

Міністерство освіти і науки України

Новоушицький коледж
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)*



СПЕЦІАЛЬНІСТЬ: 208 «Агроінженерія».

Нова Ушиця
2018

Укладач Піддубна Л. В. - викладач іноземної мови
Новоушицького коледжу Подільського
державного аграрно-технічного університету.

Рецензент Банар Л.В. – викладач іноземної мови
Новоушицького коледжу Подільського
державного аграрно-технічного університету.

Навчальний посібник розрахований на вивчення англійської мови для спеціальності 208 «Агроінженерія» 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.

Content

Preface.....	5
Unit I. Transition preparatory course.....	6
1. The English language – the language of international communication.....	6..
2. Greetings and Saying Goodbye.....	7
3. My college.....	10
Unit II. Base course.Linguistic Studies.....	12
4. The economy of Great Britain.....	12
5. The external affairs of Great Britain.....	14
6. The official currency of Ukraine.....	15
7. The agricultural education in Ukraine.....	16
Unit III. Business trip abroad.....	19
8. Arriving to the country. Custom`s control.....	19
9. Foreign exchange rates.....	22
10. Forms of payment.....	23
11. At the airport.....	25
12. Different kinds of services.....	27
13. Rules of living in the hotel.....	30
14. Visiting doctor`s office.....	33
15. At the restaurant.....	35
16. American food.....	36
17. Money.....	37
18. Entertainment and leisure in Great Britain.....	39
19. Telephoning in English.....	42
20. Claims and complaints.....	45
21. Wholesaling.....	47
22. Computers in my life.....	50
23. Internet addiction.....	51
24. Job hunting.....	53
Unit IV. Professionally oriented course. Agriculture and mechanization.....	58
25. Agriculture its origin and development.....	58
26. The branches of agriculture.....	61
27. The agricultural education in Ukraine.....	64
28. Agriculture of Ukraine. Part I.....	67
29. Agriculture of Ukraine. Part II.....	69
30. Agriculture of Great Britain.....	72
31. Agriculture in France.....	74
32. Agriculture in Australia.....	75
33. Tractors.....	76
34. Types of tractor.....	78
35. Ploughs.....	80
36. Conventional and reversible ploughs.....	82
37. Cultivators harrows.....	84
38. Combine-harvesters.....	86
39. Basic external and internal combustion engines.....	90
40. External combustion.....	92

41. Internal combustion.....	93
42. Engines.....	95
43. Agricultural sciences.....	97
44. Ukraine's Economy.....	99
45. Agricultural economy of Great Britain	102
46. Agricultural economy of the USA.....	104
47. Importance of Economic Mechanization.....	106
48. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization and Automation.....	107
Список найуживаніших скорочень мір, площі, відстані, їх повне написання англійською мовою.....	110
Таблиця перекладу англо-американських одиниць вимірювання в метричну систему.....	110
Умовні скорочення.....	111
Список використаної літератури.....	112

Preface

Передмова

З розвитком науково-технічного прогресу варто по-новому подивитись на вивчення іноземної мови в коледжах аграрного профілю. Сьогодення вимагає від нас, викладачів навчити студента тому, що сприяло б доцільному вибору ним відповідної професії, яка була б необхідною на сучасному ринку праці. Отже, сучасність вимагає сучасних підходів до процесу навчання та вивчення англійської мови. Сучасний механік, агроном чи фермер зобов'язаний знати іноземну мову, щоб легко спілкуватись та співпрацювати з іноземними партнерами та інвесторами.

Застосування нових технологій у навчанні англійської мови сприяє кращій зацікавленості нею студентів будь-якої спеціальності чи курсу. Сучасна молодь прагне пізнати світ по-новому і завдання викладача – допомогти розвинути цікавість, щодо вивчення мови та розвитку інтелектуальних здібностей студентів. Головною метою аграрної освіти України є створення особистості гідної своєї професії, корисної своїй державі. Тому, надзвичайно актуальною є проблема підготовки студентів до комфортного фізіолого-психологічного існування в умовах широкої та здорової конкуренції на ринку праці.

Вивчення англійської мови, що здійснюється на основі найсучасніших технологій, в перспективі має відігравати винятково важливу роль у розвитку культури студента протягом усього життя. При цьому, на кожному етапі мають створюватись нові можливості для задоволення нових потреб різних категорій населення в подальшому навчанні, особистісному та професійному самовдосконаленні.

Unit I.
Transition preparatory course
Theme 1. The English language – the language of
international communication.

I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. to reflect [ri'flekt] — відбивати, відображати
2. soul [səul] — душа
3. behaviour [bi'heɪvjə] — поведінка, манери, вчинки
4. to create [kri(:)'eɪt] — створювати
5. similar ['sɪmɪlə] — подібний (to smth. — до чогось); схожий, подібний
6. average ['æv(ə)rɪdʒ] — нормальний, звичайний, пересічний, середній
7. a mother tongue [tʌŋ] — рідна мова
8. worth [wə:θ] — гідний, що заслуговує, вартий
9. satellite ['sætələɪt] — супутниковий
10. to apply [ə'plai] for — звертатися з проханням, заявою
11. (особл. у письмовій формі) про (щось), претендувати на
12. well-paid job [wel peɪd dʒəb] — добре оплачувана робота
13. joint venture ['vɒntʃə] — спільне підприємство
14. do without [wɪðəʊt] — обходитися без

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

WHY WE LEARN ENGLISH

People began to speak many centuries ago, and since then they have been speaking different languages. Every language reflects the soul, behavior and temperament of each nationality. Peoples created their own alphabets and rules, but they always wanted to communicate with each other, to understand and to know more about each other. Languages help people to understand each other better, they help them to solve different economic and political problems, which stands before them, and so people learn foreign languages.

All languages are different. Some are very hard, some are easier, some are similar, but there are no identical languages in the whole world. There are more than 2 700 languages in the world. Many of them are "alive" because people use them, but there are some "dead" languages, for example Latin.

Two thousand years ago, Latin was the world's most important international language. Today this title belongs to English. It's a global language of travel, business, pop culture, sport and science.

Over one billion people speak English. That's almost one fifth of the world's population. For over 400 million it's their first language. For the other 600 million it's either a second language or a foreign language.

Today, in fact, over 250 million people are learning English. That's more than the population of the USA.

The average person in Britain has a vocabulary of between 10 000 and 15 000 words. In his plays William Shakespeare used a vocabulary of about 30 000 words. Shakespeare was born over 400 years ago. At that time, only six or seven million people spoke English.

Now English is spoken practically all over the world, it has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. It is spoken as a mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Besides, a lot of people speak English in Japan, India, China, Africa and many other countries. English is one of the official languages of the United Nation Organization. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology.

To my mind English is worth studying. There is a proverb: "A new language is a new world". "Knowledge is a power", one great man said. Speaking a foreign language one can not only read the papers, magazines and original books by outstanding writers, but as well watch satellite programmes, travel easily to different parts of the world. Besides, understanding and speaking a foreign language became necessary while applying for a good and well-paid job.

Now I know that it is a must for XXI century professional no matter what job to choose. The world is getting smaller and international connections tighter. A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country, hundreds of joint ventures have appeared in every city of our country recently. So without doubt you can't do without learning this beautiful language.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the world's most important international language two thousand years ago ?
2. How many people speak English as their first language, a second language or a foreign language?
3. How many languages are there in the world?
4. How large is the vocabulary of the average British person?
5. Where is English spoken?
6. Why do you learn English?

Theme 2. Greetings and Saying Goodbye

I. Ознайомтеся з матеріалом до теми.

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?

Чим Ви **займаєтесь** (яка у Вас професія)?

I'm a businessman.

Я бізнесмен.

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

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

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 you from? **I'm** from the USA.

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 3. My college

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

My college

I would like to tell you about my college. It is a fine two-storied building in the centre of the city. It is not very new, but it is nice and comfortable. I study here for the first year.

On the first floor of the building there is a hall, a cloak-room, a canteen, a gym, and some classes. On the second floor there is a director's office, computer classes and laboratories, a big concert hall, a library and a reading-room. I like it.

When I come to college, I wipe my feet, take off my coat and go to the cloak-room. After that I go to the timetable which is also in the hall. It's good to come to the classroom before the bell rings. After a few classes i go to the canteen and have breakfast. My favourite subjects at college are physics, IT and English. During the breaks i like to talk with my friends, read the college newspaper. Our college is not only the place where we study, it's also the place where we stay after classes to take part in clubs. Our college is very green: there are flowers on every window-sill. And it is very clean too. When my friends, who study in other colleges, come to this place they are surprised when they see that everything is in great order. But I'll reveal the secret:

this is the merit of not only the board of the college but also of the students - because it's our second home and we must take care of it. College life is difficult but I know it's rewarding! That's why I know that tomorrow I'll come here again!

II. Використовуючи лексику подану нижче і на основі прочитаного тексту, складіть власну розповідь про ваш навчальний заклад.

1. audience — аудиторія

2. cafeteria — столова

3. class — заняття

4. course — курс

5. department — відділення

6. diploma — диплом

7. exam / examination — екзамен

8. faculty — факультет

9. freshman — першокурсник

10. group / class — група

11. higher education / higher learning — вища освіта

12. lecture — лекція

13. lecturer — лектор

14. lodgings / dormitory — гуртожиток

15. mark / grade — оцінка

16. notes — конспект

17. sophomore — студент другого курсу

18. student — студент

19. teacher — викладач

20. term / semester — семестр

21. test — тест, контрольна робота

Unit II.

Base course. Linguistic Studies.

Theme 4. The economy of Great Britain.

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

1. sectors of activity – сектори діяльності
2. to process; processing industry – переробляти; переробна промисловість
3. private enterprise – приватне підприємництво
4. public corporation – державна компанія
5. ownership – власність
6. to appoint – призначати
7. wholly (partly) – цілковито (частково)
8. community – громада
9. wholesale trade - гуртова торгівля
10. retail trade – роздрібна торгівля
11. to graze - пасти; випасати (*худобу*)
12. raw materials – сировина
13. to employ – наймати
14. leisure area – зона відпочинку
15. consumer – споживач; покупець
16. to earn income – заробляти на життя
17. food supply – пропозиція харчових продуктів
18. entire – увесь; цілковитий

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

The Economy of Great Britain

The United Kingdom is one of the world's great manufacturing and trading nations. The nation's industry can be divided into three sectors of activity. The manufacturing sector is concerned with processing raw materials such as cereals and minerals. The service sector provides services of various kinds such as transport or distribution. The construction industry can be thought of either as part of the manufacturing sector, or as a separate field of activity.

Britain has a mixed economy, based partly on state ownership but mainly on private enterprise. The national government owns wholly or

partly some British industries and services. A public corporation manages each one. The members of each corporation are appointed by the minister responsible for the particular industry or service. Industries and services that are wholly or partly operated by the government include coal mining, the railways, and the postal service. About two-thirds of the workers in the UK are employed in service industries. The country's service industries are concentrated in its largest cities, especially London.

Community, social and personal services are the most important service industry. This industry employs more people than any other service industry. It includes such activities as education and health care, advertising and data processing. Wholesale and retail trade is the second most important service industry. Finance, insurance and property is the third most important service industry in the United Kingdom.

Great Britain has a highly-developed agricultural system. The country's farms produce only about two-thirds of the food needed by the people. Over 80% of the British countryside is farmland worked by farmers. But the country must import about a third of its food and many of the raw materials it needs for manufacturing.

Only about a third of the land is fertile enough for growing crops. Most of this land is located in the English Lowlands. The highland areas have thin, poor soils and are used chiefly for grazing sheep. Beef production in the UK is based on grazing grass. Forests cover only a small part of the country. The shallow seas surrounding the UK are excellent fishing grounds.

Each year in the UK farmland equal to 5 times the size of Cambridge (100,000 acres) disappears under buildings, roads and leisure areas.

Consumers in the UK spend about 11.2 % of income on food. This figure is lower than in most other countries. Today it takes about 44 days for most Britons to earn enough income to pay for their food supply for the entire year.

III. Заповніть пропуски відповідними словами з тексту.

1. The manufacturing sector is concerned with raw materials.
2. The national government owns ... or ... some British industries and services.
3. Only about a third of the land is ... enough for growing crops.
4. The highland areas have thin, poor soils and are used chiefly for ... sheep.
5. ... in the UK spend about 11.2 % of income on food.
6. Most Britons ... enough income to pay for their
7. About two-thirds of the workers in the UK are employed in (wholly; partly; fertile; processing; grazing; earn; food supply; consumers).

IV. Перекладіть слова.

Economy, nation, sector, minerals, transport, construction, private, industry, concentrate, social, finance, corporation.

Theme 5. The external affairs of Great Britain

I. Прочитайте текст. Перекладіть письмово 1-2 абзаци.

THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is one of the biggest and highly developed countries in the world. Britain's democratic system of government is long established and well tried, and has provided a remarkable political stability. Britain's overseas relations including its membership in the European Economic Community and its links with Commonwealth countries, enable it to realize international cooperation.

Great Britain has diplomatic relations with 166 countries, bears (her responsibility for 14 independent territories, provides assistance to over 120 developing countries and is a member of some international organizations. It is one of the five permanent members of the UNO Security Council. Great Britain is a member of the European Economic Community. The Community defines its aims as the harmonious development of economic activities. It has abolished internal tariffs, established common custom tariffs, and set a goal of the creation of an internal market in which free movement of goods, services, persons and capital would be ensured in accordance with the Treaty of Rome. By the middle of 1990 Britain had adopted more laws regulating the activity in the internal market than any other Community member. The Community now accounts for a fifth of world trade. Half Britain's trade is with its eleven Community partners.

Great Britain takes an active part in the work of the Commonwealth, which is a voluntary association of 50 independent states. The English Queen is recognized as Head of the Commonwealth.

Great Britain promotes sustained economic and social progress in developing countries. Almost £65 million were spent on disaster relief, help for refugees and emergency humanitarian aid.

Britain's defense policy is based on its membership in NATO, which is committed to defend the territories of all its states-members.

II. Вивчіть слова до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. overseas relations ['əʊvə'si:z rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nz] — зовнішні зв'язки
2. the European [ˌjuərə'pi(:)ən] Economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk] Community [kə'mju:nɪti] — Європейське Економічне Співтовариство
3. Commonwealth ['kɒmənwelθ] — Співдружність (націй)
4. to bear [beə] the responsibility [rɪs,pɒnsə'bɪlɪti] — нести відповідальність
5. permanent member ['pɜ:mənənt 'membə] — постійний член
6. to abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] — відмінити, скасовувати
7. voluntary ['vɒlənt(ə)rɪ] — добровільний
8. to promote [prə'məʊt] — сприяти; підтримувати
9. sustained [səs'teɪnd] — тривалий, безперервний
10. disaster relief [dɪ'zɑ:stə rɪ'li:f] — допомога при катастрофах

11. refugee [ˌrefʃu(:)dʒi:] — біженець; емігрант
12. defence policy [dɪ'fens 'pɒlɪsɪ] — оборонна політика
13. membership ['membəʃɪp] — членство
14. to commit [kə mɪt] — узяти на себе зобов'язання

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. What can you say about Britain's diplomatic status?
2. What is the role of Great Britain in the work of European Community?
3. What is the European Community?
4. What is the Commonwealth?
5. Who is the head of the Commonwealth?
6. How does Britain promote sustained economic and social progress in developing countries?

Theme 6. The official currency of Ukraine

I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. to introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] — запроваджувати; вводити
2. celebration [ˌselɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n] — святкування
3. to replace [n'pleɪs] — замінити
4. fixed rate [fɪkst reɪt] - фіксований курс
5. legal tender ['li:g(ə)l 'tendə] — законний платіжний засіб
6. bill [bɪl] — банкнот coin [kɔɪn] — монета
7. currency ['kʌrənsɪ] — валюта
8. authorized ['ɔ:θəraɪzd] bank — уповноважений банк
9. safety ['seɪftɪ] — безпека, цілість

II. Перекладіть текст.

HRVYNIA - THE OFFICIAL CURRENCY OF UKRAINE

Hryvnia was introduced on September 2, 1996, right after the celebration of Ukraine Independence Day. It replaced the old "Coupon" (or "Karbovanets") which was a temporary bill in Ukraine for the

period it was leaving the rouble zone. Old coupons were changed at fixed rate 100 000 coupons for 1 Hryvnia since September 15 and now it is the only legal tender in Ukraine.

There are bills for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 Hryvnias. There are also coins called "kopiyyka" for 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 kopiyykas (1 kopiyyka is equal to 1/100 of Hryvnia) and one Hryvnia.

Bills of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Hryvnias marked with year 1992 were designed and printed in Canada. Bills of 1 Hryvnia (alternative design), 50, 100, 200 and 500 Hryvnias were designed and printed already in Ukraine in 1994.

Hryvnia can be freely converted to hard currency in any authorized bank or exchange point. During the last period it proved to be a stable and reliable currency.

There are several protection layers in Hryvnia bills. In addition, bills of 50, 100, 200 and 500 Hryvnias and partially 1 Hryvnia (alternative design) have additional protection levels to ensure their safety.

Every year the National Bank of Ukraine releases the new design of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Hryvnia bills to increase their protection from falsification.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. When was Hryvnia introduced?
2. What currency did it replace?
3. How were old coupons changed?
4. What bills are there? .
5. Are there any coins?
6. Where can Hryvnia be freely converted to hard currency?
7. Why was the new design of 2, 5, 10 and 20 Hryvnia bills released?

Theme 6. 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?

Theme 7. 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:

7. Where are the specialists for agriculture trained?
8. How can you characterize the higher education?
9. Where is the system of the agricultural education directed to?
10. What does the initial level of the agricultural education include?
11. What can you tell about the agricultural colleges?
12. 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:

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

Unit III.

Business trip abroad.

Theme 8. 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 9. Foreign exchange rates

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Foreign exchange rates

The foreign exchange market is the market in which the currencies of different countries are exchanged for one another. The foreign exchange market is made up of thousands of people all over the world — importers and exporters, banks and specialists in the buying and selling of foreign exchange called foreign exchange brokers.

The foreign exchange market opens on Monday morning in Tokyo, when it is still midnight on Sunday in London. As the day advances, the foreign exchange market also opens in Zurich, Frankfurt, London, New York and finally in Vancouver and Los Angeles.

Before these last two markets have closed, Tokyo is open again for the next day of business.

The price at which one currency exchanges for another is called a foreign exchange rate.

In the UK there are three possible foreign exchange rate regimes. They are:

- Fixed exchange rate
- Flexible- (or floating) exchange rate
- Managed exchange rate

Under a fixed exchange rate regime, the value of the pound would be pegged by the Bank of England. Under a flexible exchange rate regime, the value of the pound would be determined by market forces with no intervention by the Bank of England.

Under a managed exchange rate regime, the Bank of England would intervene in the foreign exchange market to smooth out fluctuations in the value of the pound but it would not seek to maintain the pound at an absolutely constant value for a long period of time.

II. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. **Foreign exchange rates** -обмінний курс валюти
2. **Fixed rate** -фіксований курс
3. **Flexible rate** -гнучкий курс
4. **Managed rate** -керований курс
5. **To peg** -підтримувати
6. **To determine** -визначати
7. **Intervention** -інтервенція (купля –продаж центробанком валюти з метою впливу на курс національної валюти)
8. **To intervene** -здійснювати інтервенцію
9. **To smooth out fluctuations** -пом'якшувати коливання
10. **Constant** (permanent) -постійний
11. **To seek** -шукати, намагатися

III. Знайдіть в тексті терміни, що відповідають цим визначенням:

- a person who buys and sells stocks and shares, bonds etc. for others
- a market engaged in the selling and buying of currencies
- the price of one currency expressed in terms of some other currency
- an exchange rate regime when a central bank may buy or sell currencies to fix them at particular rates
- an exchange rate system when the foreign exchange market is unregulated by governments with the rates determined by the free interplay of the forces of demand and supply
- an exchange rate mechanism when rates are managed by the central bank buying and selling currencies, as appropriate, in the foreign exchange market.

Theme 10. 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; commercial 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 11. At the airport.

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. to catch a plane [kætʃ pleɪn] — встигнути на літак
2. excess baggage charge [ɪk'ses 'bæɡɪdʒ tʃɑːdʒ] — плата за багаж
3. понад установлену норму
4. a boarding pass ['bɔːdɪŋ paːs] — посадковий талон
5. flight [flaɪt] — рейс, політ
6. security check [sɪ'kjʊərɪti tʃek] — перевірка безпеки

7. carry-on luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] — ручний багаж
8. duty [djuːti] -free shop — магазин безподаткової торгівлі
9. departure lounge [dɪ'pa:tʃə 'laʊndʒ] — зал для тих, що вилітають
10. to depart [dɪ'pa:t] — відбувати
11. announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] — оголошення
12. gate [geɪt] — вихід
13. to board [bɔːd] (get on) plane — підніматися на борт літака

II. Прочитайте та покладіть текст.

AIRPORT

Pat arrived at the airport two hours ago to catch her plane to Tokyo. At the check-in counter, a ticket agent looked at her ticket and her passport, and her baggage was checked in/weighed on the scales. Pat's suitcases were very heavy, so she had to pay an excess baggage charge (amount of money for additional weight). Next she was given a boarding pass (a ticket that allows her to get on the plane). The boarding pass has a seat number written on it, and Pat was given a window seat in the non-smoking section. Her suitcases were labeled and sent off to be loaded into the hold of the airplane.

While waiting for the flight to be called, Pat goes to the news-stand to buy a newspaper. Then she goes through the security check, where her carry-on luggage (the bags she is keeping with her on the plane) is searched. Then Pat goes into the duty-free shop where she has a chance to buy some things cheaply. The goods she buys here are cheap because they are not taxed.

In the departure lounge Pat joins the other passengers who are sitting and waiting until it is time for their flight to depart. After a few minutes Pat hears the announcement: "Flight 156 to Tokyo now boarding at Gate Three", and she goes to board (get on) her plane.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you like travelling? Why? Why not?
2. 2: What is the fastest way of travelling?
3. 3. Where do you go first when you travel by plane ?
4. What do you pay when your baggage is very heavy?
5. What do you do in the departure lounge ?

III. Заповніть пропуски

1. When you arrive at the airport you first go to the.....counter.
2. You have to have a.....pass to get on the plane.
3. After the security check, you wait in the..... lounge.
4. You can buy many things cheaply at the.....shop.
5. When you hear the announcement you go to the..... to board your plane.

Theme 12. Different kinds of services

I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. The car rental agency – агентство по прокату машин
2. The register – журнал
3. to sent up the things – віднести речі
4. menu – меню
5. order – замовлення
6. starter – перше блюдо, закуска
7. the onion soup – суп з цибулі
8. the main course – основне (друге) блюдо
9. a steak – біфштекс
10. a sauce – соус
11. the speciality of the day - фірмове блюдо
12. a salad – салат
13. mashed (boiled) potatoes – картопля пюре (відварна)
14. the wine list – список вин
15. waiter (waitress) – офіціант (офіціантка)
16. bill – рахунок
17. Do you want the bill? – Бажаєте рахунок?
18. To hire – наймати
19. Hatchback – хечбек (машина типу “вісьмьорки”)
20. Driving license – водійські права
21. To break down – виходити з ладу (машина)
22. The car rental area – майдагчик з автомобілями
23. A filling station – бензозаправка
24. Petrol (gas)– бензин
25. To fill up – заправляти (машину)
26. To be out of petrol – закінчився бензин
27. Veal – телятина
28. Stew – тушене м’ясо
29. Vegetables – овочі
30. Dry (red, white) wine – сухе (червоне, біле) вино
31. To let smth out of hire (to hire out of smth) – давати на прокат
32. To be in a good condition – бути у гарному стані
33. I have a room reserved at your hotel - На моє ім’я в готелі замовлено кімнату.
34. May I look through the menu? Можна подивитися меню?
35. Have you decided yet, sir? Ви вже вибрали, сер?
36. As a starter I’d have a... На перше я би взяв...
37. It’s a speciality of the day. Це фірмова страва.
38. Could I see the wine list? Можу я подивитися карту вин?

II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст:

Victor Klimenko has arrived in Brighton/ He is talking to the personnel at the hotel because he needs an accommodation. It’s not a problem for him as he has a room reserved in his name. it’s a single room with private bath and English breakfast for three nights/

Victor Klimenko goes to the restaurant to have dinner. As a starter he has an onion soup, as the main course he has a steak in wine sauce, some salad and some mashed potatoes. He also has a glass of mineral water. Then the waiter brings the bill, Klimenko pays it and goes to the car rental agency.

At the car rental agency having shown his driver's license he hires a car and drives to a filling station where he has the tank filled up.

1.Уявіть, що Ви в Лондоні хочете зупинитися в готелі. Сформулюйте свої відповіді на репліки клерка:

- Clerk. Good morning, sir. Can I help you?
You. (Скажіть, що Вам потрібний одномісний номер з душем (shower), туалетом (toilet) і континентальним сніданком на один тиждень)
Clerk. I'm sorry, sir. I'm afraid we have no rooms with a shower available at the moment.
You. (Запитаєте його, чи можна зняти номер з ванною)
Clerk. Let me see ... Yes, there are some rooms.
You. (Запитаєте скільки коштує такий номер)
Clerk. 20 pounds a night.
You. (Запитаєте, чи в нього немає дешевих (less expensive) номерів)
Clerk. I'm afraid not. It's the cheapest.
You. (Запитаєте чи поблизу немає дешевшого готелю)
Clerk. You may try the Northern Star Hotel. It's near the station in Davies street.
You. (Подякуйте клерку).

III.At the Restaurant.

Складіть речення з даних слів:

- coffee you like some Would
- order to wine you like some Would
- water Fizzy still mineral or
- table two a We'd for like
- bill have can the we
- menu have we the Could

б)Вставте складені речення в репліки діалогу:

- Waiter- Good evening, sir. Good evening, madam.
George- Good evening. (a)....., please.
Waiter- Certainly. Is this table all right?
George- That's fine.(b)....., please?
Waiter - Certainly. The soup of the day is French onion soup. Are you ready to order?
George- Yes. (c).....
Linda - And for me the prawn cocktail.
Waiter- Yes, madam.
George- And then (d).....
Linda - And I'd like a steak.
Waiter - (e).....?
Linda - Medium, please.
Waiter- That's fine. (f)?
Linda - Potatoes and cauliflower, please.
Waiter- (g).....?
Linda - Yes. Can I see the wine list? A bottle of French red.
George- And some mineral water, please.
Waiter - (h).....?

George - Still, please.
George- That was delicious!
Waiter - Thank you very much. (i).....?
Linda - Yes. Black, please.
George- And (j).....?
Waiter -Of course.
George -(k).....?
Waiter - No, it isn't, sir.
George - Can I pay by credit card?
Waiter - Yes, that's fine.

Theme 13. 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?	Скільки коштує номер на одного?
22. cheap \ cheaper \ the cheapest	дешевий
23. expensive \ more expensive \ the most expensive \ too expensive	дорогий
24. to reserve a room	замовити кімнату
25. Do you have a reservation on my name?	Чи є замовлений номер на моє ім'я?
26. to fill in \ out a reservation form	заповнити бланк реєстрації
27. I'll take the room for three days.	Я зніму номер на три дні.
28. to pay the hotel bill	оплатити рахунок в готелі
29. to check out of the hotel	виїхати з готелю (виписатися)
30. to give a tip	давати на чай
31. key	ключ
32. doorman	швейцар
33. luggage	багаж
34. waiter	офіціант
35. receptionist	адміністратор
36. hotel clerk	портєс
37. guest	гість
38. maid	покоївка
39. arrival form	бланк прибуття

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 lot 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 expect 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?

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 14. Visiting doctor`s office

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. to suffer [sʌfə] from — страждати від чогось
2. disorder [dis'ɔ:də] — порушення, розлад (якої-небудь функції організму), хвороба
3. ache [eɪk] — біль (особл. тривалий, тупий, вживається у виразах
4. have a headache, toothache, backache, stomach-ache or earache) pain [peɪn] — біль; боліти
5. irritation [ˌɪrɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] — роздратування; збудження, подразнення
6. nervous breakdown ['nɜ:vəs 'breɪkdaʊn] — розлад нервової системи
7. exhaustion [ɪg'zɔ:stʃ(ə)n] — знемога, виснаження
8. to treat [tri:t] — лікувати
9. stomach ['stʌmək] -ache — біль у шлунку
10. sore [sɔ:] throat — біль у горлі
11. to hurt [hɜ:t] — боліти; завдати болю
12. physician [fɪ'zɪʃ(ə)n] — лікар, доктор, медик, терапевт
13. to examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] — оглядати; обстежувати
14. to sound [saʊnd] — вислуховувати; вистукувати (хворого стетоскопом)
15. chest [tʃest] — грудна клітина
16. blood [blʌd preʃə] pressure — кров'яний тиск
17. to take smb's blood pressure — вимірювати кров'яний тиск кому-небудь
18. ailment ['eɪlmənt] — хвороба, нездужання
19. incurable [ɪn'kjʊərəbl] malady — невиліковна хвороба
20. he knocked himself unconscious [ʌn'kɒnʃəs] — він ударився і знепритомнів
21. ambulance ['æmbjuləns] — машина швидкої допомоги, «швидка допомога»
22. to rush [rʌʃ] — швидко доставляти (що-небудь або кого-небудь кудись)
23. concussion [kən'kʌʃ(ə)n] — удар, струс; контузія
24. stitch [stɪtʃ] — шов
25. to collide [kə'laɪd] — зштовхуватися
26. swollen ['swɒl(ə)n] — розпухлий
27. bruise [bru:z] — синець; гуля
28. appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt] — побачення, обумовлена зустріч
29. filling ['fɪlɪŋ] — пломба (у зубі)
30. to put in a filling — ставить пломбу
31. cavity ['kævɪti] — порожнина, дірка, дупло (у зубі)
32. injection [ɪn'dʒekʃ(ə)n] — ін'єкція, укол

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

VISITING DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Is there anything more important than health? If your body suffers from any disorder your mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches and pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown, exhaustion and apathy.

Doctors treat patients. If you have a headache, toothache, backache, stomach-ache or earache, if you have a sore throat, eye or finger, if you feel pain in any part of your body, if it hurts you to move — you need help. First of all you have to turn to your physician.

The doctor will examine you carefully: feel your pulse, sound your chest, heart and lungs, test your blood pressure. The only thing you should do is to follow his directions. Otherwise a slight ailment can develop into an incurable malady.

I recollect the accident, which happened to my best friend Peter. He fell of the stairs, hit his head and knocked himself unconscious. His mother called an ambulance but Peter was still unconscious when it arrived. He was rushed to hospital where they kept him for two days for blood tests. He was suffering from concussion of the brain and had to have some stitches for a large cut on the side of his head, but fortunately it was nothing more serious than that.

My friend Paul was playing football. The players were running for the same ball and collided. The next day his eye was really swollen and he had a terrible bruise on his head. He made an appointment to see the doctor.

My friend Ann had a terrible toothache, so she made an appointment to see the dentist. He had a look at the tooth and decided that she needed a filling. The cavity was a big one, so he had an injection first. Afterwards it felt so much better.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

What will you answer if the doctor asks you.

1. What's the matter?
2. When did you take the temperature? What was it?
3. When did you feel bad?
4. Does it hurt when you swallow?
5. What diseases were you ill when you were a child?
6. Are you subject to headaches?
7. Where do you have pains ?
8. What do you complain of?

IV. Розставте речення в правильному порядку.

1. I didn't feel very well.
2. She took my temperature and examined me.
3. After a few days, I started to feel better.
4. I went to the surgery and saw the doctor.
5. I went to the chemist's, paid for the prescription, and got some antibiotics.
6. I phoned the doctor's surgery and made an appointment.
7. She told me I had an infection.
8. I explained what was wrong.
9. She gave me a prescription.

Theme 15. 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/європейську кухню
- 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.

Theme 16. 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 ['və:tjuəli] — фактично, по суті, насправді
4. array [ə'rei] — безліч, сила-силенна, велика кількість, сукупність
5. proliferation [prəʊ,lɪfə'reiʃ(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 17. Money

I. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. to earn [ə:n] — заробляти
2. to own [əun] — володіти, мати
3. to purchase ['pə:tʃəs] — купувати, придбавати
4. to afford [ə'fɔ:d] — дозволяти собі
5. to make money [ˌmeɪk 'mʌni] — заробляти гроші
6. to invest [ɪn'vest] — вкладати (інвестувати) гроші (капітал) (у щось — in)
7. to take a profit [meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt] — одержувати прибуток
8. to spend [spend] (spent, spent) — витрачати
9. to save [seɪv] — заощаджувати; зберігати
10. to cost [kɒst] (cost, cost) — коштувати, обходитися
11. worth [wə:θ] — вартий; що має вартість (ціну)
12. to repay [rɪ:'peɪ] — повертати (борг)
13. to make losses [meɪk 'lɒsɪz] — зазнавати збитків

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

MONEY

Rene Labouche was a young man with very little money, but very big dreams. He worked at a factory and earned only a few hundred francs a month. He owned almost nothing — some old furniture, some clothes and an old bicycle, but he dreamed of having a big house and a big car.

Every day Rene purchased five lottery tickets for five francs each. He dreamed that one day he would win the big prize in the national lottery and become a millionaire. Then he could afford to buy whatever he wanted and would never have to work another day in his life.

One day as usual Rene opened the newspaper to check his numbers. He read the numbers slowly, "6-11-31-32-47-49". Those were his numbers! He looked again. "6-11-31-32-47-49". He had won. He had won the national lottery. He was a millionaire!

Suddenly everyone wanted to be Rene's friend. Many people came to him and asked if they could borrow money. "Of course, we'll pay back every centime", they said. Others told him about their wonderful ideas for making money. "If you invest 500 000 francs in this project", they said, "we promise in two years you will make a big profit and double your money".

The money had come easily and Rene spent it easily. He lent 25 000 francs to this friend and 50 000 francs to that. He invested 500 000 francs here and 800 000 francs there. He made no effort to save anything.

When he bought something he never looked at the price. If something cost a thousand francs, he paid a thousand francs. He never worried about whether it was worth it or not. He bought cars, jewellery and clothes. He also bought airline tickets. He flew first class to all the major cities of the world. He stayed in the best hotels, he ate in the best restaurants and bought the finest clothes.

Then one day, when he came to pay his bill at a hotel in Rio de Janeiro, the manager had to tell him, "I'm sorry, sir, but I'm afraid your credit card company will not pay this bill".

Rene flew home. It was true he had no more money. He went back to the people who owed him money but they were unable to repay him. The projects in which he had invested his money had all made losses. In six months Rene had spent ten million francs.

Rene now had no choice. He had to sell the cars-, the watches and the clothes and he had to go back to work at the factory.

III. Дайте відповіді на питання.

QUESTIONS

1. Where does the money go?
2. What percentage of money do you spend on food, transport, housing, taxes, clothes and entertainment?
3. One of Shakespeare's characters says, "Neither a borrower, nor a lender be ". What does it mean? Do you agree?
4. How easy is it for a poor man to become rich in your country?
5. Do you save money for anything?
6. What would you do if you won in lottery?

IV. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях дієсловами, що подані нижче використовуючи the Past Tense.

buy, spend, lose, pay, cost, sell, win, waste, find, give

1. My car was five years old, so I..... it and..... a new one.
2. I was very sad when I..... my watch in the street. It was a present from my wife and it..... her a lot of money. Fortunately, somebody..... it the next day and took it to a Police Station.
3. I..... over £2 000 for my computer, but it isn't worth very much now.
4. My father..... me £50 last week but I..... most of it on a ticket for a concert on Friday.
5. Last week somebody..... £1 million in a game on television. It was incredibly exciting.
6. I'm afraid I..... my money on those CDs because I never play them.

V. Що ви скажете в наступних ситуаціях, використовуючи дієслова: to be worth, to cost/to pay, to lend, to afford.

Example: *You want to tell a friend that a restaurant wasn't cheap. 'The restaurant was quite expensive'.*

1. You want to know the value of your friend's gold ring. How much is..... ?
2. A friend wants to go to an expensive restaurant but you don't have enough money. I'm afraid I.....
3. You want to borrow some money from a friend. Could you..... ?
4. You want to know how much a friend paid for her dictionary. How much..... ?

VI. Дайте письмові відповіді на запитання.

1. Is the currency in America called the dollar?
2. Is a five-pound note worth less than a fifty-pence piece ?
3. If you lend something to someone, do they borrow it?
4. If you waste money, do you use it well?
5. Is 'sterling' a currency ?
6. If you 'can't afford' something, do you have enough money for it?
7. Does "cost of living" mean the same as "standard of living" ?
8. If someone tells you a hotel is reasonable, is it very expensive?

Theme 18. Entertainment and leisure 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 входні 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?

Theme 19. Telephoning in English

Telephoning in English includes learning a number of special phrases, as well as focusing on listening skills. Some of the most important phrases include how to answer the phone, how to ask for others, how to connect, and how to take messages.

Start With Role Playing

Begin by learning important telephone English with the dialogue below. Here is a short telephone conversation with some of the key phrases:

Operator: Hello, Frank and Brothers, How can I help you?

Peter: This is Peter Jackson. Can I have extension 3421?

Operator: Certainly, hold on a minute, I'll put you through...

Frank: Bob Peterson's office, Frank speaking.

Peter: This is Peter Jackson calling, is Bob in?

Frank: I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?

Peter: Yes, Could you ask him to call me at ... I need to talk to him about the Nuovo line, it's urgent.

Frank: Could you repeat the number please?

Peter: Yes, that's ..., and this is Peter Jackson.

Frank: Thank you Mr. Jackson, I'll make sure Bob gets this asap.

Peter: Thanks, bye.

Frank: Bye.

As you can see, the language is rather informal and there are some important differences to everyday English. Look at the chart below for key language and phrases used in telephone English:

Introducing Yourself

Here are a few ways to informally introduce yourself on the telephone:

- *This is Ken.*

- *Hello, Ken speaking*

If you'd like to reply more formally, use your full name.

- *This is Jennifer Smith speaking.*
- *Hello, Jennifer Smith speaking.*

If you are answering for a business, just state the business name. In this case, it's common to ask how you can help:

- *Good morning, Thomson Company. How may I help you?*
- *Plumbers Insurance. How can I be of service today?*

British / American Difference

- *Hello, this is Ken*
- *Brighton 0987654*

The first example response is in American English and the second is in British English. As you can see there are differences in both forms. The telephone articles include both British and American English, as well as phrases that are common to both forms.

In American English, we answer the phone stating "This is ...". In British English, it's common to answer the phone by stating the telephone number. The phrase "This is ..." is used only on the telephone to substitute the phrase "My name is ..." which is not used to answer the telephone.

Asking Who Is on the Telephone

Sometimes, you'll need to find out who is calling. Ask them politely for this information:

- *Excuse me, who is this?*
- *Can I ask who is calling, please?*

Asking for Someone

At other times, you'll need to speak to someone else. This is especially true when you telephone a business. Here are some examples:

- *Can I have extension 321? (extensions are internal numbers at a company)*
- *Could I speak to...? (Can I - more informal / May I - more formal)*
- *Is Jack in? (informal idiom meaning: Is Jack in the office?)*

Connecting Someone

If you answer the phone, you might need to connect the caller to someone at your business.

Here are some useful phrases:

1. *I'll put you through (put through - phrasal verb meaning 'connect')*
2. *Can you hold the line? Can you hold on a moment?*

When Someone Is Not Available

These phrases can be used to express that someone is not available to speak on the telephone.

1. *I'm afraid ... is not available at the moment*
2. *The line is busy... (when the extension requested is being used)*
3. *Mr. Jackson isn't in... Mr. Jackson is out at the moment...*

Taking a Message

If someone isn't available, you might want to take a message to help the caller.

- *Could (Can, May) I take a message?*
- *Could (Can, May) I tell him who is calling?*
- *Would you like to leave a message?*

Continue practicing your skills by using the practical exercises below which include information on leaving messages on the telephone, how to ask native speakers to slow down, role plays on the telephone and more.

I. Заповніть пропуски у діалозі для завершення розмови. Перевірте свої відповіді нижче.

Secretary: Good morning, ABC Company, how (1) I help you?

Mr. Thomas: Hello, this is Bill Thomas. May I speak with Ms. Tanaka, please.

Secretary: I'm sorry, she is (2) of the office right now. May I take a message?

Mr. Thomas: Yes please. This is Anthony Thomas.

Secretary: And how can he (3) you, Mr. Thomas?

Mr. Thomas: At 438-3498.

Secretary: Was that (4) ?

Mr. Thomas: Yes, that's right.

Secretary: And may I tell him what this is (5) to?

Mr. Thomas: Well, it's a rather (6) matter.

Secretary: Okay. I will give him the message as soon as he (7) .

Answers

1. may

2. *out*
3. *reach*
4. *438-3498*
5. *regards*
6. *personal*
7. *returns*

Theme 20. 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 скаргу 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 | d. I'm afraid she's not available at the moment |
| 5) Your rep did not call | e. I do apologize for his behaviour |
| 6) Mrs Blythe, please | f. I am extremely sorry for the error made by our |

- | | |
|--|---|
| | accounts department |
| 7) We were surprised to receive an invoice as the goods have been returned | g. We are sorry about the damaged items |
| 8) Your cheque has been returned to us by our bank | h. We regret the delay, but it is I due to circumstances beyond our control |

Theme 21. Wholesaling

I. Вивчіть слова та вирази:

1. wholesaling—оптова торгівля
2. to provide channels—забезпечувати системою (збуту)
3. channels of distribution—система збуту
4. indirect channels—непряма, опосередкована система (збуту)
5. wholesaling middleman—оптовий посередник
6. merchant wholesaler—оптовий скупщик
7. to take title to the goods—купувати товар як власний
8. agent middleman—посередник між виробником і покупцем
9. to negotiate purchases or sales—вести переговори у зв'язку купівлі або продажу
10. retailer—роздрібний торговець
11. complicated channels—складна система (збуту)
12. chain movement—прямування до об'єднання
13. to earn salary—заробляти гроші
14. to receive commissions—одержувати комісійні (процент від продажу)
15. to handle—1)торгувати; 2)керувати
16. assortment—асортимент
17. total sales—сукупний продаж
18. middleman—посередник, комісіонер
19. delivery—доставка
20. to deliver—доставляти
21. consumer—споживач
22. to implement—виконувати
23. profit—вигода
24. warehouses—складські приміщення
25. ultimate customer—основний покупець
26. outlets—торгові точки
27. guarantees—гарантії
28. extending credits—система довгих кредитів
29. discounts—скидки
30. cooperatives—кооперативи
31. Link ланка, зв'язок
32. Vending machine operator оператор торгових автоматів
33. Trial order – пробне замовлення
34. Brand – товарна, фабрична, торгова марка

II. Заповніть пропуски словами , поданими в рамці

advertising brochure budget cost centre efficiently main-line director major influence
market market research planning products profit public relations responsible role
targets

Tom Jarson is one of the most successful people in the Holiday industry today. As Marketing Manager of Peterson he is ___ for ___ Peterson, the holidays which thousands of people enjoy every year. Among his responsibilities is___, ensuring both that there is___for new products that all the company's products are marketed ____ . His marketing___includes___, using both TV and newspapers, and___: he has to explain the company's policies and activities to the public and sometimes its problems.

He is one of four___who decide the___each year, which covers the cost of advertising and of producing the___that describe the holidays , as well as the cost of holidays themselves. But his main responsibility is not just controlling a___, but ensuring that___are met and that the company makes a __ . He has had a___on the impressively consistent profitability of Peterson over the past five years.

III. Перекладіть речення на англійську:

- 1.Роздрібний продаж – це продаж товару кінцевому споживачу.
- 2.В західних країнах є різні типи торгових закладів :універмаги, супермаркети, магазини з низькими цінами, посилторги і т.п.
- 3.На цей товар можна отримати 10% знижку.
- 4.Роздрібна торгівля може надати покупцеві довготерміновий кредит.
- 5.Ця фірма має багато торгових точок по всій країні.
- 6.Роздрібний торговець виконує багато важливих функцій.

IV.Перекладіть текст рідною мовою:

Wholesaling

Wholesaling is a part of marketing system. It **provides channels** of distribution which help to bring goods to the market. Generally, **indirect channels** are used to market manufactured consumer goods. It could be from the manufacturer to the wholesaler, from the **retailer** to the consumer or through more **complicated channels**. A direct channel moves goods from the manufacturer or producer to the consumer.

Wholesaling is often a field of small business, but there is a growing **chain movement** in the western countries. About a quarter of **wholesaling units** account for the one-third of total sales.

Two-third of the **wholesaling middlemen** are **merchant wholesalers** who **take title to the goods** they deal in. There are also **agent middlemen** who **negotiate purchases or sales** or both. They don't take title to the goods they deal in. Sometimes they take possession though. These agents don't **earn salaries**. They **receive commissions**. This is a percentage of the value of the goods they sell.

Wholesalers simplify the process of distribution. For example, the average supermarket stocks 5,000 items in **groceries** alone, a retail druggist can have more than 6,000 items. As a wholesaler **handles** a large **assortment** of items from numerous manufacturers he reduces the problem of both manufacturer and retailer. The store keeper does not have to deal directly with thousands of different people. He usually has a well-stocked store and deals with only a few wholesalers.

4.1. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What is the aim of the wholesaling?
2. How can you describe a direct channel of distribution?
3. What is an indirect channel of distribution?
4. What channel of distribution is preferable?
5. Is there any difference between a merchant wholesaler and an agent middleman?

What is this difference?

6. How does a wholesaler simplify the process of distribution?
7. What would a retailer have to do without wholesalers?

4.2. Перекладіть речення на англійську:

1. Оптова торгівля – важливий елемент ринкової системи.
2. Товари йдуть від оптового посередника до споживача через роздрібного торговця.
3. Непряма система збуту має більше переваг.
4. Посередник отримує відсотки від продажу.
5. Посередник зазвичай веде переговори з приводу купівлі або продажу.
6. В цьому магазині хороший асортимент товарів.

V. Logos

5.1. A logo (logotype) is a small design that is the official symbol of a company or its most important product. If a logo has become known and valued by customers, it is an important element of advertising - a guarantee of the product's qualities. For instance, everybody knows the famous logo of Coca-Cola. Below are some other logos. Do you know what they represent and what the companies that use these logos deal in? Say it if you do.



5.2. Змініть речення, вживаючи дієслово “to run” за зразком:

Production this month is 9% higher than last month.

Production this month is running 9% above last month.

Output this month is 5 per cent higher than last month. Sales this month are 7 per cent higher than last month. Imports this year are 1 per cent lower than last year. Exports last year were 2 per cent lower than the previous year. Production this year is more than 9 per cent higher than last year.

5.3. Перекладіть речення на українську, звертаючи увагу на еквіваленти дієслів „зростати, збільшуватися”:

The prices are steadily rising. They rose 5%. The rise of 10% is a record figure this month. Output of cars continues to rise. Car production rises.

Output for export continues to climb.

Real exports are growing too.

The production is increasing very slowly to say the least.

Prices have gone up significantly.

Prices are 4% up this month.

Theme 22.Computers in my life

I. Ознайомтесь з лексикою до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. male [meɪl] — чоловік; чоловічий
2. average ['æv(ə)rɪdʒ] — середній
3. majority [mə'dʒɔrɪti] — більшість
4. owner ['əʊnə] — власник
5. to addict ['ædɪkt] — захоплюватися (чимсь); наркоман
6. survey ['sə:veɪ] — дослідження, огляд, опитування
7. debugging [di:'bʌɡɪŋ] — finding and removing problems in computers and computer programs — пошук і усунення технічних і програмних неполадок у комп'ютерах
8. "hacking" ['hækɪŋ] (gaining access to computers when it is not allowed) — хакерство (отримання несанкціонованого доступу до комп'ютерів)
9. to do well — процвітати, досягати успіху

II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

COMPUTERS IN MY LIFE

A computer study is a subject in many schools. Many young people have personal computers. Ninety-six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. About one in three hundred computer owners, so-called computer addicts, spends almost all his time using computers. All the computer addicts are very educated. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use them less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally "male" subjects. Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Computer addicts love debugging, develop programs and love learning programming languages. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as experts who could help and advise when they had problems with their machines. A few spend their time "hacking" and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House. Very few computer addicts play computer games, but many people use a computer exclusively for games.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school. Parents also do not need to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people. It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact,

what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skateboarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. What are computer addicts like?
2. Have you ever used a computer? What do you use it for?
3. Why are computers used?
4. Why are more boys than girls interested in computers ? 3. Is computer addiction harmful?

IV. Використовуючи слова, подані нижче, напишіть доповідь про комп'ютерні технології.

Group A monitor • screen • window • keyboard • mouse • mouse pad • floppy disk • CD-ROM • modem • printer

Group B software • hardware • online • memory • website • e-mail • Internet • to log on • word processing • to start up • to connect • to crash • to surf • to print

V. Вставте в текст слова з Group B.

'As soon as I get home from school, I... my computer. It's a couple of years old now so I've had to expand the ... First of all I ... to the ... and go to Sporting Life, which is a sports news ..., to find out the latest football results. Then I check my ... to see if anyone has sent me any messages. If I have a homework project, I'll... the Internet to see if there is any useful information. If I find a good text that's quite long, I'll...

it as it's often easier to read on paper. When my parents bought the computer, we got lots of free ..., including an encyclopaedia and a ... package, which is very useful for writing my projects. I sometimes get bad days when the computer seems to ... all the time. And some days the Internet is busy, so when you dial it doesn't... . People say it's because millions of users in the USA go ... at that time. My mother is a bit worried that I'm going to run up huge bills on the Internet and that I'm going to become an Internet addict but I don't think I will.'

Theme 23. Internet addiction

I. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст

INTERNET ADDICTION

TEXT FOR DISCUSSION

In a private rehabilitation clinic outside Edinburgh, Leo Edwards, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy, was going through severe withdrawal symptoms. His body often shook violently and uncontrollably, and at mealtimes he regularly threw cups and plates around the dining

room. The symptoms 'had nothing to do with alcohol, drugs, gambling or food. The boy's problem was 'Net obsession' — an over-dependency on the Internet.

An international group of psychologists has recently suggested that anyone who surfs the Internet for long periods is clinically ill and needs medical treatment. According to their report, Internet addicts should be treated in the same way as alcoholics, drug addicts, compulsive gamblers and people with stomach disorders.

Leo Edwards is not an isolated case. Russell Hopkins, aged fifteen, from Gateshead in north-east England, is a typical online addict. Every day after school, and after dinner until three or four in the morning, he will be found in his room surfing the Net or playing computer games. Understandably, his parents are extremely worried. Not only has his school work suffered, but Russell's addiction has also destroyed his social life and his spare time interests. For instance, he has just dropped out of his school's basketball team in order to spend more time at his

computer. Instead of spending weekend having a good time out with friends, he is spending it indoors surfing the Internet.

Russell has recently joined an Internet online support group. It may seem ironic that many of the support groups for Internet addicts are online but at least Russell has sought help. Not everyone does. Dr Ann Hoffman, who runs an online support group, says, "People don't realise that being online for more than four hours a day amounts to addiction and that they have a serious problem. I predict that the number of people who join online support groups will have risen dramatically within three years."

II. Вивчіть лексику до теми.

VOCABULARY

1. withdrawal symptom [wɪð'drɔ:(ə)l 'sɪmptəm] — абстинентний
2. синдром, синдром усунення
3. withdrawal — відхід; усунення
4. drug [drʌg] — наркотик
5. gambling ['gæmblɪŋ] — азартна гра
6. dependency [dɪ'pendənsɪ] — залежність
7. to surf [sɜ:f] the Internet — нишпорити по Інтернету
8. disorder [dɪs'ɔ:də] — розлад, хвороба
9. addiction [ə'dɪkʃ(ə)n] — згубна звичка, наркоманія
10. spare time [spɛə taɪm] — вільний час
11. to predict [prɪ'dɪkt] — передрікати; передбачати

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

QUESTIONS

1. How did Leo respond to withdrawal from the Internet?
2. What do some psychologists compare Internet addicts to ?
3. How is Russel a typical Internet addict?
4. What two things has he stopped doing?
5. What does Dr Hoffman predict?
6. Do you prefer going online to watching TV?
7. What information do you search in the Net for?

IV. Висловіть свою думку щодо наступного питання.

DISCUSS

Do you think that Internet addiction is possible? How would you stop or prevent this kind of addiction ?

Theme 24.Job hunting

I. Прочитайте та перкладіть текст.

HOW TO WRITE A RESUME

No matter what method of job hunting you use, inevitably somebody will ask you for a resume. Most companies require a resume before seriously considering a job candidate from the outside. Resumes are sometimes also required in order to receive a job transfer within a company. The purpose of a resume is to help you obtain a job interview, not a job. Very few people are hired without a personal interview. Effective resumes are straightforward, factual presentations of a person's experience and accomplishments. They are neither overdetailed nor too sketchy. A general rule is that two or three pages in length is best. One page seems too superficial; a four-page (or longer) resume may irritate an impatient employment official. Some writers suggest that a chronological (the standard-type) resume be used; others argue for an accomplishment resume. A useful resume should include both your experiences and key accomplishments. When sent to a prospective employer, a resume should be professionally reproduced, with particular attention to misspellings, typographical errors, and careful spacing. To attract attention, some job seekers print resumes on tinted paper, in a menu-like folder, or on unusual-sized paper. If done in a way to attract positive attention to yourself, these approaches have merit.

VOCABULARY

1. inevitably [in'evitəblɪ] — неминуче, неодмінно
2. to require [n'kwaɪə] — вимагати
3. to hire ['haɪə] — наймати, брати на роботу
4. accomplishment [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt] — виконання; досягнення
5. superficial [ˌsju:pə'fɪʃ(ə)l] — поверховий
6. to irritate ['ɪrɪteɪt] — дратувати
7. tinted ['tɪntɪd] paper — тоновий кольоровий папір
8. merit ['merɪt] — гідність

QUESTIONS

1. What is the purpose of a resume?
2. What are effective resumes?
3. What is the length of effective resumes ?
4. What should a useful resume include ?
5. How should a resume be reproduced?

II. Ознайомтеся з прикладами резюме.

RESUME (AN EXAMPLE)

Arthur L. Poland 170 Glenview Drive Dallas, Texas 75243 Born: August 8, 1952 Single: no dependants (312) 385-3986

Job Objective. Industrial sales position, handling large, complex machinery. Willing to work largely on commission basis.

Job Experience. Industrial account representative, Bainbridge Corporation, Dallas

1976—present. Sell line of tool and die equipment to companies in Southwest. Duties include servicing established accounts and canvassing for new ones.

1974—1976. Inside sales representative, Bainbridge Corporation. Answered customer inquiries. Filled orders for replacement parts. Trained for outside sales position.

1970—1974. Tool and die maker apprentice, Texas Metals, Inc., Dallas. Assisted senior tool and die makers during four-year training program. Worked on milling machines, jigs, punch presses, numeric control devices.

Formal Education

1970—1974. Madagascar College, Dallas, Texas. Associate Degree in Business Administration; graduated with 3.16 grade point average: courses in marketing, sales techniques, consumer psychology, accounting, and statistics. President of Comuter's Club.

1966—1970. Big Horn High, Dallas. Honors student; academic major with vocational elective. Played varsity football and basketball. Earned part of living expenses by selling magazine subscriptions.

Job-Related Skills. Competent sales representative. Able to size up customer's manufacturing problem and make recommendation for appropriate machinery. Precise in preparing call reports and expense accounts.

Major Business Accomplishment. In one year sold at a profit \$150 000 worth of excess machine inventory. Received letter of recommendation from company president.

Personal Interests and Hobbies. CW radio hobbyist, scuba diving, recreational golf player, read trade and business magazines.

CHRONOLOGICAL RESUME

Mrs Helen Voroshilova ap. 12, 18 Lenina Str., Kharkiv 61072, Ukraine

Years of study	Education
1993	Special Programming Training Courses. Certificate
1983	Specialized Training Courses for Professional Improvement of Technical Engineering Workers at Kharkiv House of Engineering. Certificate

1966-1972	Kharkiv Aviation University. Diploma for Radio Equipment Designing and Manufacture
1954-1966	Kharkiv Secondary School No 100. Certificate
Years of work	Employment
1994 -till present	Place of work-. ENERGOSBEREZHENIE International Consortium. Position: Engineer-programmer
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Software development of the group control, controller for asynchronous engines. 2. Development of the circuits and switching devices control programme in connection with an object of control. 3. Software development within take-over and turnover tests system for asynchronous engines. Programming is made under ASSEMBLER language.
1993-1994	Place of work. ENERGETICHESKAYA ELECTRONICA State Small Business. Position-. Engineer-programmer
	Programmed problems: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular software modelling of engine management controllers on personal computers. 2. Development of engine control electronic devices. Programming is made under ASSEMBLER language.
1993-1974	Place of work: KOMMUNAR Production Association Position: Electronics engineer Programmed problems: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of electronic equipment for automatic process control production systems of multilayer printed-circuit cards. 2. Maintenance of electronic equipment for automatic process control system of vacuum spraying current-conducting layers of printed-circuit cards. 3. Maintenance of electronic equipment of automatic process control system of galvanic lines.

SUPERVISING EXPERIENCE

All the posts were connected with necessity of brain-work and technical supervising.

SOCIABILITY

Effectiveness in communication with the staff of employees. The capability to be on good terms with people, to handle with tact the human conflicts in the labour relations. Fluent skills in Ukrainian and Russian.

SPECIAL SKILLS

The ability to work as the engineer-technologist, having a good understanding in this field.
Certificate for clothes sewing and modelling.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Surname	Arkusha
First name	Yury
Date of birth	9th January, 1969
Place of birth	Markovka, Lugansk Reg.
Nationality	Ukrainian
Religion	Orthodox
Personal status	Married
Children	Daughter Olga, 1993
Profession	Pharmacist
Present occupation	Head and pharmaceutical chemist of pharmacy No 2 of "FORMA LTD" Research and Production Medical and Stomatological Company of Lugansk
Language proficiency	Ukrainian: mother tongue Russian: reading, writing, speaking — well English: reading, writing — with the help of dictionaries
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukrainian Pharmaceutical academy (Kharkiv), from 1987 to 1993, majors: nine subjects in chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical and factory technology of medicine production, organization and economics of pharmacy, marketing and management Secondary School No 9 (Belovodsk, Lugansk Reg.), from 1976 to 1986
Working experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head and pharmaceutical chemist, Pharmacy No 2 of "Forma Ltd" Research and Production Medical and Stomatological Company of Lugansk, from 1997 Head and pharmaceutical chemist, Pharmacy No 2 of "Doctor Watson" Pharmaceutical Centre, from 1996 to 1997
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceutical chemist, Pharmacy No 2 of "Doctor Watson" Pharmaceutical Centre, 1996 Commercial Director and Pharmaceutical Chemist, Lugansk branch office of "Askol'd" Private Business, Wholesale and Retail Sale in Medicines, from 1995 to 1996 Deputy Head, Reception Department of Lugansk Regional Pharmaceutical Warehouse, from 1993 to 1995 Military Service, as a part of Academic Studies, from 1988 to 1989 Turner of II Grade in Metal, Specialized Mobile Column No 48 (Belovodsk, Lugansk Reg.), from 1986 to 1987

Personal features	Easy to contact and communicate, active, sociable, enterprising
Driving license and experience	ABK No. 483953 of 1988, ABC categories, experience of car and truck driving
Contact address	Ap. 35, 9 Dzerzhyns'kyi kvartal, Lugansk 349040
Contact telephone	(0642) 22 33 99 (Home)
Remarks	All the members of my family deal with medicine. My wife has got higher pharmaceutical education and works as a pharmaceutical chemist in a commercial pharmacy. My mother, father and elder brother have got higher medical education and all work as doctors in hospital and out patient clinics

I declare that all the responses and information given here are true and correct.

DATE

SIGNATURE

III. Напишіть власне резюме.

Unit IV.
Professionally oriented course. Agriculture and mechanization.

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, boasts, 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:

10. to join the Bologna process — приєднатись до болонського процесу
11. the Candidate of Agriculture — кандидат сільськогосподарських наук
12. the Doctor of Agriculture — доктор сільськогосподарських наук
13. the more ... the better — чим більше ... тим краще
14. the scientific research — наукове дослідження
15. to train specialists — готувати фахівців
16. to write theses — писати дисертацію
17. bachelor — бакалавр
18. master — магістр

II. 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:

13. Where are the specialists for agriculture trained?
14. How can you characterize the higher education?
15. Where is the system of the agricultural education directed to?
16. What does the initial level of the agricultural education include?
17. What can you tell about the agricultural colleges?
18. 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:

5. Does the training at the agricultural college meet the demand» for young specialist?
6. 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.Agriculture of Ukraine. Part I.

I) Learn new words.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Favourable | сприятлий |
| 2. Crop production | рослинництво |
| 3. Grain output | виробництво зерна |
| 4. Sugar beets | цукрові буряки |
| 5. Livestock | худоба |
| 6. Lag behind | відставати |
| 7. Black soil | чорнозем |
| 8. Farmlands | сільськогосподарські угіддя |
| 9. Suit | підходити |
| 10. Cultivation | виращування |
| 11. Fall – sown | озимий |
| 12. Industrial crop | технічна культура |
| 13. Principal | головний |
| 14. Alot | надавати, виділяти |
| 15. Irrigation | зволоження, поливання |
| 16. Market gardening | виращування овочів та фруктів на продаж |

17. Raise	вирощувати, розводити
18. Dairy herds	молочні стада (худоба)
19. Vicinity	околиці, район
20. Beef cattle	м'ясна худоба
21. Hayfield	сіножать
22. Keep	утримувати
23. Meat-egg production	виробництвом'яса і яєць

II) Translate the text.

Agriculture of Ukraine

Due to its rich soil and favorable climate, Ukraine's crop production is highly developed. Its grain output rivals that of Germany. Its potato output is among the highest in Europe, and it is the world's largest producer of sugar beets. Ukraine's livestock sector lags behind the crop sector, but its total output is still considerably larger than those of most other European countries. A considerable amount of the world's black soil is found in Ukraine's forest – steppe zone. These soil also are among the world's more productive farmlands and are exceptionally well suited for the cultivation of wheat and sugar beets. Besides wheat (almost all of it fall – sown), Ukraine produces barley, corn, legumes, oats, rye, millet, buckwheat and rice (irrigated in the Crimea). Other food crops include potatoes, vegetables, melons, berries, other fruit, nuts and grapes. Ukraine's most important industrial crop, sugar beet, is concentrated in the forest – steppe zone. Sunflower, the principal oil crop, is mostly common in the steppe zone, where mustard, rape, flax, and poppy are also grown for oil. In the northwest Ukraine some of the sown area is allotted to flax for fiber. Potatoes are major crops in the cooler regions in the north and in the Carpathian foothills. In some southern Steppes, especially where irrigation is used, tomatoes, peppers, and melons are grown. Truck farming of market gardening is particularly notable on the outskirts of such large cities as Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya and the Donbas. Fruit is grown throughout Ukraine, mainly in the forest – steppe, Subcarpathia, Transcarpathia, and especially in the Crimea. Vineyards are common in the southern part of Ukraine, such areas as Transcarpathia and the Crimea. Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine. Concentrations of dairy herds, however, occur primarily in the forest steppe, especially in the vicinity of large cities, while beef cattle are more common in the areas of natural pastures and hayfields, as in the Polissya and the Carpathian foothills. Sheep and goats are more common in the Carpathian Mountains and the parts of the southern Steppe and the Crimea. Chickens, geese and turkeys are kept throughout Ukraine for meat – eggs production, but large scale broiler and egg – laying operations are concentrated close to the large cities. Bees are kept in all parts of Ukraine for pollination and the production of honey and wax; silkworm raising occurs in Transcarpathia. In Ukraine, the achieved development level of agriculture does not correspond to the natural potential of this branch, as the country has the most fertile soil in Europe. This is conditioned by a number of reasons: in particular, by the low levels of energy supply and supply of agricultural labour, by low productive technologies in plant growing and cattle – breeding, by insufficient supply of mineral fertilizers and means of plant and cattle protection from diseases, etc. The main problems in the agro industrial complex and industries associated with are:

- Modernization of processing enterprise of food industry;
- Laying – in and storing of agricultural products;
- Development of enterprising producing machinery for farmers;
- Equipment for oil – fat, meat – dairy, flour – grinding, and bread baking industries;
- Processing mini – shops for farmers;
- Production of effective chemical means for protection of plants;
- Increase output of polymer pipes for provision of gas supply in rural areas.

III) Answer the questions after the text.

1. What place does Ukraine hold in the production of potato and sugar beets in Europe?
2. What crops does Ukraine produce?
3. Where is a considerable amount of the world's black soil found in Ukraine?
4. What are the most important industrial crops grown in Ukraine?
5. Where do concentrations of dairy herds and beef cattle occur?
6. What are bees kept for?
7. Does the achieved development level of agriculture in Ukraine correspond to the natural potential of this branch?
8. Why does the achieved development level of agriculture in Ukraine not correspond to the natural potential of this branch?

IV) Find in the text English equivalents to the following words and word – combinations, put them down and memorize.

Рослинництво, тваринництво, чорноземи, вирощування овочів та фруктів, стада молочної худоби, виробництво м'яса і яєць, рівень розвитку, енергопостачання, недостатній, пасовища, запилення, вирощування шовкопряда, мінеральні добрива, робота по вирощування бройлерів і курей – несучок.

V) Complete the sentence using information from the text.

1. Ukraine's potato output is...
2. Cattle and pigs...throughout Ukraine.
3. ...are kept in all parts of Ukraine.
4. Ukraine's black soils are among the worlds more productive...
5. Potatoes are...in the cooler regions of Ukraine.
6. In Ukraine...does not correspond to the natural potential of this branch.

VI) Reared the text to find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. In Ukraine the world's more productive farmlands are found in the Crimea.
2. Ukraine's potato output is the highest in Europe.
3. Fruit is grown only in the Crimea.
4. Silkworm raising occurs throughout Ukraine.
5. Cattle and pigs are raised throughout Ukraine.

Theme 29.Agriculture of Ukraine. Part II.

I) Learn new words.

1. Development	Розвиток
2. Correspond	Відповідати
3. Fertile	Родючий
4. Condition	Стан, умова
5. Supply	Постачати, постачання
6. Plant growing	Рослинництво
7. Cattle breeding	Тваринництво
8. Protection	Захист

9. Processing	Переробний
10. Lay – in	Робити запаси
11. Store	Накопичувати, зберігати
12. Flour – grinding	Мукомельний
13. Increase	Збільшувати,
14. Provision	Резерв; постачання; умови, положення
15. Opportunities	Можливості
16. Returns	Доходи
17. Application	Застосування
18. Transfer	Передача, перерахування; переносити, передавати
19. Introduction	Впровадження
20. Use	Застосування, використання

II) Read and translate the text. Write down unknown words into your vocabulary

In Ukraine, the achieved development level of agriculture does not correspond to the natural potential of this branch, as the country has the most fertile soil in Europe. This is conditioned by a number of reasons: in particular, by the low levels of energy supply and supply of agricultural labour, by low productive technologies in plant growing and cattle – breeding, by insufficient supply of mineral fertilizers and means of plant and cattle protection from diseases, etc. The main problems in the agro industrial complex and industries associated with it are: - Modernization of processing enterprises of food industry; - Laying – in and storing of agricultural products; - Development of enterprises producing machinery for farmers; - Equipment for oil – fat, meat – dairy, flour – grinding, and bread baking industries; - Processing mini – shops for farmers; - Production of effective chemical means for protection of plants; - Increase output of polymer pipes for provision of gas supply in rural areas; - Development of enterprises for output of rolled metal sheets, pipes, and metal ware with protective coating. Specific opportunities for foreign investors include the following

Grain Production

The major grain production regions include Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Vinnytsia, Zaporizhye, Poltava, Kherson and Nikolayiv provinces. Significant returns may be obtained if investment is made in the following areas:

- Application of high – quality seeds and chemicals; - Transfer of the grain cultivation technologies which may allow for a sizeable increase in yields; and - Use of modern harvesting machinery.

Sugar industry

The major sugar producing areas are: Vinnitsa, Khmelnytsk, Poltava, Chercassy and Kyiv provinces. Promising directions for investment include:

- High – quality seeds;
- Transfer of advanced sugar cultivation and harvesting technologies;
- Re – equipment of sugar processing plants.

Edible oil production

Ukraine has accumulated vast experience in the production of vegetable oil, especially sunflower and corn oils. Ukraine currently exports both sunflower seeds and sunflower oils. Investment in this sector may yield significant returns due to the high export potential of edible oils. The principal investment areas are:

- Introduction of soya beans and rape seeds which have not been harvested;
- Reconstruction of existing plants, construction of new plants for the production of vegetable oil, refinement and packaging of end – products, and improvement in pressing and extracting techniques.

Meat and dairy

This industry remains quite promising, especially in terms of the production of some items (meat and meat products, dry milk, butter, cheese). The following projects, among many others, have been identified by government authorities as the most important in this sector: - Development of children's food with biologically active components for the reduction of radiation effects; - Development of processing and storage technologies.

II) Answer the questions to the text.

1. Why does the achieved development level of agriculture not correspond to the natural potential of this branch?
2. What are the main problems in food industry associated with?
3. What is necessary to increase?
4. How may significant returns in crop production be obtained?
5. What are promising directions for investments in sugar industry?
6. What are principal investments areas in edible oil production?
7. What are the main project in meat and dairy industry?
8. By what is the insufficient achieved development level of agriculture conditioned?

III) Find in the text English equivalent to the following words and word – combinations. Put them down and memorize.

Переробні підприємства; накопичення запасів і зберігання; м'ясо – молочний; хімічні засоби захисту; виробництво; рівень розвитку; енергопостачання; можливості; доходи(віддача); застосування; передові технології; впровадження; зменшення(зниження); високоякісний посівний матеріал.

IV) Complete the sentences using information from the text.

1. Ukraine has accumulated...in the production of vegetable oil.
2. Meat and dairy industry remains... .
3. The major...include Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Vinnytsia and some other provinces.
4. One of the main problems in the agro industrial complex is development of...for farmers.
5. Production of effective chemical...of plants is very important.
6. If investment is made in the application of high – quality seeds and chemicals we may obtain... .
7. Reconstruction of existing plants is the principal... .

V) Choose the right answer.

1. The principal investment area in edible oil production is...

- a) Re – equipment of sugar processing plants
- b) Development of children's food
- c) Development of enterprises for output of metal
- d) Improvement in pressing and extracting ware techniques.

2. Meat and dairy industry remains quite promising, especially in terms of ...

- a) Production of effective chemical means for protection of plants
- b) Increase output of polymer pipes
- c) The production of meat and meat products, dry milk butter, cheese
- d) High – quality seeds

3. Ukraine has accumulated vast experience in the production of...

- a) Modern harvesting machinery

- b) Vegetable oil
- c) Rolled metal sheets
- d) Polymer pipes

4. Significant returns in grain production may be obtained if investment is made in...

- a) Processing mini – shops for farmers
- b) Introduction of soya beans and rape seeds
- c) Reconstruction of existing plants
- d) Application of high – quality seeds and chemicals

Theme 30. Agriculture of Great Britain

I) Learn new words.

1. Arable	Орний
2. Livestock	Велика рогата худоба
3. Cereal	Зернова культура, злак
4. Dairy	Молочний
5. Rear	Розводити, вирощувати
6. Horticultural	Садовий, садівничий
7. Food processing	Харчова промисловість
8. Average	Середній
9. Subsidies	Субсидії
10. Storage	Зберігання
11. Customer	Клієнт, споживач
12. Complain	Скаржитися
13. Regulation	Регулювання, управління
14. Introduce	Впроваджувати
15. Quota system	Система квот
16. Battery farm	Птахоферма
17. Profit	Прибуток
18. Pass on	Переносити (на когось, щось)
19. Custodian	Сторож, охоронець
20. Destroy	Руйнувати
21. Poison	Отруювати
22. Fertilizers	Добрива
23. Pesticides	Пестициди
24. Organic farming	Органічне сільське господарство

II) Read and translate the text.

Agriculture in Britain

About 75% of Britain is farmed, and British farms supply over half the country's food. Arable farms are mainly in the east and south of England and in eastern Scotland. The main crops are cereals, e.g. wheat and barley, and potatoes, sugar beet, and oil seed rape. Livestock, mainly sheep and cattle, are reared in hilly areas, though dairy cows (= cows bred for their milk) are kept on the richer grass of the lowlands. Many cattle farmers have had a difficult time recently because of the ASE crisis. Kent, often called "the garden of England" and the Vale of Evesham of famous for horticultural produce (= fruit and flowers). The average size of British farms is 173 acres (70 hectares). Most farms are managed like

other modern business. The word agribusiness describes the commercial aspects of farming. It is also used to refer to all the industries, including farming, which are associated with food production. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is the government department responsible for agriculture. Farmers' interests are represented by the National Farmers' Union. Agriculture only employs about 2% of the British workforce, though this figure rises to 25% when food processing industries are included. In 1973, Britain's entry into the European Community led to many changes in farming. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provides help for farmers through subsidies (= financial support). Originally, farmers were encouraged to produce as much as they could, and any surplus was put into storage. The cost of this policy was passed on to customers, who had to pay higher prices for food. Many people are still unhappy about the CAP. Farmers complain that their work is made more difficult by the rules and regulations that have been introduced. They also claim that quota systems, which limit the amount of produce they can sell, make it impossible to make a profit. In recent years many farmers have tried to find additional ways of making money, e.g. by letting farm cottages, offering bed and breakfast, or growing strawberries. But farmers do not get much sympathy from other people, mainly because of the money they receive in subsidies. The CAP's set – aside policy, which pays farmers to leave some fields uncultivated, is seen by some people as helping farmers get rich for doing nothing. Farmers are sometimes called “custodians of the countryside”, but they are often criticized for destroying woods and hedges and for poisoning the environment with fertilizers and pesticides. Some farmers practice organic farming without chemicals, but although people approve of this most are unwilling to pay higher prices for organic produce. Farmers may also be accused of cruelty towards their animals: in battery farming, for instance, chickens are reared in crowded cages. The tendency in agricultural development of the country is the disappearance of small traditional farms as they cannot compete with big industrial farms.

III) Answer the questions.

1. What part of Britain's territory is farmed?
2. How much of the country's food do British farms supply?
3. What are the main crops in Britain?
4. In what regions of the country is livestock kept?
5. What is the average size of a British farm?
6. What does the word “agribusiness” describe?
7. Who is responsible for agriculture in Great Britain?
8. What part of the British workforce does agriculture employ?
9. When did Britain enter into the European Community?
10. What do letters CAP stand for?
11. What do the word “subsidies” mean?
12. What were farmers encouraged to do originally?
13. What do farmers complain after Britain's entry into the European Community?
14. What does the expression “set – aside policy” mean?
15. What is the modern tendency in agricultural development of GB?

IV) Find English equivalents to the words and word – combinations.

Обробляється; постачає; сільськогосподарські культури; зернові культури; худоба; молочна худоба; велика рогата худоба; садівнича продукція; агробізнес; виробництво продуктів харчування; національний Союз фермерів; робоча сила; харчова промисловість; Європейську Співтовариство; Спільна агрополітика; субсидії; фінансова підтримка; перевищення (у виробництві); закладалася в запаси; перекладалася на покупців; скаржитися; правила і інструкції; система квот; обмежують; отримати прибуток; заробити гроші; здавати фермерські будинки в

оренду; пропонувати готельні послуги; виводити з обробітку; політика САП щодо виведення с. г. угідь з обробітку; залишати поля необробленими; добрива; пестициди; органічне сільське господарство; органічна продукція; зникнення; конкурувати.

V) Complete the sentences.

1. About 75% of Britain
2. Arable lands are mainly
3. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is
4. In 1973, Britain's entry into
5. The Common Agricultural Policy provides
6. Farmers complain that
7. The tendency in agricultural development of the country is

VI) Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. Only 50% of Britain is farmed.
2. British farms supply over half the country's food.
3. Kent and the Vale of Evesham are famous for dairy produce.
4. The word "agribusiness" describes the commercial aspects of farming.
5. Agriculture employs about 25% of the British workforce.
6. Farmers say that rules, regulations and quota systems introduced by CAP help them in their work.
7. Small traditional farms in Britain cannot compete with big industrial farms.

Theme 31. Agriculture in France

I) Read and translate the text.

Agriculture in France

France is the largest country in Western Europe and has a very diverse countryside, offering flat land, gentle rolling plains, and large mountains. Most of France is blessed with rich farmlands, making it Western Europe's leading agricultural country. Agricultural France is also very diverse. The typical farm is in the 110-to 350-acre range. Specializing in three to five crops and one to two different types of livestock, of which dairy or beef cattle and pigs are most common.

France's crops include wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, various oil seeds and forage crops for grazing, silage, and hay. In the Bordeaux region of France, grapes are produced and are used almost exclusively for the production of wine. French agriculture is well mechanized with 50-to 200-horsepower tractors, and combine harvesters and implements of European manufacture.

II) Remember new words.

Word list:

1. dairy ['dʒaɪ] – молочна промисловість
2. beef cattle and pigs – м'ясна промисловість (велика рогата худоба та свині)
3. wheat [wi:t] - пшениця
4. barley ['bɑ:li] - ячмінь
5. rye [raɪ] - жито
6. potatoes [pə'teɪtʃu:z] - картопля
7. sugar beets – цукровий буряк
8. oil seeds – зернові для вироблення олії
9. wine [vaɪn] - вино

III) Answer the questions by the text:

- 1) What is typical French farm specializing in?
- 2) What are the main France' s crops?
- 3) What are grapes used for?

IV) Use the adjectives in the brackets in the proper degree of comparison. Translate the sentences.

- 1) The amount of water taken up by the roots is usually much (large) that is required in the chemical processes which go on in the leaves.
- 2) Soils are the (important) natural resources
- 3) The (good) the soil, the (high) the yield.
- 4) The (much) we study nature. The (well) we know it.
- 5) Cattle are the (important) of the animals domesticated by the man and to the dog the (ancient).

V) Underline the predicate in each sentence, define their tense form. Translate the sentences.

- 1) Sugar beet cultivation is very popular in every country in Europe. America and in many other countries throughout the world.
- 2) A common method of growing cabbage is to sow the seed in a green-house or hotbeds in seed boxes 4-6 weeks before outdoor planting.
- 3) Maize originated in America.
- 4) Rye is a drought resistant plant which thrives under a great variety of conditions.
- 5) In two years my brother will become an agronomist.

Theme 32.Agriculture in Australia

1. Read and translate the text, learn by heart new words:

Agriculture in Australia

Australia is mainly a flat, dry, and thinly populated land. Only a few regions along the coast receive enough rain to support agriculture and large populations. Only three percent of Australia' s total surface is cultivated, but another 62 percent is used for rough grazing for the very large sheep and cattle stations where up to 45 acres per cow is required. Wheat is the dominate grain crop in Australia, and on nearly all livestock farms, hay is produced from grass or oats. Sheep are the dominating type of livestock. Farm mechanization is generally based on 100-to 200- horsepower four-wheel drive tractors pulling large implements. Large combine harvesters and other self-propelled equipment used are mostly made in North America, or under license in Australia. Most farms also have their own trucks for grain hauling and other transport tasks. Due to the normally stable weather pattern, both seeding and harvesting seasons are longer than elsewhere. Being a southern hemisphere country. Australia' s seasons are opposite to Europe and North America. Nearly all grain crops are based on the winter varieties. This means that the bed preparation and seeding takes place mainly during April to June, with harvest November to January.

Word list:

1. to be cultivated – обробляти
2. .sheep [SJp]– вівця (вівці)
3. cattle ['kxtl] – велика рогата худоба
4. cow [kau] - корова
5. grain crop – зернова культура

II) Answer the questions by the text:

1. What part of Australia's surface is cultivated?
2. What is the main grain crop in Australia?
3. Why do bed preparations and seeding take place during April to June?

III) Underline the predicates defining their tense form. Translate the sentences, look at the picture:

- 1) Water vapor falls as rain to the Earth.
- 2) Great necessity caused primitive man to grow plants.
- 3) Without plants life neither animals nor men will not be able to live.
- 4) The problem of rational utilization of natural resources is of great importance all over the world today.
- 5) A group of students helped the farmers to build a new bar for cattle.

IV) Use the adjectives in the proper degree of comparison. Translate the sentences.

- 1) One of the (important) points to be taken into consideration in farming is the soil.
- 2) The (healthy) animals are found on farms that have productive soils producing high-quality feed for livestock.
- 3) Some of the (good) buffalo cows yield as much as 2000 to 3000 pounds of milk per lactation period.
- 4) Soil is of the (great) importance in the life of people.
- 5) These pesticides may become (little) effective after some time.

V) Translate the sentences paying attention to indefinite and negative pronouns.

- 1) Have you any foreign journals on biology?
- 2) There are some students from India in our institute.
- 3) No student in our group can speak Spanish.
- 4) Any site in the city reminds its ancient history.
- 5) Somebody was here.

Theme 33. Tractors.

I. VOCABULARY:

1. linkage — зчеплення, важільний
2. механізм, важільна передача
3. three-point linkage — триточковий
4. навісний пристрій
5. to drive (drove, driven) — керувати,
6. проводити в дію
7. the regular servicing — регулярне
8. обслуговування

- 9. to cultivate — обробляти землю, вирощувати
- 10. general-purpose — загального користування
- 11. to supply — постачати
- 12. implement — причіпне знаряддя
- 13. road making — будівництво доріг
- 14. PTO shaft — вал відбору потужності
- 15. track load — слід, гусениця вантаж
- 16. tyre — шина, покришка
- 17. crawler — гусеничний трактор
- 18. belt pulley — привідний шків
- 19. shaft — вал
- 20. to mount — монтувати, навіщувати
- 21. dam building — будівництво дамб
- 22. grip — зчеплення із землею, захват
- 23. pulley — блок, шків
- 24. 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 horsepowers (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?

Theme 34. Types of tractor

I. REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD-COMBINATIONS:

four-wheel-drive tractors — трактори з приводом на 4 колеса

equally-sized —однакового розміру

at least — принаймні

II) 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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 чотирьохколісних та гусеничних тракторів. 10. Трактор загального призначення виконує всі польові та фермерські роботи.

Theme 35. 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-хvatні 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 ocorrectly. 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.

Theme 36. Conventional and reversible ploughs

I). REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD -COM- BINATIONS:

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 незаорано-му кінці лану

a hand-operated lever — ручний важіль

a double-acting ram — циліндр двосторонньої дії

II) 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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 37. 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 встановлювати
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 обла-днання. 5. Дискові борони розрізають і перемішують ґрунт. 6. Ручний важіль борони використовується для зміни кута атаки дисків.

Theme 38.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. GIVE EQUIVALENTS OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND WORD — COMBINATIONS:

Cutter bar, divider, front beater, concave, rear beater, self-propelled machines, forward speed, auger, straw walkers, concave clearance.

VI. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Комбайни скошують зернові культури, молотять їх, відокремлюють зерно від соломки і полов. 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 фронтального 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 полови на транспортній дошці. 8. Обертальний рух решіт відокремлює обмолочене зерно. 9. Вентилятор забезпечує потік повітря для того, щоб тримати решето чистим. 10. Обмолочене зерно направляється в зерновий бункер.

Theme 39. Basic external and internal combustion engines.

II) REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. to convert – перетворювати
2. to contain – містити
3. to occur – відбуватися
4. a pressure – тиск
5. to eliminate – викидати, знищувати, ліквідувати
6. to refer – відсилати, направляти, мати відношення до, посилається
7. liner – лінійний, вузький, довгий
8. rotational – обертальний
9. a rod – стрижень, брус
10. intake – впуск
11. compression – стискання
12. power stroke – робочий хід
13. exhaust – випуск
14. advantages – переваги

- 15. drawbacks – недоліки
- 16. consumption – споживання
- 17. maintenance – утримування

II) Read the text.

Basic external and internal combustion engines.

Basic external and internal combustion engines Today's commonly accepted definition of an engine is any apparatus which burns fuel, converting its latent (stored) energy to kinetic (active) energy. This active energy is then converted to a useful form of mechanical energy. Engines contain a closed container of air or another gas. When this gas heated, the molecules become very active and produce pressure. The pressure is then used to bring about various types of movements, depending on the engine type. Engines perform either external or internal combustion. External combustion engines are those where the burning process occurs outside the cylinder, and the heat must be transferred to the cylinder. In internal combustion engines, the burning process occurs inside the cylinder, eliminating the transfer step. Most modern engines are internal combustion type. Engines heat and burn gas, producing pressure which can be used as force to bring about mechanical movements. If the burning process occurs outside the cylinder of an engine, the engine is classified as external combustion. If the gas is burned in the engine's cylinder, the engine is referred to as internal combustion system. Engines produce both linear and rotational energy. Linear energy, such as piston movement, is motion in one direction only. Rotational energy is produced in an engine when a rod and wheel are attached to a piston, and the linear energy is used to rotate a wheel. One full cycle of a four-stroke engine includes intake (first stroke), compression (second stroke), power (third stroke), and exhaust (fourth stroke)

Reciprocating engines force pistons (with pressurized gas) to reciprocate – or move back and forth – within a cylinder. Rotating engines (turbines) send the pressurized gas through a wheel, forcing it to run. Hybrids combine features of both reciprocating and rotating engines. Examples of hybrid engines include:

- free piston;
- rotary piston (Wankel);
- Rankine;
- Stirling.

Each engine type has its own advantages and drawbacks. Engine selection should be based on in-depth consideration of the application and the user's needs. Factors to consider include:

- required operating speed;
- emission levels;
- fuel consumption;
- initial cost;
- maintenance cost

III) Answer the questions.

1. What is an engine?
 2. What does the engine contain?
 3. What are the internal combustion engines?
 4. What are the external combustion engines?
 5. What energy do engines produce?
 6. What do hybrid engines include?
- II. Заповніть пропуски відповідними словами з тексту.

1. Engines contain a closed ... of air of another gas.
 2. Engines perform either external or internal
 3. In internal combustion engines the burning process occurs ... the cylinder.
 4. Engines produce both linear and rotational
 5. Hybrids combine ... features of both reciprocating and rotating engines.
- (energy, combustion, features, container, inside)

Theme 40. External combustion.

I. Вивчіть нові слова та прочитайте текст:

1. steam – пара
2. vapor – пара
3. pressure – тиск
4. exert – прикладати зусилля (силу)
5. cause – спричиняти
6. latent – прихований
7. linear – лінійний
8. release – вивільняти
9. interrupt – переривати, заважати
10. rod – стрижень
11. rim – край
12. exhaust valve – випускний клапан
13. escape – вириватися

II. Перекладіть текст.

External combustion

The function of a simple steam engine demonstrates external combustion.

1. Coal, oil, or wood is burned to heat a liquid – usually water.
2. Hot vapor under pressure is produced.
3. Hot pressurized gas is fed into a cylinder fitted with a piston.
4. Gas pressure exerts force on the piston, causing it into to move downward.

This example illustrates the use of latent energy (fuel) to produce active energy (steam), and finally mechanical energy (piston movement). The type of mechanical energy produced here is linear – or moving in one direction only. Because the piston would eventually run out of the cylinder, releasing the hot vapor, a means of interrupting the flow of hot gas is necessary.

A rod is attached to the bottom of the piston, and to the rim of the wheel supported by a shaft. As the piston moves down, the rod pushes on the wheel causing it to rotate and produce rotation energy. As the rod and wheel rotate, the piston reaches its lowest point in the cylinder. A valve in the supply line closes, and interrupts the hot gas flow to the cylinder. A second valve (exhaust valve) in the cylinder head opens, allowing the gas to escape, Because there is no longer any downwards pressure on the piston, the rotating wheel raises the piston back to the top

of the cylinder. As the piston reaches the top, the valve exhausting gas from the cylinder closes. Then the valve in the supply line reopens, allowing hot, pressurized gas to again flow onto the cylinder, repeating the cycle.

III. Дайте відповіді на запитання:

1. What does external combustion demonstrate?
2. What does this example illustrate?
3. What is necessary to interrupt the flow of hot gas?
4. Where is rod attached?
5. What pushes on the wheel?
6. What valve opens in the cylinder head?

IV. Знайдіть український еквівалент виділених словосполучень:

1. As the rod and wheel rotate, the piston reaches its lowest point in the cylinder.
2. A rod is attached to the bottom of the piston and to the rim of a wheel.
3. The type of mechanic energy produced here is linear – or moving in one direction only.
4. Because there is no longer any downward pressure on the piston, the rotating wheel raises the piston back to the top of the cylinder.

(тип механічної енергії, яка виробляється тут, є лінійним; обертове колесо підіймає поршень у задній частині циліндра; шатун прикріплюється до низу поршня; поршень досягає своєї найнижчої точки)

Theme 41. Internal combustion.

I). REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. draw – втягувати
2. trap – вловлювати
10. squeeze – стискати
11. volume – об'єм
12. ratio – відношення
13. inject – вприскувати
14. cause – спричиняти
15. deliver – постачати
16. complete – завершувати
17. reciprocating – зворотно-поступальний
18. spark – іскра
19. inline – нахилитися
20. aspiration – витяжний вентилятор
21. vane – лопасть
22. spin – кружляти
23. relieve – полегшення
24. rebound – відскакувати
25. impart – передавати
26. lobe – доля

II) READ THE TEXT.

Internal combustion

In an internal combustion engine, the intake valve opens when the piston is at its highest point in the cylinder, which is called Top Center (TC). As the piston starts downwards on the first stroke, it draws air into the cylinder. As the piston arrives at Bottom Center (BC), the intake valve closes, trapping the air in the cylinder. As the piston starts upwards on the second stroke, air is compressed by the rising piston. At TC, the air will be squeezed into approximately one-seventeenth its original volume. When air is compressed, it is heated. With high compression ratios (17 to 1), the air is heated enough to ignite and burn an injected fuel. Burning causes pressure to rise even higher. The additional heat of burning fuel increases pressure, forcing the piston down. This represents the third of power stroke which delivers a twisting action (torque) to the crankshaft.

At BC, the exhaust valve opens. The piston then rises on the fourth stroke, pushing the burned exhaust mixture from the cylinder.

The intake valve opens when the piston is at TC, completing one full cycle.

1st stroke – intake occurs

2nd stroke – compression

3rd stroke – power

4th stroke – exhaust

To this point, we have been discussing reciprocating engines, or engines where the piston reciprocates (moves back and forth) within the cylinder. Reciprocating engines are divided into groups according to several variables.

1. By the fuels they burn:

- gasoline – carbureted, injected
- kerosene
- diesel fuels
- gaseous fuels
- dual fuel (start on one fuel, run on another)
- multi-fuel (burn a variety of fuels)

2. By ignition type:

- spark
- compression

3. By cylinder arrangement:

- inline
- vee
- opposed
- radial

4. By aspiration:

- natural aspiration
- supercharged (mechanically driven;

- exhaust-gas driven – turbochargers)
- aftercooled

5. By cooling system type:

- air
- liquid

6. By cycle:

- 2-stroke
- 4-stroke

7. By valve and cam placement:

- valve in block
- valve in head
- cam in block
- single overhead cam
- dual overhead cam

8. By operating speed range:

- 1 – 900 rpm (slow)
- 901 – 1600 rpm (lower intermediate)
- 1601 – 2500 rpm (upper intermediate)
- 2501 – 3400 rpm (high-speed)
- 3401 + rpm (very high speed)

Rotating Engines (Turbines)

Rotating engines burn fuel in a cylinder which is open at one end, and pass the hot, compressing gas through a wheel with vanes. As the gas passes through the wheel, it forces the wheel to spin, much the same way wind spins a windmill. Some consider turbines to be external combustion engines because the power is not actually created within the cylinder chamber, but immediately behind it, at the turbine wheel.

Theme 42.Engines

I) REMEMBER THE WORDS

1. water wheel – водяне колесо
2. blade – лезо
3. fix – прикріпляти
21. irrigating fields – зрошувальні поля
22. invent – винаходити
23. wooden blades – дерев'яні леза
24. one can see – можна побачити
25. steam engine – паровий двигун
26. furnace – топка, піч
27. boil – кипіти
28. disadvantages – недоліки
29. imperfection – недосконалість
30. powerful – потужний
31. enable – давати можливість

- 32. jet – реактивний
- 33. reach – досягати
- 34. melt – танути

II) READ THE TEXT.

Engines

Do you know what the first engine was like? It was called 'water wheel'. This was an ordinary wheel with blades fixed to it, and the current of a river turned it. These first engines were used for irrigating fields. Then a wind-powered engine was invented. This was a wheel, but a very small one. Long wide wooden blades were attached to it. The new engine was driven by the wind. Some of these one can still see in the country. Both of these, the water- and wind-operated engines are very economical. They do not need fuel in order to function. But they are depending on the weather. Many years passed and people invented a new engine, one operated by steam. In a steam engine, there is a furnace and boiler. The furnace is filled with wood or coal and then lit. The fire heats the water in the boiler and when it boils, it turns into steam which does some useful work. The more coal is put in the furnace, the stronger the fire is burning. The more steam there is the faster a train or a boat is moving. The steam engine drove all sorts of machines, for example, steam ships and steam locomotives. Indeed, the very first airplane built by A. F. Mozhaisky also had a steam engine. However, the steam engine had its disadvantages. It was too large and heavy, and needed too much fuel. The imperfections of the steam engines led to the design of a new type. It was called the internal combustion engine, because its fuel ignites and burns inside the engine itself and not in a furnace. It is a smaller and lighter than a steam engine because it does not have a boiler. It is also more powerful, as it uses better-quality fuel: petrol or kerosene. The internal combustion engine is not used in cars, diesel locomotives and motor ships. But to enable aeroplanes to fly faster than the speed of sound another, more powerful engine was needed. Eventually, one was invented and it was given the name 'jet engine'. The gases in it reach the temperature of over a thousand degrees. It is made of a very resistant metal so that it will not melt.

III). ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. How was the first engine called?
2. Where were the first engine used?
3. What is there in a steam engine?
4. What was put in the furnace?
5. What did the steam engine drive?
6. What led to the design of a new type?
7. Where is the internal combustion engine used?

IV. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

Дерев'яні леза; зрошувальні поля; залежний від погоди; піч; вогонь;

дерево і вугілля; пара; паровий двигун; недоліки; конструювати;
давати змогу.

III). ASK THE QUESTIONS TO THE NEXT SENTENCES.

1. The new engines was driven by the wind.
2. Many years passed and people invented a new engine.
3. The fire heats the water in the boiler.
4. The steam engine drove all sorts of machines.
5. The imperfections of the steam engine led to the design of a new type.

Theme 43.Agricultural sciences

I) Before reading the text learn the new words:

1. improve <i>v</i>	удосконалювати
2. confuse <i>v</i>	плутати
3. concept <i>n</i>	поняття
4. techniques <i>n (pl)</i>	техніка
5. irrigation <i>n</i>	зрошування
6. inputs <i>n (pl)</i>	внесення
7. drought <i>n</i>	посуха
8. consumer <i>n</i>	споживач
9. consumer products (goods)	споживчі товари
10. prevention <i>n</i>	запобігання
11. adverse <i>a</i>	несприятливі
12. surroundings <i>n (pl)</i>	середовище, оточення
13. resulted in	призвела до
14. deals with	пов'язаний
15. precipitation <i>n</i>	опад
16. long-range	довгостроковий
17. forecast <i>v</i>	прогнозувати
18. data <i>n (pl від datum)</i>	дані, відомості, факти
19. advisory <i>adj</i>	дорадчий, консультативний
20. nutrition <i>n</i>	харчування
21. storage <i>n</i>	зберігання
22. precision <i>n</i>	точність, чіткість

III) Read and translate the text

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Science is very important in our modern world. It has improved life for people. It studies the Universe and helps us to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

Agricultural science is a broad multidisciplinary field that includes the parts of

exact, natural, economic and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding of agriculture.

The terms **agriculture** and **agricultural science** should not be confused. They cover different concepts:

Agriculture is the number of activities that transform the environment for the production of animals and plants for human use.

Agricultural sciences include research and development on:

- production techniques (e.g., irrigation management, recommended nitrogen inputs)
- improving agricultural productivity in terms of quantity and quality (e.g., selection of drought-resistant crops and animals, development of new pesticides, yield-sensing technologies, simulation models of crop growth, in-vitro cell culture techniques)
- transformation of primary products into end-consumer products (e.g., production, preservation, and packaging of dairy products)
- prevention and correction of adverse environmental effects (e.g., soil degradation, waste management, bioremediation)
- theoretical production ecology, relating to crop production modelling

etc.

Agricultural science began with Mendel's genetic work, but it might be also dated from the chemical fertilizer outputs in the eighteenth century in Germany. In the United States, a scientific revolution in agriculture began with the Hatch Act of 1887, which used the term "agricultural science".

Intensification of agriculture since the 1960s in developed and developing countries is often called Green Revolution. It resulted in progress made in selecting and improving crops and animals for higher productivity, as well as to developing additional inputs such as artificial fertilizers and phytosanitary products.

Agricultural sciences include three main scientific disciplines: biology, chemistry and physics. Each is subdivided now into more specialized groupings. For example, biology includes botany, zoology, microbiology and genetics. Within these groups there are further divisions of study.

Agricultural science is largely applied ecology, or the study of an animal or plant in its environment. The chemical, physical and biological effects of the surroundings on a plant or animal need to be understood.

Agricultural meteorology deals with the effects of weather events on plant and animal agriculture. Atmospheric factors such as cloud type and solar radiation, temperature, vapour pressure, and precipitation are of vital interest to agriculturalists. Agricultural meteorologists use weather and climatic data in farm risk analysis as well as in short- and long-range forecasting of crop yields and animal performance.

Today most sovereign countries have practical courses and farmers' advisory services and universities with the Departments of Agriculture, teaching such subjects as biochemistry, physics and agro meteorology, soil science, engineering, botany, crop physiology, animal physiology and nutrition, genetics, entomology, plant and animal pathology, farming systems and production methods, human nutrition, and food processing.

New technologies, such as biotechnology and computer science (for data processing and storage), and technological advances have made it possible to develop new research fields, including genetic engineering, agro physics, improved statistical analysis, and precision farming.

IV) Study the text and answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between agriculture and agricultural science?
2. What are production techniques?
3. What does "improvement of agricultural productivity" mean?
4. What did agricultural science begin with?
5. Why was intensification of agriculture called Green Revolution?
6. What scientific disciplines do agricultural sciences include?
7. What does agricultural meteorology deal with?
8. What subjects are taught for students of agricultural faculties and departments?
9. What new research fields do you know?

Theme 44. Ukraine's Economy

I) Before reading the text learn the new words:

1. satisfy	задовольняти
2. compose	складати
3. topsoil	верхній шар ґрунту
4. sediments	опад
5. market economy	ринкова економіка
6. requirement	вимоги
7. pursue	проводити (політику)
8. income	дохід
8. expenditure	витрати

10. phase out	виокремлювати
11. subsidies	субсидії
12. introduce	впроваджувати
13. coherent	пов'язаний
14. curb	стримувати
15. develop	розвивати
16. eliminate	виключати, ліквідовувати
17. attract	приваблювати, залучати
18. sacrifice	керувати
19. train	готувати, навчати
20. implement	впроваджувати, застосовувати
21. consumption	споживання

II) Translate the text.

Ukraine's economy

Ukraine is rich in mineral resources. It completely satisfies its needs in iron, manganese and titanium ores. As well as in rock salt, cement, gypsum, mineral paints, heat resistant clays, bromine, graphite, mercury and uranium. Steppes and plains compose the most part of the territory of Ukraine (95 per cent). The topsoil is mainly black. It is the biggest treasure of the Ukrainian land. 25 per cent of the world's black rich soils are in Ukraine. Together with the fact that Ukraine's climate is mainly moderately continental, and the sediments are 300 – 600 millimeters, it allows for considerable progress in agricultural production after the village is reoriented towards the market economy. Because of its potential Ukraine is an industrial – agricultural country. Its machine - building potential includes tractors and agriculture machine building, production of diesel locomotives and railroad cars, automobiles, rockets, sea and river vessels, refrigerators, TV – sets, washings machines, electric motors, industrial robots, motor – cycles, equipment for metallurgic, chemical, mine and textile industries, appliances and many other complicated products. Well – developed are also black and coloured metallurgy, chemical, oil and wood – processing, and the cellulose – paper industries. The main lies of reform now need to be introduced. Some of the main requirements are:

- To pursue a macroeconomic policy which will balance government income against expenditure;
- To close down inefficient factories and to invest in new industries, especially export – oriented;
- To phase out subsidies, particularly to inefficient producer;
- To introduce a coherent programme of privatization;
- To stimulate exports, especially hard – currency producing;
- To curb imports so far as possible and to develop import substitution industries;

- To reduce further total energy consumption;
- Fully to introduce free – market mechanisms which will eliminate the need for price and wage control;
- To attract Western investment without sacrificing traditional interests and links with Russia and CIS;
- To educate and train a new generation of managers who have the ability to implement coherent market reforms at all levels.

III) Find in the text English equivalents to the following words and words – combinations.

Кам'яна сіль; опади; ринкова економіка; жаротривка глина; сільськогосподарське виробництво; значний прогрес; переорієнтований; чорна і кольорова металургія; Головні напрямки; неефективний; субсидії; конвертована валюта; залучати; впроваджувати; ринкові реформи.

IV) Fill in the gaps.

1. The main lines of reform now need to be... .
2. ... in new industries, especially export – oriented.
3. To reduce total energy... .
4. To stimulate exports, especially... producing.
5. To attract Western ... without sacrificing traditional interests.
6. Because of its ... Ukraine is an agro – industrial country.

V) Find out whether the statements are true and false.

1. Ukraine is poor in mineral resources.
2. Ukraine completely satisfies its needs in iron, manganese and titanium ores.
3. The Ukraine's climate is mainly moderatelycontinental.
4. Black and coloured metallurgy in Ukraine is notdeveloped.

VI) Answer the questions.

1. In what resources is Ukraine rich?
2. What part of the territory of Ukraine do steppes and plains compose?
3. What is the biggest treasure of Ukraine?
4. What are the main lines of reform to be introduced in Ukraine's economy?
5. What is the main requirement to a new generation ofmanagers in Ukraine?

Theme 45. Agricultural economy of Great Britain

I) Before reading the text learn the new words:

1. sectors of activity – сектори діяльності
2. to process; processing industry – переробляти; переробна промисловість
3. private enterprise – приватне підприємництво
4. public corporation – державна компанія
5. ownership – власність
6. to appoint – призначати
7. wholly (partly) – цілковито (частково)
8. community – громада
9. wholesale trade – гуртова торгівля
10. retail trade – роздрібна торгівля
11. to graze – пасти; випасати (худобу)
12. raw materials – сировина
13. to employ – наймати
14. leisure area – зона відпочинку
15. consumer – споживач; покупець
16. to earn income – заробляти на життя
17. food supply – пропозиція харчових продуктів
18. 18. entire – увесь; цілковитий

II) Read the text.

The Economy of Great Britain

The United Kingdom is one of the world's great manufacturing and trading nations. The nation's industry can be divided into three sectors of activity. The manufacturing sector is concerned with processing raw materials such as cereals and minerals. The service sector provides services of various kinds such as transport or distribution. The construction industry can be thought of either as part of the manufacturing sector, or as a separate field of activity.

Britain has a mixed economy, based partly on state ownership but mainly on private enterprise. The national government owns wholly or partly some British industries and services. A public corporation manages each one. The members of each corporation are appointed by the minister responsible for the particular industry or service. Industries and services that are wholly or partly operated by the government include coal mining, the railways, and the postal service. About two-thirds of the workers in the UK are employed in service industries. The country's service industries are concentrated in its largest cities, especially London.

Community, social and personal services are the most important service industry. This industry employs more people than any other service industry. It includes such activities as education and health care, advertising and data processing. Wholesale and retail trade is the second most important service industry. Finance, insurance and property is the third most important service industry in the United Kingdom.

Great Britain has a highly-developed agricultural system. The country's farms produce only about two-thirds of the food needed by the people. Over 80% of the British countryside is farmland worked by farmers. But the country must import about a third of its food and many of the raw materials it needs for manufacturing.

Only about a third of the land is fertile enough for growing crops. Most of this land is located in the English Lowlands. The highland areas have thin, poor soils and are used chiefly for grazing sheep. Beef production in the UK is based on grazing grass. Forests cover only a small part of the country. The shallow seas surrounding the UK are excellent fishing grounds.

Each year in the UK farmland equal to 5 times the size of Cambridge (100,000 acres) disappears under buildings, roads and leisure areas.

Consumers in the UK spend about 11.2 % of income on food. This figure is lower than in most other countries. Today it takes about 44 days for most Britons to earn enough income to pay for their food supply for the entire year.

III). Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. The manufacturing sector is concerned with raw materials.
2. The national government owns ... or ... some British industries and services.
3. Only about a third of the land is ... enough for growing crops.
4. The highland areas have thin, poor soils and are used chiefly for ... sheep.
5. ... in the UK spend about 11.2 % of income on food.
6. Most Britons ... enough income to pay for their
7. About two-thirds of the workers in the UK are employed in (wholly; partly; fertile; processing; grazing; earn; food supply; consumers).

IV) Read aloud and translate the international words:

Economy, nation, sector, minerals, transport, construction, private, industry, concentrate, social, finance, corporation.

V. Read these sentences and translate them into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the use of Participles I and II:

8. Entering the room he saw his sister there.
2. Being written in pencil, the text was difficult to read.
3. That lesson, once learned, was never forgotten.
9. Danger foreseen is half avoided.
5. This expedition failed because undertaken in winter.
6. Theodore Dreiser is a well-known American writer.
7. Earning enough income, he can pay for his food supply easily.
8. People employed in service industries make up about two-thirds of all workers.

VI. Study the text and answer the questions:

- What kind of services does the service sector in GB provide?
- What is economy in GB based on?
- Who are members of public corporation appointed by?
- How much food does the farms of GB produce?
- What can you say about the soils of highland areas?
- Why is the area of farmland in GB each year becoming smaller?
- Compare Britons' expenditures for food with consumers from other countries.
- What portion of food must GB import each year?

VII. Translate into English in written form.

1. Споживачі у Великій Британії витрачають близько 11 % доходу на харчові продукти. 2. Країни, які експортують сировину, не спроможні конкурувати на світовому ринку (to compete on the world market). 3.

Кожного року площа земельних угідь у Великій Британії зменшується. 4. Земля у Великій Британії не дуже родюча. 5. Близько двох третин усіх працюючих у Великій Британії зайняті у сфері послуг.

Theme 46. Agricultural economy of the USA.

I) Before reading the text learn the new words:

1. standard of living – рівень життя
2. to have an impact – мати вплив; впливати
3. global level – світовий рівень
4. to be aware – знати; усвідомлювати
5. free enterprise – вільне підприємництво
regulations – постанови (уряду)
6. to place regulations – приймати постанови
7. unsafe merchandise – товари, небезпечні для споживача
working conditions – умови праці
8. wages – заробітна плата
9. banking – банківська сфера
10. utilities – комунальні підприємства
11. bulk (of) – основна маса
12. giant – гігант
13. entrepreneur – підприємець
14. to face competition – стикатися з конкуренцією
15. GDP (gross domestic product) – ВВП (валовий національний продукт)
16. to extend – поширювати; надавати
17. widespread – поширений

II) Read the text.

The Economy of the USA

Economically, the United States is one of the world's most highly developed and productive nations. No other country equals the United States in the production of goods and services. Its people enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living. However, beginning from the 1980-s Americans learned the economic importance of the rest of the world. The world has had a significant impact on the U.S. economy. At the global level individual American farms, workers and consumers, have also become increasingly aware of the rest of the world.

The United States economy is based largely on a free enterprise system. In such a system, individuals and companies are free to make their own economic decisions. Still, through the years the government has placed regulations on economic practices. Those regulations have protected consumers from unsafe merchandise and protected workers from unsafe working conditions and unreasonably low wages.

Together, all sectors of the American economy produce more than 4.5 thousand million dollars worth of goods and services annually.

Some industries, such as banking, insurance, transportation and utilities, are regulated by the government.

The bulk of America's wealth is produced by private industries and businesses ranging from giants like General Motors to thousands of small, independent entrepreneurs. American products face foreign competition within markets in the United States.

A variety of natural resources provide the raw materials that support the economy of the United States. In addition to a moderate climate, the most valuable resources are minerals, soils, water, forests and fish. Forests cover nearly a third of the United States and they yield many valuable products.

While the United States occupies the position of world leadership in industry and technology, it is also the world's leading agricultural nation. Agriculture accounts for 2 percent of the United States gross domestic product (GDP) and provides jobs for 2 percent of the nation's workers. Yet the United States is a world leader in agriculture production. The country's farms supply as much food as the nation needs, with enough left over to export food to other countries. About a third of the world's food exports come from U.S. farms.

Increased mechanization and widespread use of scientific farming practices have led to a decrease in the number of farms and farmers and an increase in the size of farms. The number of farms in the USA decreased from more than 5.6 million in 1950 to about 2 million in 2000. At the same time, average farm size increased from 86 hectares (213 acres) to 190 hectares (469 acres). The US government pays much attention to the development of agriculture. It has extended electricity and scientific advises to farmers, and assured them minimum price for their basic crops.

III) Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. Agriculture accounts for 2 percent of the United States ...
2. The world has had a significant ... on the U.S. economy.
3. ... of America's wealth is produced by private industries and private...
4. Such industries as banking, insurance, transportation and ... are regulated by the government.
5. The state regulations have protected consumers from ...
6. American products face ... within markets in the United States.
7. At the ... level American farms, workers and consumers, have also become increasingly ... of the rest of the world.
8. The government has ... electricity and scientific advises to farmers.
(unsafe merchandise; GNP; extended; competition; impact; bulk; global; aware; utilities)

IV) Read aloud and translate the international words:

Productive, standard, global, regulations, practice, condition, banking, giant, market, resource, position, export, mechanization, electricity, basic.

V) Translate the following, paying attention to the use of tenses:

Since 2008 our company has been facing strong competition in the market. 2. Now this manager is working at General Motors. 3. Is the level of the automobile production in Ukraine increasing? 4. Jane and Dick were present at the conference: she spoke fluent English, but he didn't. 5. The United States occupies the position of world leadership in industry and technology.

6. The US government pays much attention to the development of agriculture. 7. Yesterday right in the middle of the day I was travelling to Ford's office. 8. We were translating the report from 4 till 6 a.m. last Monday.

VI) Study the text and answer the questions:

What can you say about the economic position of the USA in the world?

What serves as a basis of the US economy?

What role in the economic system does the US government play?

How much do all the economic sectors of the US produce?

The US has got rich mineral resources, hasn't it?

How many percent of GDP does the American agriculture account for?

What are the reasons for the increase of farms' size in the US?

VII) Translate into English in written form:

В основу економічної системи США покладене вільне підприємництво. 2. Уряд США здійснює регулювання ринкової економіки, особливо таких галузей, як банківська сфера, транспорт і комунальні підприємства. 3. Останніми роками країни світу істотно вплинули на економіку США. 4. У 1980-х рр. на цьому ринку миючих засобів (detergents) компанія Procter and Gamble зіткнулася з гострою конкуренцією. 5. У ВВП США на сільське господарство припадає лише 2 відсотки. 6. Урядові постанови захистили американських працівників від небезпечних умов праці. 7. В умовах ринкової економіки окремі особи й компанії мають самостійно приймати рішення економічного характеру. 8. Основна частина національного багатства країни формується завдяки (due to) діяльності приватних компаній та індивідуальних підприємців.

Theme 47. Importance of Economic Mechanization

I) Remember new words and translate the text "Importance of Economic Mechanization":

1. steadily – постійно
2. increase – збільшувати
3. scope – масштаб
4. simple devices – прості прилади
5. harness – запрягати
6. implements – знаряддя
7. domestic animals- домашні тварини
8. exploitation – використання
9. rapid acceleration – швидке прискорення
10. sophisticated equipment – складне обладнання
11. livestock – тваринництво
12. crops – сільськогосподарські рослини
13. scientific advances – наукові досягнення
14. deal with – мати справу

Importance of Economic Mechanization

Mechanization of agriculture is a progressive development of steadily increasing scope and importance. It began, centuries ago, with simple devices for harnessing the power of man himself; developed with the construction of implements and machines designed to make use of the greater power of domestic animals, notably horses and continue with exploitation of mechanical and electrical power for almost every farming task. Since 1930's progress has been revolutionary. A rapid acceleration in the use of tractors and other engine-driven field machines has been followed by the development of a wide range of sophisticated equipment for carrying out essential operation better and more cheaply. The scope for future development is limited only by the necessity for mechanization to be economic. Already much of the new equipment includes automatic control devices, and these are certain to play an ever increasing part in agricultural mechanization in the future. They open up whole new fields of development, such as automatic control of environment for both crops and livestock.

Let's take Great Britain, for example. Mechanization, allied to other scientific advances, has transformed the place of agriculture in national economy. In the middle of the nineteenth century about a quarter of the working population of Britain were engaged in agriculture, and farming produced about one fifth of the country's wealth. Today, about 5.5 per cent of the gross national product is produced by less than 3 per cent of the gainfully employed population – a labour use lower than that of any other country. Current national trends are reflected in statistics dealing with the use of mechanical equipment on farms.

II) Translate the following words.

Agriculture; design; farm; construction; exploitation; acceleration; operation; limit; equipment; future; transform; quarter; reflect.

III) Translate the following words.

Механізація, прогрес, електричний, трактор, автоматичний контроль, економіка, надія, відсоток, статистика, машина.

IV). Find in the text the equivalents of the following words.

Power; machine; equipment; population; country.

V). Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words.

В середині XIX століття, сучасні національні тенденції, наукові досягнення, швидке зростання, нові області розвитку, зростаючий розмах та значення, відіграючи все більшу роль, основні роботи, сільськогосподарські знаряддя та механізми.

Theme 48. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization and Automation

I) Вивчіть нові слова та прочитайте текст “Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization and Automation”:

1. pathways – доріжка, шлях
2. quality – якість
3. cost – вартість

4. labor – праця
5. demand – вимоги
6. improve – покращувати
7. measure – заходи
8. land preparation – підготовка землі
9. transplant – пересаджувати
10. harvesting – збирання
11. drying – висушування, сушка
12. apply – застосовувати
13. horticulture – садівництво
14. enhance – збільшувати, підвищувати
15. grading – сортування, якість
16. mature – доводити до досконалості
17. in scale – в масштабі
18. fiscal year – фінансовий рік
19. multiple – багато чисельний
20. hull – лущити
21. drill – рядова сіялка
22. kernel – зерно, ядро
23. grading machine – сортувальна машина
24. implement – виконувати, забезпечувати інструментами
25. exemption – звільнення
26. plate – приз, кубок
27. handling – управління

Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization and Automation

The mechanization and automation of agriculture are direct pathway to increase the production efficiency and product quality, by reducing cost and labor demands while improving working environment. Since 1990's, the government strategically introduced measure such as land preparation, transplanting, harvesting and drying for rice and other crops, with a result of achieving mechanization up to 98%. Automation-assisted techniques have also been developed and applied to production of horticultural and special crops to enhance a better environment in farm management as well as production and harvesting systems. The produce inspection and grading can also be conducted in a non-destructive and high-precision manner. Mature technology in automation processing and handling, data management, and biological applications are then extended to farmers, farmers' organizations and manufacturers. This integrated agricultural system of mechanization, automation and information, may be applied effectively and competitively in scale in the future. In the fiscal year of 2005, the farmers purchased 1,283 sets of machine, selected from 30 types (41 models) of newly developed machines, with government subsidies of 30-40% of the purchase price. Among these are multiple cultivation bottle cleaning machine, tea-leaf moisture removing machine, coconut-hull pulverizing machine, self-propelled orchard drill, rice kernel grading machine and pig-manure collecting device.

There were 22 demonstration drills and 11 maintenance training courses held within the year, teaching farmers to operate the equipments properly. Loans of up to NT\$1.6 billions were implemented to assist farmers in purchasing 896 sets of automated systems. Special measures such as issuing 'Certification on Farm Machinery Use', 'Tax Exemption Coupon for Farms Fuels' and 'Farm Vehicle License Plate' were all met the projected goals of the year.

II. Перекладіть наступні слова та словосполучення без словника:

Production efficiency, product quality, reducing cost, labor demands, measures land preparation, horticultural crops, data management, manufacturer, fiscal year, purchase price, grading machine.

III) Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.

1. Science has life for people.
2. Agricultural science is a broad multidisciplinary field that the parts of exact, natural, economic and social sciences.
3. Agriculture is the number of that transform the for the production of animals and plants for human use.
4. Agricultural sciences include research and development on production
5. Agricultural science began with genetic work.
6. Agricultural science is largely ecology, or the study of an animal or plant in its environment.
7. Agricultural meteorology the effects of weather events on plant and animal agriculture.

(techniques, deals with, improved, includes, applied, environment, activities, Mendel's)

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

Список використаної літератури

1. Богацький І.С., Дюканова П.М.. Бізнес-курс англійської мови. Київ «Логос».2003.
2. Бородіна Г.І., Співак А.М., Богуцька Т.Г. Англійська мова. — К.: Вища школа,1994.
3. Верба Г.В. Довідник з граматики англійської мови. — К.: Освіта, 2001.
4. Годований А.О. Інтенсивна технологія вирощування хмелю. Науково-методичні рекомендації. — К.: Урожай, 1974.
5. Головіна І.А. Посібник з англійської мови. — М.: Вища школа, 1979.
6. Зіневич Л.Л. Довідник агронома. — К.: Урожай, 1985.
7. Зінченко О.І. Біологічне рослинництво. — К.: Вища школа, 1996.
8. Козловський В.Г., Рахіпов М.Г. Англо-російський сільськогосподарський словник. — М.: Російська мова, 1986.
9. Лихочвор В.В. Картопля. — Львів: Українська технологія, 2003.
10. Мельник І.П. Механізація робіт у льонарстві. — Ужгород: Карпати, 1998.
11. Португалов В.Г. Підручник англійської мови. Economics. — М.: Видавництво АСТ, 2003.
12. Шпак В.К. English for everyday communication. — К.: Вища школа, 2001.
13. American Bee Journal. Save the swarms. By Grant F.C.Gillard, volume 142, No. 3, March 2002.

