium fertilizers — калійні добрива

9. flax — льон
10. poultry droppings — пташиний послід
11. flax shoots — сходи льону
12. flax straw — льоносолома
13. stem — стебло
14. germinating power — схожість
15. stock — треста
16. ground frosts — приморозки
17. warmth — тепло
18. maturity — стиглість
19. wax — віск
20. nitrogen fertilizers — азотні добрива
21. waxen film — восковий наліт

II. TEXT

FLAX PRODUCTION

Flax is mainly cultivated for the fibre production. Its principal productive part is a stem. Its share in the common bulk is about 75—80\%.

The flax plant is one-stemmed. Its height is 70—125 cm. Its diameter is 0,8 — 1,5mm.

The stem is of a cylindrical shape. It is covered with the waxen film of the greenish and dark green colours. The most valuable part of the stem is its productive length (50—110 cm). It is a stem from the spot with seed leaves up to the blossom spot.

The higher is the stem and the longer is its productive part, the longer is its fibre. The fibre of the best quality is produced from thin stems.

Flax is an industrial crop which requires more humidity, warmth and nutrient substances. All the physiological processes occurred inside the flax plants take place only with a warm temperature. For a whole vegetation period flax requires quite a high amount of active temperatures.

The best temperature for the growth is 9 — 18 degrees over zero. Flax shoots can bear ground frosts. But the germinating power is still high. Flax likes humidity. During the seed germination it absorbs the water quantity equal to its amount. The moisture conservation is of a great importance for the flax production.

Flax is cultivated on the different types of soils. But a high yield may be harvested from middle and light loamy soils. Sandy soils are low-yield because they obtain little nutrient substances and preserve little moisture. Both organical and mineral fertilizers positively influence on the flax yield. The poultry droppings are good enough for flax. Poultry droppings contain a lot of nutrient particles which are quickly absorbed by the plant. Flax also needs nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium fertilizers and ammonia saltpetre.

Flax is harvested with the help of flax combines at the period of the yellow maturity. At that time no more than 5\% of green seeds remain on the stems. The highest yields are best at the maturity phase. Seeds, flax straw, stock and fibre are of the best quality.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What is flax cultivated for?
2. What is the size of the flax plants?
3. How does the flax stem look like?
4. What does flax require for the whole vegetation period?
5. On what soils may a high yield be harvested?
6. What soils are low-yield?
7. What organical fertilizers have a positive influence on the flax yield?
8. What mineral fertilizers are good enough for the flax yield?
9. How is flax harvested?
10. When are the highest yields best?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. Flax ... for the fibre production. 2. It ... more humidity, warmth and nutrient substances. 3. At the period of the seed germination it ... much water. 4. The flax shoots ... ground frosts. 5. Sandy soils ... little nutrient substances.

to require, to be cultivated, to absorb, to bear, to obtain

V. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

SOWING

Flax greatly depends upon the seeds sowing quantities. Seeds should be well-shaped, shining and smooth without any additional particles. The flax seeds must be light brown. They should have a high germinating power. The seeds must be kept in the conditions of the permanent humidity (about 10—11\%). If the percentage of the humidity is higher, the flax seeds will be damaged by mites. The seeds of a good quality ensure good shoots.

a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

fibre content — вміст волокна

high-yield crops — високоврожайні культури

spinning qualities — прядивні властивості

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The Mriya variety of flax is very perspective for our region. It belongs to the flax varieties of the middle maturity. The variety matures about 90 days. It has a high fibre content and good spinning qualities. The Mriya variety belongs to high - yield crops.

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

adjustment — регулювання

beater — тіпальна машина

breaker — м'ялка

outlet — вихід

roller — валець

the laborating rim of the knives — робоча кромка ножів

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The outlet and quality of a long fibre depends upon a correct adjustment of breakers and beaters. The breaker adjustment also depends upon the flax stock quality. It's necessary to ensure a free rotation of the top and bottom rollers. It's also necessary to sharpen the laborat-ing rim of the knives.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1.Льон вирощують для виробництва волокна. 2. Основною продуктивною частиною льону є стебло. 3. Стебло є циліндричним, покритим восковим нальотом, світло-зеленого і темно-зеленого кольорів. 4. Чим вище стебло і довша його технічна частина, тим більше довгого волокна міститься в ньому. 5. Льон — культура помірного клімату, вимоглива до тепла та вологості. 6. Високий врожай льону можна зібрати на середніх і легких суглинках. 7. У фазі жовтої стиглості найвищим є врожай і якість насіння, льоносолами, трести і волокна. 8. З органічних добрив найкращим для льону є пташиний послід.

Theme 43. Industrial crops. Sugar-beets.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. cessation — припинення
2. flow harvesting — потокове збирання
3. germination — проростання
4. humid — вологий
5. moisture — волога
6. nutrition — живлення
7. roll harvesting — перевалочне
8. sugar amount — маса цукру
9. sugar beet top — гичка цукрових буряків
10. to adjust — регулювати
11. to cause — викликати
12. to dig — копати
13. to increase — збільшуватись
14. to sprout — проростати
15. to warm — прогріватися

II. TEXT

SUGAR-BEET CULTIVATION

The sugar-beet is a two-year plant. It forms a well-developed tuber. The seeds absorb much moisture at the germination time. The sugar-beet seeds must be sown into the plowed soil. The seeds sprout at the temperature of 3—4 degrees over zero. If the soil is enough humid and warms up to 18 degrees over zero, the sugar-beet shoots will germinate in 7—8 days. It's very important to reduce the term between the sowing and the germination of shoots. Shoots absorb the nutrient substances of seeds before they sprout. First leaves appear in ten days. Leaves start growing very quickly. The

sugar-beet yield depends upon the moisture quantity especially in July and August.

Sugar-beets need a sufficient amount of the nutrient substances in the ground. The fertilizing system requires a sufficient fertilization in three terms: the principal fertilizer is applied in autumn. At the sowing time we apply the row fertilizers. And at the vegetation time the sugar-beets need some nutrition. That's why sugar-beets are very high-yield on the fertile soil. Sugar-beets are also cultivated on the loamy soils and grey forest soils. It is low-yield on the clay soils.

Sugar-beets occupy the second place in the range of plants after wheat. A regular range of plants and a proper ploughing ensure high and stable yield of sugar-beets.

The highest yield of sugar-beets with the biggest sugar amount is harvested at the period of the growth cessation. Too early and too late terms of harvesting cause the yield loss. Generally the tuber amount increases in August and September. Simultaneously the sugar amount increases up to 2,2\%.

Sugar-beets are mostly harvested with the help of the special equipment. There are three ways of harvesting: flow, roll and mixed harvesting. The sugar-beet top is cut simultaneously. Sugar-beet combines dig tubers. In order to get rid off sugar-beet losses, it's necessary to adjust all the combine mechanisms taking into account the soil humidity, the top height and the tuber size.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What do you know about sugar-beets?
2. How do the seeds sprout?
3. What does the sugar-beet yield depend upon?
4. What types of soil are the most fertile for sugar-beets?
5. What is the sugar-beet place in the range of plants?
6. What does the fertilizing system require?
7. When is the highest yield of sugar-beets harvested?
8. When does the sugar-beet increase?
9. How many ways of harvesting do you know?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. First leaves ... in ten days. 2. The sugar-beet yield ... the moisture quantity. 3. The seeds ... much moisture. 4. The sugar-beet combines . the tubers. 5. They . the sugar-beet top.

to cut, to depend upon, to absorb, to appear, to refine

V. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

SOWING PROTECTION

The soil harrowing is very important before the shoots appear. It improves the air and temperature conditions of the soil. At the period between the sowing and germination of shoots the soil is compressed. The harrowing is the most efficient in 5-6 days after sowing.

a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

hand-operated job — ручна праця

mechanized production — механізоване виробництво

shoot gapping — проріджування сходів

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The technology of the sugar-beet mechanized production deals with the minimum waste of the hand-operated job and correct norms of sowing. It's necessary to take into account the seed germination, pest destruction and the mechanized way of the shoot gapping.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

REDUCTION OF YIELD WASTE

Harvesting sugar-beets it's very important to reduce the yield waste. It mostly depends upon the type of the harvesting machinery, its adjustment and the quality of the seedlings. Sugar-beets may be undug or lost during the transportation. The most progressive way of the mechanized harvesting will prevent from the yield losses. It includes the utilization of the adjusted equipment and a proper labour organization.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Насіння поглинає багато вологи під час проростання. 2. Якщо ґрунт є оптимально вологим і прогрівається до +18°C, сходи цукрових буряків проростають за 7—8 днів. 3. Дуже важливо скоротити час між посівом і проростанням. 4. Цукрові буряки потребують достатньої кількості поживних речовин у ґрунті. 5. Цукрові буряки займають друге місце у сівозміні після пшениці. 6. Під цукрові буряки вносяться органічні і мінеральні добрива. 7. Найвищий врожай цукрових буряків з найбільшим вмістом цукру отримується в період припинення росту. 8. Маса коренеплодів збільшується у серпні і вересні. 9. Цукрові буряки в основному збираються з допомогою спеціального обладнання.

Theme 44. Fruit production.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. apple-tree — яблуня
2. apricot-tree — абрикос
3. branch — гілка
4. cherry-tree — вишня

5. crown — крона
6. crumb and peel density — щільність м'якуша і шкірки
7. currants — смородина
8. fruit colouring intensity — інтенсивність забарвлення
плода
9. horticulture — садівництво
10. labour-intensive process — трудомісткий процес
11. marshy soil — заболочений ґрунт
12. peach-tree — персик
13. pear-tree — груша
14. planting — насадження
15. plum-tree — слива
16. raspberry — малина
17. ripe — стиглий
18. ripening — стиглість
19. ripening proof — ознака стиглості
20. soil tillage — обробіток ґрунту
21. strawberry — полуниця
22. to bear fruits — плодоносити
23. to root out — викорінювати

II. TEXT

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture is an important branch of agriculture. The industrial fruit plantings are classified according to the fruit varieties: apple-trees, pear-trees, plum-trees, cherry-trees, apricot-trees, peach-trees. According to the ripening terms they are classified as early-ripening, middle-ripening and late-ripening. In order to increase the yield capacity it's necessary to form the tree crown. It's very important to reduce the crown. It must be less than the root system. Each branch is cut in such a way that the bottom branch should be shorter than the top one. Before the trees start bearing fruits, the gardeners cut all the

unnecessary branches and ensure the maximum yield capacity. In order to increase the fruit productivity it's necessary to choose fruit varieties very correctly. They must be resistant to the unfavourable climate conditions. The fruit varieties must have a high yield capacity. The fruits should have a good taste and a proper technological quality. It's necessary to choose correctly the fruit varieties in the garden planting.

The principal task of the soil tillage is to increase its fertility. We must use ploughs and harrows. The weeds are rooted out with the help of special implements. Herbicides are also used to root out all the weeds. It's necessary to follow the norms of the safety technique. The gardeners must apply organical fertilizers once in 3-4 years. But the mineral fertilizers are applied each year.

Strawberry, raspberry and currants belong to the berry crops. Strawberry grows on all the soil types with the exception of lime, clay and marshy soils. Raspberry and currants are very demanding to the soil type. Organical and mineral fertilizers are mostly applied before planting. Harvesting is the most labour-intensive process in horticulture. The fruits must be ripe. Then they'll be well preserved. The ripening proof is the size and the fruit colouring intensity. Fruits easily split off the branch. The crumb density and taste qualities are also a very important factor at the harvesting time.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. How are the industrial fruit plantings classified?
2. What is it necessary to do in order to increase the yield capacity?
3. What form must the tree crown have?
4. What do the gardeners do before the trees start bearing fruits?
5. What is it necessary to do in order to increase the fruit productivity?

6. What is the principal task of the soil tillage?
7. Why do we use herbicides?
8. What fertilizers must be applied?
9. What crops belong to the berry crops?
10. What factor may be considered as a ripening proof of fruits and berries?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. The gardeners ... the tree crown in spring. 2. We ... the resistant fruit varieties. 3. Before the garden planting the gardeners ... all the weeds. 4. Strawberry, raspberry and currants ...the berry crops. 5. We ... organical and mineral fertilizers.

to cut, to choose, to root out, to belong to, to apply

V. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

chip — щеп

grapes — виноград

viticulture — виноградарство

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Viticulture is an important branch of horticulture. Grapes belong to the perennial liana group. It is a drought-resistant plant. It may grow on different soil types, but it is high-yield on the fertile soil with a substantial humidity. The underground part of the bush consists of a wide root system. The overground part of the bush consists of skeleton and fruit-bearing branches. In order to increase the yield capacity it's necessary to connect chips with the principal bulk of the plant. Fertilizing is also very important for grapes. The yield is harvested in a short period of time when the fruits are ripe and the sugar content is not less than 14\%.

VI. READ AND TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES:

The first year after planting the fertilizing is not necessary. Later when the trees start fruit bearing organical and mineral fertilizers are applied. In fruit-bearing gardens organical fertilizers are applied once in 3-4 years. Mineral fertilizers are applied each year. The fertilizing norms are established according to the planting productivity. It's also necessary to take into account the phosphorous and potassium availability.

VII. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

to rejuvenate — омолоджувати;

to prune — обрізати дерева

b) READ AND TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

It's necessary to prune trees in spring. It limits the size of the branches and increases the yield capacity. Pruning rejuvenates trees, berry crops and grapes.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Садівництво — важлива галузь сільського господарства. 2. Для того, щоб збільшити врожайність, необхідно формувати крону дерев. 3. Кожна гілка дерева обрізається так, щоб нижня гілка була коротшою верхньої. 4. Перед тим, як дерева починають плодоносити, садівник обрізує всі непотрібні гілки і забезпечує максимальну врожайність. 5. Головне завдання обробітку ґрунту полягає у збільшенні його родючості. 6. Перед посадкою саду потрібно знищити всі бур'яни. 7. Мінеральні добрива вносяться кожного року. 8. Полуниця, малина і смородина належать до ягідних культур. 9. Збирання врожаю є найбільш

трудомістким процесом у садівництві. 10. Щільність м'якуша і шкірки яблук є дуже важливим фактором під час збирання врожаю.

Theme 45. Vegetable production.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. beets — буряки
2. bulb — цибулина
3. cabbage — капуста
4. carrot — морква
5. condiments — приправи
6. cucumbers — огірки
7. dill — окріп
8. early-ripening — ранньостиглий
9. garlic — часник
10. greenhouse — теплиця
11. late-ripening — пізньостиглий
12. middle-ripening — середньостиглий
13. onion — цибуля
14. parsley — петрушка
15. pepper — перець
16. range of vegetables — зміна
17. salt solution — розчин солі
18. seedling — саджанець
19. sorrel — щавель
20. to correspond — відповідати
21. to dry — сушити
22. to marinate — маринувати
23. to water — поливати
24. tomatoes — помідори

II. TEXT

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

The vegetable production provides the population with necessary products. Vegetables are a reliable resource of the vitamins. Cabbage, carrot, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, onion, pepper, garlic, different condiments such as parsley, sorrel and dill belong to vegetables. It's very important to keep to the range of vegetables. A deep plowed layer must form the biological soil activity. This layer should preserve moisture and nutrient substances. The soil must be plowed very thoroughly. The ploughing depth must be up to 30 cm. The organical and mineral fertilizers must be applied in spring before planting. The vegetable seeds should correspond to certain demands. Tomato, cu-cumber, pepper and carrot seeds must be put into the salt solution or into the ammonia saltpetre solution. They are covered with the nutrient mixture. It consists of peat and manure. The vegetable seeds are sown in the greenhouses. In the favourable weather conditions seedlings are planted out-of-doors if there are no ground frosts.

The black soil is the best for vegetables. But they may grow on the loamy soil too. The seedlings planted on the light sandy soils need much fertilizing. If there is a lack of precipitations in summer, the seedlings of tomatoes, pepper and cucumbers must be watered.

Tomatoes are harvested if they are enough ripe. Cucumbers are harvested if they reach a certain size and a certain dark green colour. Cabbage has several varieties. There are early-ripening, middle-ripening and late-ripening varieties. After harvesting tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbage may be marinated. Among them only cabbage is resistant to the ground frosts.

Carrot and beets belong to the tubers. They contain a lot of vitamins and nutrient substances. They may be preserved all the year. They are frost resistant. Condiments are very useful for the marination and for everyday meals. Their leaves are cut

about four times a year. Onion and garlic are cultivated on all the soil types. Onion may be sown by seeds and may be planted by bulbs. Bulbs are harvested in August. It's very important to dry bulbs very thoroughly before the preservation.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is the role of vegetable production?
2. What crops belong to the vegetables?
3. How must the soil be plowed?
4. What is the ploughing depth?
5. What fertilizers should be applied?
6. How are seeds of tomatoes, cucumbers and carrot processed?
7. What does the nutrient mixture consist of?
8. Where are the vegetable seeds sown?
9. What soil is the best for vegetables?
10. When are tomatoes and cucumbers harvested?
11. What cabbage varieties do you know?
12. How many times a year is the condiment leaves cut?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. The farmers ... the range of plants. 2. Parsley, sorrel and dill ... vegetables. 3. The researcher ... seeds with the nutrient mixture. 4. The nutrient mixture ... peat and manure. 5. Onion and garlic ... on all the soil types.

to keep to, to belong to, to cover, to consist of, to grow

V. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

Lettuce belongs to annual plants. It is characterized by the early-ripening and cold resistance. Lettuce contains carotene, vitamins B, P, C, zinc, manganese and other substances. The people cultivate three lettuce varieties: the leaf variety, the tip variety and romen. The seeds are sown either in spring or in autumn. The organical and mineral fertilizers may be also applied. The yield is harvested three times a year in the sunny weather. The leaves should be fresh.

VII. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

lactic acid fermentation — молочнокисле бродіння

late-ripening varieties — пізньостиглі сорти

middle-ripening varieties — середньостиглі сорти

to pickle cabbage — квасити капусту

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Cabbage is pickled in December. Middle-ripening and late-ripening varieties are especially good for pickling. The pickled cabbage contains about 90% of the vitamin C. The cabbage is pickled in jugs. It is minced and mixed with the minced carrot. It's necessary to add some salt and condiments. The lactic acid fermentation means that the pickling has been already over.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Капуста, морква, буряки, огірки, помідори, перець, цибуля, а також різні приправи такі як петрушка, щавель і кріп належать до овочів. 2. Шар ґрунту повинен зберігати вологу і поживні речовини. 3. Органічні і мінеральні добрива потрібно вносити перед основним обробітком ґрунту. 4. Поживна суміш складається з торфу і гною. 5. Насіння овочів висівається в теплицях. 6. Чорнозем є найкращим ґрунтом для овочів. 7. Після збирання помідори, огірки і капусту можна маринувати. 8. Морква і буряки належать до коренеплодів. 9. Приправи — дуже корисні для маринування. 10. Цибулю і часник збирають в серпні. 11. Салат належить до однорічних рослин.

Theme 46. Feed production.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. annual — однорічний
2. bud — бутон
3. budding period — час бутонізації
4. cereals — тонконогові
5. clover — конюшина
6. covering — покрив
7. efficiency — ефективність
8. feed production — кормовиробництво
9. grass flour — трав'яне борошно
10. grass mixture — трав'яна суміш
11. hay — сіно
12. haymaking — сінокіс
13. legume crops — бобові культури
14. pasture — пасовище
15. peat deposit — торфовище
16. perennial — багаторічний
17. polymowing — багатоукісний
18. range of grasses — сівозміна
19. stem — пагон
20. to influence — впливати
21. to mow — косити
22. utilization — використання

II. TEXT

FEED PRODUCTION

Feed production is a decisive branch of the cattle-farming. It supplies feeds. Different perennial and annual grasses are cultivated in the fields and pastures. The grass quantity depends upon the soil. It also depends upon the climatic conditions. The

top and bottom cereals are included into the grass mixtures. The grass mixtures have a lot of shortened vegetation stems. The cereals with long vegetation stems are included into haymaking grass mixtures. The majority of their leaves is located in the middle and top parts of the grass bush. For the polymowing utilization, for the hay and grass flour production it's necessary to combine the cereals with shortened and long stems. The grass mixtures in the fields and pastures consist of different perennial grasses and clover. In order to increase the cattle productivity it's necessary to sow the legumes. The range of plants consists of the legume and cereal grasses. The common norm yield is about 35 kg/ha. The large quantity of the nitrogen fertilizers is applied at the long-flooded pastures. The grass mixtures of the cereal components are sown in spring with the covering of the annual crops. In summer the pasture grasses are sown without any covering after early crops.

At the former peat deposits grasses must be sown in summer without any covering. The legume grasses and their mixtures with cereals must be sown in June. Fertilizing is the most effective means on very humid pastures. The pasture grasses mown many times need a large quantity of nutrient substances. The hay yield of 50 cha needs approximately 75 kg of nitrogen and potassium and 20 kg of phosphorous and calcium. The highest hay yields are harvested with a large amount of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers. The phosphorous fertilizers are characterized by a prolonged yield increase.

The efficiency of the potassium fertilizers is the highest at the former peat deposits and long-flooded pastures. The nitrogen and potassium fertilizers are applied early in spring. It is also necessary to apply organical fertilizers mostly manure.

Fields and pastures supply hay and grass flour. The best term for haymaking is the budding period. At this period grasses start blossoming. The mowing terms greatly influence on their growth. The height of mowing influences on the hay quality. The maximum length of the mown grasses is up to 5 cm.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION ON THE TEXT:

1. What grasses are cultivated in the fields and pastures?
2. What does the content of grasses depend upon?
3. What grasses are included into the range of plants?
4. What is it necessary to do to produce hay and grass flour?
5. What mineral fertilizers are applied?
6. When are the grasses sown at the former peat deposits?
7. When are the grasses mown?
8. What is the efficiency of nitrogen fertilizing?
9. What is the efficiency of phosphorous fertilizing?
10. What is the best term for haymaking?

V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. The farmers ... perennial and annual grasses.
2. The cereals ... grasses for haymaking.
3. The range of grasses ... the legume and cereal grasses.
4. The farmers ... a lot of nitrogen fertilizers.
5. We ... grasses at the former peat deposits.
6. The fields and pastures ... hay and grass flour.

to supply, to cultivate, to consist of, to include, to sow, to apply

VI. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY WORDS IN BRACKETS:

1. The content of grasses ... the keeping ways and terms (depend upon, depends upon).
2. The range of plants ... the legume and cereal grasses (consists of, consist of).
3. The hay yield of 50 cha... approximately 75 kg of nitrogen and potassium (need, needs).
4. The fields and pastures . hay and grass flour (supplies, supply).
5. The height of the mown grass ... the hay quality (influence, influences).

VII. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

stand of grasses — травостій;
enclosure — загін

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

It's necessary to keep pastures on the fertile soils near the cattle farms and water springs. The basis of the cattle keeping is the enclosure system. It ensures the increase of the pasture productivity up to 35%. The stand of grasses increases the feed quality.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

In order to save the stand of grasses it's necessary to keep the pastures from the cattle grazing. In spring the farmers start grazing the cattle when the cereal bushes begin to form. The cattle feed about 90% of the stand of grasses before the blossoms appear. It decreases the grass quality. The protein quantity decreases. It influences on the cattle productivity.

IX. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Кормовиробництво є важливою галуззю тваринництва. 2. Урожайність травостою залежить від ґрунтово-кліматичних умов. 3. Трав'яні суміші на полях і пасовищах складаються із багаторічних трав і конюшини. 4. На заливних землях вноситься велика кількість азотних добрив. 5. Тут сіють трав'яні суміші, які складаються із злакових компонентів. 6. Потрібно сіяти бобово-злакові суміші у червні. 7. Внесення добрив є надзвичайно ефективним засобом на дуже зволжених пасовищах. 8. Фосфорні добрива

забезпечують тривалу врожайність. 9. Ефективність калійних добрив є найвищою на торфовищах. 10. На полях і сіножатях вирощують сіно.

Theme 47. Plant protection.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. acaricides — акарициди
2. fertilizing tube — тукопровід
3. fungicides — фунгіциди
4. herbicides — гербіциди
5. infectious — інфекційний
6. mite — кліщ
7. pesticides — пестициди
8. rodent — гризун
9. rodenticides — родентициди
10. spot — пляма
11. tissue — тканина
12. to be atrophied — відмирати
13. to decay — гнити
14. to disperse — розсівати
15. to fade — в'янути
16. to meet sanitary requirements — відповідати санітарним вимогам
17. to rot on the stalk — гнити на корені
18. to spray — оприскувати
19. to swell — пухнути
20. uninfected — неінфекційний

II. TEXT.

PLANT PROTECTION

The plant diseases may have different features. The plants may fade, decay or even rot on the stalk. Some parts of the plant may be atrophied. Some spots may appear on the stem

and leaves. Some plant tissues may increase too much. Some tissues may swell. The plants may change their colouring.

All the plant diseases are divided into uninfected and infected ones. Uninfected diseases may be caused by unfavourable climatic conditions, mechanical damages or nutrition damages. Infectious diseases may appear because of some fungi, bacteria and other microorganisms. They may cause different diseases: the plant cancer, decay, etc.

The modern complex system of the plant protection is a combination of agrotechnical, chemical and biological methods. The agrotechnical method gives a possibility to keep soils and crops in a proper state. It ensures the maximum conditions for high yields. It's necessary to keep to a proper range of plants, to proper soil tillage, to the watering and selection.

The biological method is based on the use of the natural enemies of the dangerous species. The biological industry produces cells of bacteria and fungi. These cells are used to protect plants from different pests.

The chemical method is based on a proper use of pesticides, the chemical protection means. The pesticides preparations are divided into several groups:

- Insecticides are used to protect plants from pests.
- Acaricides are used to protect plants from mites.
- Fungicides are used to protect plants from fungi.
- Rodenticides are used to protect plants from rodents: rats and mice.
- Herbicides are used to protect plants from weeds.

Each year the chemical industry produces a lot of different pesticides. But their utilization is possible if they meet sanitary requirements. The principal way of the pesticides usage is spraying and dispersing. Insecticides, acaricides and herbicides are sprayed on the soil, leaves and stems of the plants. The granule pesticides are used to protect maize and sugar-beets from pests. Sometimes the granule pesticides destroy weeds.

The pesticides are applied by a fertilizing tube of the sowing machines.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What are the features of the plant diseases?
2. What groups are the plant diseases divided into?
3. What causes the uninfected diseases?
4. How may the infectious diseases appear?
5. What methods are included into the modern complex system of the plant protection?
6. What is the role of the agrotechnical method?
7. What is the basis of the biological method?
8. What is the basis of the chemical method?
9. How many groups of the pesticide preparations do you know?
10. How are the pesticides applied?

IV. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

1. Because of the diseases the plants may even rot on the stalk.
2. We must keep to a proper range of plants.
3. The bee-keepers have to use different acaricides to protect bees from mites.
4. The prehistoric man could use the most primitive labour implements.
5. Some plant tissues could swell.

V. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. Infectious diseases ... because of fungi, bacteria and other microorganisms.
2. Because of the diseases the plants ... their colouring.
3. The agrotechnical method ... the maximum conditions for high yields.
4. Rodenticides ... plants from rodents.
5. The modern complex system ... agrotechnical, chemical and biological methods of the plant protection.

to combine, to change, to ensure, to protect, to appear

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

pollution — забруднення

processing — обробка

to evaporate — випаровуватись

working liquid — робоча рідина

b) TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

An important task of the plant protection is to ensure the agricultural enterprises with highly effective preparations. They must protect plants from pests, bacteria, fungi and rodents. It's also very important to avoid from the pollution with pesticides. Small areas must be sprayed. It's necessary to use a little quantity of the working liquid. When spraying it shouldn't evaporate. The preparations shouldn't be dissolved in water. They must be dissolved in the ammonia saltpetre solution.

VII. TRANSLATE INTO UKRAINIAN:

It's necessary to keep to the safety engineering norms when working with pesticides. The workers must put on special clothes, shoes and gloves. Drops of pesticides may poison agricultural animals, bees, other useful insects and fish in the ponds and rivers. It's necessary to keep to the norms of the pesticide spraying and dispers-ing. The pesticides must be stored according to the demands of the safety engineering.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Рослини можуть в'янути, гнити або навіть гнити на корені. 2. Деякі частини рослин можуть відмирати. 3. Всі хвороби рослин діляться на інфекційні і

неінфекційні. 4. Інфекційні хвороби можуть виникати із-за грибків, бактерій та інших мікроорганізмів. 5. Тканини рослин можуть змінювати своє забарвлення. 6. Сучасна комплексна система захисту рослин є поєднанням агротехнічних, хімічних і біологічних методів. 7. Агротехнічний метод забезпечує максимальні умови для високих врожаїв. 8. Біологічний метод базується на використанні природних компонентів проти небезпечних грибків, бактерій та інших мікроорганізмів. 9. Хімічний метод передбачає використання пестицидів та інших засобів захисту рослин (інтегрована система захисту). 10. Пестициди застосовують методом інкрустації насіння.

Theme 48. Agronomist — our future profession.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. crop area — посівна площа
2. pure — чистий
3. crop-growing agriculture — землеробство
4. reproduction — відтворення
5. scientific research institute — науково-дослідний інститут
6. crops improvement — апробація посівів
7. seed farming — насінництво
8. economic efficiency — економічна ефективність
9. soil tillage — обробіток ґрунту
10. to compile — складати
11. field work — польові роботи
12. to rejuvenate — омолоджувати

II. TEXT

OUR FUTURE PROFESSION

When the student of the agronomist faculty graduates from the agricultural university, he'll work as an agronomist. The

agronomist with the higher education and with an educational bachelor level can work at any agricultural enterprise. He can deal with the seed farming, plant protection, feed production, hops and flax production, etc. Besides the agronomist can work at the scientific research institutes and at the educational establishments.

The agronomist must solve the chief problem of agriculture. It contains the reproduction of the soil fertility and the soil protection. The chief problem of agriculture also includes high yields of the ecologically pure production. It means a new system of the plant production in the certain climatic and economic conditions. The bachelor must organize the crop-growing agriculture. It should be based on the complex mechanization with the use of the scientific and technological achievements. Besides the agronomist must consult the farmers. The agronomist-bachelor must know the principal directions of the scientific and technological progress in agronomy. He should correctly plan the range of plants and the soil tillage. The bachelor must know the biological peculiarities of the agricultural crops and their varieties. He must know the main norms of fertilizing. The agronomist must have a good command of the agricultural economy, management and marketing. The future specialist should be able to use the crop area in a proper way. The agronomist must correctly use fertilizers. The future specialist should compile the cultivation schemes. The bachelor has to rejuvenate the varieties of different agricultural crops. It's also necessary to approve crops. The field work efficiency must be controlled. The bachelor must use new scientific achievements in the everyday activity. The agronomist must determine the economic efficiency of the agricultural production.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What can the bachelor deal with?
2. Where can the agronomist work?

3. What does the chief problem of agriculture contain?
4. What should the crop-growing agriculture be based on?
5. What must the agronomist know?

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE NECESSARY VERBS:

1. The agronomist ... the chief problem of agriculture. 2. The bachelor ... the crop-growing agriculture. 3. The future specialist ... the main norms of fertilizing. 4. The agronomist ... new scientific achievements in the everyday activity.

to use, to organize, to know, to solve

V. CHARACTERIZE THE PECULIARITIES OF THE GRADUATE'S CAREER IN THE USA:

Work is a very important part of the American identity. The only thing that is more important to Americans than work is money. How to make money is an activity that is shown to children even at a very early age. Children are legally able to work at age 16. Since teenagers have not finished their education, they only qualify for non-skilled positions which pay by the hour and usually only the minimum amount by the law. People employed in semi-skilled positions have usually finished a vocational or technical program at junior college or vocational school. For higher education and training people enter a university. An average university program takes four years to complete. Most people with a college degree begin their career after they graduate. College graduates make the distinction of starting a «career» and not having a «job». A career position is paid on a salary (yearly) rate and always offers benefits.

VI. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

appeal — заява

market — ринок

persuasive — переконливий

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

To introduce a product, you study it to find its superior qualities and uses. You next study your market to find who are your prospective buyers, where they live, what their buying habits are, what features and qualities they are looking for and what appeals will be the strongest.

You follow the same process in finding a job. You study yourself to discover your personal qualities. You get ready to put into persuasive words a description of your training, your skill, your knowledge and your ability. You study the services you can offer in order to be able to present them effectively.

VII. a) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

business enterprise — комерційне підприємство

employment — зайнятість

joint stock company — акціонерна компанія

sole proprietor — одноосібний власник

b) TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

The sole proprietor is the simplest and the oldest form of business enterprises and often referred to as the one-person business. A single person provides the capital, takes the decisions and assumes the risks. He or she is solely responsible for the success or failure of the business and has, therefore, the sole rights to such profits as may be made, or, alternatively, bears the sole responsibility for such losses. The one-person business is still far more numerous than any other types of business organization, but in terms of total output employment,

value of capital employed, or value of total output, it is relatively unimportant compared with the joint stock company.

VIII. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Агроном з вищою освітою і кваліфікаційним рівнем бакалавра може працювати в будь-якому сільськогосподарському підприємстві. 2. Він може займатись насінництвом, захистом рослин і кормовиробництвом. 3. Агроном повинен вирішувати багато важливих проблем. 4. Основна проблема сільського господарства також включає вирощування високих врожаїв екологічно чистої продукції. 5. Землеробство повинно опиратись на комплексну механізацію з використанням науково-технічних досягнень. 6. Агроном повинен знати біологічні особливості сільськогосподарських культур. 7. Агроном повинен визначати економічну ефективність сільськогосподарського виробництва. 8. Більшість людей в США починають свою кар'єру після того, як вони закінчили коледж. 9. Ви готуетесь з допомогою переконливих слів описати свої знання і професійні здібності. 10. Одноосібне підприємство є найстарішою формою приватного підприємництва.

***Список найуживаніших скорочень мір,
площі, відстані, їх повне написання
англійською мовою і переклад.***

Kg	Kilogram	Кілограм
mg	Milligram	Міліграм
t	Ton	Тона
mm	Millimeter	Міліметр
km	Kilometer	Кілометр
m	Meter	Метр
ha	Hectare	Гектар
hp	Horsepower	Кінська сила
kw	Kilowatt	Кіловат

***Таблиця перекладу англо-американських
одиниць вимірювання в метричну
систему:***

mile (ml) миля = 1,609 км

foot (ft) фут = 30,48 см

inch (in) дюйм = 2,54 см

acre (a) акр = 0,405 га

pound (lb) фунт = 453,59 г

gallon (gal) галон = 4,546 л

Умовні скорочення.

a — adjective	прикметник
pl. — plural	множина
adv. — adverb	прислівник
prep. — preposition	прийменник
cj. — conjunction	сполучник
pron. — pronoun	займенник
inf. — infinitive	неозначена форма дієслова
sing. — singular	однина
v. — verb	дієслово
n. — noun	іменник
num. — numeral	числівник

Англо-український словник сільськогосподарських термінів.

A

abdomen n.	брюшна порожнина
abundance n.	надлишок
achievement n.	досягнення
adherent a.	близький, суцільно прижятий
agriculture n.	сільське господарство
agricultural a.	сільськогосподарський
agronomy n.	агрономія
akin a.	подібний, близький, .схожий
aminoacid n.	амінокислота
application n.	внесення, застосування
anterior a.	передній
apply v.	використовувати, вносити
artificially adv.	штучно
attach v.	прикріпити, приєднати
average n.	середина, середній, звичайний

B

bar n.	пруток, стрижень
cutter bar n.	різальний апарат
barley n.	ячмінь
barn n.	конюшня, корівник
barrel n.	бочка
bear v.	переносити
bearing n.	підшипник
beater n.	бітер

bee-keeper n.	пасічник
bee-hive (Pl. -hives) n.	вулик
belly n.	живіт
belt n.	пас, ремінь
branch n.	галузь
breathe v.	дихати
breed v.	виводити
breed n.	порода
bone n.	кістка
bulk n.	основна маса, об'єм
bulky a.	об'ємистий (корм)
buttermilk n.	пахта

C

capable a.	здатний
cattle n.	велика рогата худоба
cavity n.	порожнина
cell n.	клітина
chest n.	грудина
charge n.	заряд
cheesy a.	сирний
coil n.	катушка
combustion n.	горіння
compress v.	стискувати, спресовувати
concentrate n.	концентрат
consume v.	споживати
consumption n.	споживання
convert v.	перетворювати
correspond v.	відповідати
coulter n.	ніж плуга, сохи
crankshaft n.	колінчатий вал
crampy a.	страждаючий від судорог
cylinder n.	циліндр, барабан

D

decrease v.	зменшувати
define v.	визначати
deposit n.	відкладення
digest v.	переварювати
digestive a.	травний
drill n.	сівалка, рядкова сівалка .v. сіяти по стерні
double helix n.	подвійна спіраль
drought-resistant a.	стійкий до посухи
drought n.	посуха
duodenum n.	дванадцятиперсна кишка
drive n.	привод v. керувати, .приводити в дію
four-wheel drive	з приводом на чотири колеса

E

egg n.	яйце
engine n.	двигун
endurance n.	витривалість
environment n.	оточуюче середовище
engineering n.	техніка, машинобудування
agricultural engineering n.	механізація сільського господарства

F

fat n.	жир, сало
fattening n.	відгодівля
feed v.	годувати
fibrous a.	фіброзний
film n.	плівка
firm a.	твердий

fit v.	точно підняти
furnish v.	постачати
flesh n.	сире м'ясо, м'язева тканина
flock n.	зграя птахів
fodder n.	корм для худоби
forbear n.	попередник
foul-brood n.	кліщ (хвороба бджіл)
frame n.	рама
friction n.	тертя
fuel n.	паливо
fundic glands n. pl.	фундальні залози шлунку
frog n.	стійка плуга

G

gear n.	шестерня, зубчата передача
grain n.	зерно
graze v.	пасти, пастися
grind v.	молотити, переломувати
grip n.	зчеплення, захват
grow v.	рости
growth n.	ріст

H

harmful a.	шкідливий, згубний
harrowing n.	боронування
hatchability n.	яйценосність
heat v.	нагрівати n. тепло
hemp n.	конопля
hull n.	лушпайка
hydrochloric acid n.	соляна кислота

I

immunity n.	імунітет
implement n.	знаряддя
inflammation n.	запалювання
intestine n.	кишечник

J

jug n.	банка
juice n.	сік

K

kilowatt (kw) n.	кіловат
kind n.	рід, сорт, розряд, клас
knob n.	кнопка, ручка

L

legume n.	бобові культури
ettuce n.	салат
lever n.	ричаг
limb n.	кінцівка
linear a.	лінійний
listless a.	апатичний
live-stock n.	худоба, поголів'я худоби
load n.	вантаж
lung n.	легені

M

management n.	управління
soil management n.	грунтознавство
mammal n.	ссавець
maturity n.	зрілість
mature v.	дозрівати
meat n.	м'ясо
mild a.	м'який
milk n.	молоко
mite n.	кліщ
moist a.	вогкий, вологий
muscle n.	мускул

N

nitrogen n.	азот
nourishing a.	поживний
nourishment n.	споживання, їжа, харчі
nutritive n.	поживний

O

oats n.	овес
odourless a.	непахучий
occur v.	траплятися
oil n.	масло

P

palatable a.	смачний, апетитний, їстівний
plough n.	плуг

peracardium n. (pl. -dia)	білясерцева сумка
protein n.	білок
palatability n.	смачність
pump n.	помпа, насос v. нагнітати
parturition n.	роди
posterior a.	задній
piston n.	поршень
plough v.	орати
potassium n.	калій
power n.	сила, потужність, енергія, v. приводити в дію
pregnant a.	вагітний
pullet n.	курочка, молода індичка

Q

quality n.	якість
quantity n.	кількість

R

rear a.	задній
reciprocating a.	зворотно-поступальний
reduce v.	скоротити
require v.	потребувати
requirement n.	потреба
residues n. pl.	залишки, відходи
retart v.	уповільнювати
retarded a.	уповільнений
rickets n.	рахіт
rigid a.	короткий, нерухомо прикріплений
rinse v.	полоскати
roll n.	каток, ролик v. котитися

solution n.вирішення, розв'язання,
розчин

T

tankage n.відходи боєнь, що йдуть
на добрива

tasty a.смачний

tenure n.володіння

thorax n.грудна клітка

thrive v.швидко рости

tillage n.обробіток землі

tillage crop n.просапна культура

timothy hay n.тимофіївка лучна

tine n.зуб

tissue n.тканина

trail v.тягнути

treatment n.обробка

tyre n.шина, покриття

U

unossified a.незакостенілий

utilize v.використовувати

V

valuable a.цінний

value n.цінність, важливість

valve n.клапан

variety n.сорт

W

walker n.	.....	платформовий соломотряс
straw walker n.	.....	клавішний соломотряс
wear n.	.....	зношування
wheel n.	.....	колесо
windrow n. валок v.	.....	загрібати у валки
whey n.	.....	сироватка
write theses v.	.....	писати дисертацію
write v.	.....	писати

Y

year n.	.....	рік
yield n.	.....	врожай
last year n.	.....	минулого року
next year n.	наступного року

Z

zink n.	цинк
zink oxide n.	оксид цинку
zink sulphate n.	сульфат цинку

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