**ВІДОКРЕМЛЕНИЙ ПІДРОЗДІЛ**

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ БІОРЕСУРСІВ**

**І ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ**

**«НІЖИНСЬКИЙ АГРОТЕХНІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ»**

**Кафедра соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін**

**О.В. БЕЗПАЛА**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**

**З ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ**

# для студентів факультету агротехнологій та економіки

# ОС «Бакалавр»

**спеціальності 204 «Технологія виробництва і**

**переробки продукції тваринництва»**

**НІЖИН – 2020**

УДК.531.3-373.461

# Методичні вказівки з вивчення іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням для студентів факультету економіки та агротехнологій ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальності 204 «Технологія виробництва і переробки продукції тваринництва» / Укладач: О.В. Безпала.- Ніжин, 2020.- 127 с.

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Рекомендовано до друку Методичною Радою факультету економіки та агротехнологій ВП «Ніжинський агротехнічний інститут», Протокол №2 від 26 жовтня 2020 року.

Методична розробка містить базові тексти зі спеціальності, вправи з граматики, матеріал для розвитку усного мовлення та підготовки до складання іспиту з іноземної мови за професійним спрямуваннямі для загального розвитку студентів факультету економіки та агротехнологій.

**ВСТУП**

Методичні рекомендації передбачають формулювання навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення за визначеною тематикою та розвиток навичок читання, письма та перекладу.

Зміст рекомендацій охоплює навчальний матеріал у межах професійної та фахової тематики. Вони складаються з тем, що охоплюють професійну сферу, а саме: «What is agriculture», «Development of agriculture in Ukraine», «Two branches of agriculture», «The practice of farming», «Farm animals. The cow», «Farm animals. The pig», «The agricultural education in Ukraine» та ін.

В кінці методичних рекомендацій запропоновано англо-український словник сільськогосподарських термінів, які зустрічаються в текстах, але відсутні в загальних словниках.

Для опитування та контролю завдань передбачається письмове та усне опитування, диктант, усне відтворення прослуханих текстів.

Перевагами даних методичних рекомендацій є цікавий сучасний лексичний матеріал, завдання, що спрямовані на розвиток мовної компетенції студентів і їхніх навичок розпізнавання помилок. Різноманітність вправ з лексики надає змогу студентові добре закріпити вивчений матеріал. У задачу автора розробки входило охопити найбільш складні аспекти вищевказаних тем.

Дані методичні рекомендації мають за мету допомогти студентам розширити і збагатити запас термінологічної лексики відповідно до спеціалізації, розвинути та закріпити навички читання адаптованих текстів фахового спрямування з метою повного отримання інформації; активізувати навички усного мовлення під час переказу та обговорення навчальних основних та додаткових текстів та виконання тренувальних вправ; розвинути навички писемного мовлення.

**UNIT 1**

**ABOUT MYSELF**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

**1. About Myself.** My name is Dmytro. My surname is Vasyk. I am seventeen. I come from Pryluki region. My native village is Kurakivka. I was born on February, 13, 1999. I left secondary school last year. I entered Nizhyn Agrotechnical Institute in 2020. Now I live in its hall of residence. I am a first-year student of Economics and Agroengineering Department.

**2. My Family.** We are a family of four.My parents live in my native village. We are always glad to meet at their place. My farther’s name is Roman Petrovych. He is forty-one. He is a tall, black-eyed man. He is a driver. My mother’s name is Svitlana Ihorivna. She is thirty-nine. My mum is a tender and gentle woman. She works as a book-keeper at the petrol station. She always has much work to do about the house and orchard. My elder brother’s name is Ostap. He is twenty-five. He is a well-educated, clever and busy young man. He is a mechanical engineer by profession. He is not married yet but he is going to have a wife and a couple of children in the near future. As for me, I am a tall, dark-eyed and brown-haired man. Everybody says I take after my dad. We are both curious and enjoy travelling. All of us try to avoid noisy arguments and quarrels. We have several family traditions one of which is to help each other no matter what.

**3. Students’ Life.** I followed in my relatives’ footsteps. My future speciality is connected with economics. I chose it because I am good at exact sciences, especially Math and Drawing.

I am an open-minded person. I’d like to drive vehicles and to construct differect mechanical devices and petrol stations. I want to deal with traffic regulation too. I expect to develop my skills studying at NATI and to get driving license too. I’ll try to study hard to win state grant. I am going to work part-time when I am a senoir student. My working day starts at half past seven when the alarm clock wakes me up. I’m used to taking a cold shower as I feel cheerful after it. I make my bed, get dressed and have breakfast. I leave the hall of residence at quarter past eight. My periods begin at eight. We study different general and special subjects, for example, Math, Physics, Drawing, Professianal Ukrainian and English Languages, History, PhT, Culture etc. Normally we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes I have a bite at our institute canteen or go to the reading room to prepare for seminars. When I’m back home I feel like having a rest. So I have dinner and take a nap. It takes me about three hours to do my homework properly. If I have several hours off at my disposal, I try to do something useful about the hall especially when I am on duty there.

**4. Free time activities**. My hobbies are numerous. I like playing chess. I go to the swimming pool to keep fit twice a week. I also attend additional English lessons. I am fond of going to disco parties. Sometimes I play the guitar and even make some tunes. I cannot call myself a great sportsman, interpreter, dancer or musician but at the same time I enjoy these hobbies much.

As I live in the hall of residence I have a lot of friends there. In the evening we like watching TV together and having a conversation over a cup of tea. As a rule I have an early night to be able to start my day again early in the morning.

**2.** **Answer the following questions:**

1.What Institute and Faculty do you study at now ? 2. How old are you? 3. Where do you come from? 4. What is your family and what are your occupations? 5. What year are you in? 6. What is your working day like? 7. What are your hobbies? 8. What do you do after periods? 9. When do your classes begin? 10. What are the main subjects to be studied?

**3. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**UNIT 2**

**KYIV — THE CAPITAL OF UKRAINE**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. It is the largest and the most important city of our country. It has the population of 2,6 million inhabitants and occupies an area of 790 square kilometers. Kyiv of today is the political, economic, scientific, industrial and cultural centre of Ukraine.

Kyiv is one of the largest and oldest cities in Europe. It was first mentioned in historical documents in the fifth century. It is more than 1,500 years old. According to the legend, once there were three brothers: Kiy, Shchek and Khoriv and their sister Lybid. They settled on the hills above the Dnieper and founded a city on one of the hills and called it “Kyiv” after the eldest brother. In the centre of the city you can see the remains of the Golden Gate which is about a thousand years old. Once it was the main entrance to the city, From the 9th century Kyiv was the capital of the feudal state of Kyiv Rus, a powerful state with highly developed culture and various crafts widely known throughout Europe.

As Kyiv is a very ancient city, there are a lot of places of historical interest in it. Among these places are: St. Sophia's Cathedral, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, St. Volodymyr's Cathedral, Church of St. Andrew, the Golden Gate, Vydubetsky Monastery, Askold's Grave and others. There are also many monuments to the great people of Ukraine such as Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Bohdan Khmebiyisky, Prince Voidymyr and many others.

Kyiv is a great cultural centre, famous all over the world. There are a lot of fine museums in it: the Museum of Ukrainian Art, the Historical Museum, the Museum of Western and Oriental Art, the Taras Shevchenko Museum, the Museum of Ethnography under the open sky in Pyrogovo and many others.

Kyiv is also famous for its theatres such as the Opera House, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, the Puppet Theatre and others.

Kyiv is also a great scientific centre. A lot of research institutes, higher educational establishments, among which are Shevchenko State University, Politechnical University, Kyiv-Mogyla Academy, colleges, schools are located in it. It is the seat of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

As a great economic and industrial centre, Kyiv has a lot of banks, business offices and industrial enterprises. They produce things and goods which go to the various comers of our country and abroad.

Kyiv is a great transport centre and has a large railway station, several bus- stations, a big river-port and two up-to-date airports.

As the political centre of Ukraine, Kyiv is the seat of the Supreme Rada (the Verkhovna Rada), the Cabinet of Ministers and the residence of the President. Ambassadors of many countries have their offices in Kyiv, too.

Picturesque green banks and hills, wonderful beaches of the Dnieper and, of course, the Kreshchatic, one of the most beautiful streets - all these make Kyiv unforgettable. Not only Kyivites but all the citizens of Ukraine are proud of their capital.

**2. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**3. Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 3**

**NIZHYN**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

Nizhyn is a small town on the Oster River and a district centre in Chernigiv region. It is not large. The population of Nizhyn is about 80 thousand people and it occupies the territory of about 42 square kilometers.

Nizhyn is an ancient town and is first mentioned as Unenizh under the year 1147 in the Chronicle. It occupied a special place among Kyiv Rus’ towns. That is why the history of the town goes back to the times of Old Rus. In 1994 we celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation.

Situated at the junction of several major trade routes, Nizhyn developed into an important manufacturing and trade centre. Nowadays Nizhyn is an industrial and agricultural centre of Chernigiv region. Its plants, factories, collective farms produce various things for the national economy and different consumer goods for the people. Today Nizhyn plants produce farm machinery, household chemistry, clothes, building materials and other things. There are large plants such as the Agricultural Machine -Building Plant, the Mechanical Plant, the plant “Progress” and some small factories. So the industry of our town plays a great role in the economic development of Ukraine.

Nizhyn is an important centre of culture and education. It has several museums such as the Gogol Memorial Museum, the museum of Rare books, the museum of Regional Ethnography, the “Post Station” Museum and others. There are a lot of places of historic interest in our town. About 300 streets, 10 parks, squares, gardens, over 20 monuments, 36 churches and cathedrals are in Nizhyn.

There is a great number of educational establishments in Nizhyn among which are nurseries, 17 secondary schools, Agrotechnical Institute, Medical School and Cultural College. A special place among the educational establishments of the town belongs to the Nizhyn Gogol State University. M. Gogol studied here from 1821 till 1828.

Nizhyn is an interesting place for tourists. Many historical places attract them to our town. They can see ancient cathedrals, churches and monuments to famous people. There are monuments to famous writers T. Shevchenko and M. Gogol, to the outstanding Ukrainian statesman and military leader B. Khmelnitsky, to the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War L. Gubina and Y. Batyuk, to the famous Ukrainian theatre actor M. Zankovetska and others.

Nizhyn is a green town because it contains numerous parks and gardens. In the centre of the town there is beautiful Shevchenko park with the monument to the great Ukrainian poet and artist Taras Shevchenko in the middle of the park.

Many people visit it on days off to have a good time there.

Nizhyn is itself a large monument which over a long period of time has been erected by collective wisdom and creative efforts of many generations.

**2. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**3. Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 4**

**OUR INSTITUTE**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

On the first of July, 1995 we celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Nizhyn Agrotechnical Institute. The history of our educational establishment is interesting atid varied. It was founded on the 1-st of July, 1895 as a vocational school. That School occupied a private building and V. I.Nechkin was the first inspector of it. Locksmiths, welders and other specialists were trained at that time.

It is interesting to know that in 1900 teachers and students of the vocational school participated in the exhibition in Paris and in 1907 - in Kyiv, where they presented sowing-machines, winnow-machines and other exhibits. As a result, they were awarded a gold medal. The name of our educational establishment has been changed several times and from 1930 it was known as the technical school of mechanization. From 1931 till 1941, 330 specialists have been trained. In 2000 it was transformed into Nizhyn Agrotechnical Institute.

When the Great Patriotic War began all people as one man rose to defend their Motherland. Many teachers and students of our institute fought against the fascist invaders too. For the heroism displayed by them, they were awarded the orders and medals. M. Isayenko and M. Prudkov were marked with the highest award for their feat - the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

After the war people started rebuilding of destroyed economy and development of virgin and unused lands. And the teachers and students of our institute were among them.

The Government of Ukraine highly appreciated the achievements of our educational establishment in training specialists for agriculture and in 1971 it was awarded the Order of Honour.

Nowadays our institute is situated in the center of the town. It runs full-time and correspondence course. There are 2 departments at our institute: the Department of Engineering and Energy and Economics and Agroengineering Department. There are many modern classrooms, well-equipped laboratories and workshops where students have their practical training.

Our library is on the first floor, it contains a lot of textbooks and fiction. There is also a large reading hall where students often do their homework.

All the students of the institute study general educational subjects. They are literature, a foreign language, sciences (Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry), and the history of Ukraine. The students also study specialized subjects. Much attention is paid to practical training. In their spare time students go in for sports. They may use their own gym and open air sports grounds. Various sports events take place in our gym every year. Many students like to take part in the work of technical hobby circles guided by experienced instructors. Some of our students live in the hostels. They are not far from our institute.

**2. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**3. Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 5**

### **GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE OF UKRAINE**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

Ukraine is the second largest country by territory in Europe, as its area is more than 603,700 km². We advise you to keep this fact in mind while planning your tour because it may take you long hours and even days to travel from one part of the country to another, particularly when travelling aside the main roads.

Most of the territory (95%) are plains with low declivous uplands with the height of no more than 300 m. Mixed forests, forest-steppes and steppes prevail on the plains of Ukraine. About the half of the country area is used for plant growing; forests occupy 18% territories.

There are two mountain chains here – the Crimean mountains in the South and the Carpathians in the West. Crimea is known due to its picturesque nature, it is often associated with summer vacation by the Black Sea at resorts like Yalta, Koktebel, Miskhor, Feodosiya, Gurzuf, etc. Carpathians welcome tourists the whole year round: in winter people come here to ski at Slavske, Bukovel and Dragobrat, while in summer it is also great to come for a peaceful relaxing tour. Ukraine is also known for numerous sources of mineral waters and therapeutic mud resorts in the Carpathians.

The Southern part of Ukraine is washed by the Black and the Azov seas. The shores of the Black sea are mainly plain and sandy, dismembered by bays and estuaries. In the south of the Crimean peninsula the shores are steep and mountainous. The shores of the Azov sea are flat and surrounded by lots of sandy scythes.

More than 70.000 rivers flow through Ukraine. The largest are the Dniper, the Dnister, the Desna, the Southern Bug. There are also more than 3000 natural lakes the largest of which is Svityaz Lake.

The climate is mostly moderate continental with some differences in the Carpathians and the Crimean mountains, in the southern part of Crimea it turns to Mediterranean. The average temperature in January is between -8°C to +2°C, in July it gets between +17°C to +25°C. The amount of fallouts gradually diminishes from North to South: in the Carpathians it’s about 1500 mm a year, at the seaside it is less than 300 mm a year.

**2. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**3. Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 6**

### **AGRICULTURE IN UKRAINE**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

For centuries agriculture has been an integral part of everything Ukrainian, be it art or the famous national cuisine. The symbols of earth, fertility, plants and sun are everywhere. You can discover them in historical reviews about Ukraine, in fine arts, in folklore. And it is no wonder.

Traditionally mostly peaceful peasants populated the territory of Ukraine. The ancient practice of living off the soil and agricultural products has made Ukraine one of the world leading producers of grains, vegetable oils, sugar. If you are looking for the country with favorable conditions for agricultural business there is hardly a better option than Ukraine.

Despite the dramatic changes Ukrainian economy has been passing through during the last decades, the national agricultural sector still holds its strong positions mainly due to its abundant resource base. The major alimentary products exported internationally are grains, rapeseeds, vegetables, sugar, sunflower oil, milk powder and meat.

20% of the agricultural exports including non-food batches go to Russia, while the countries of the European Union take up to 17% of the volume. China, Turkey and the United States of America receive 7%, 6% and 4% of food exports from Ukraine respectively.

Sugar and oil processing is another major segment of the Ukrainian economy. Research showed that one out of four people in Ukraine works in agriculture or forestry which speaks expressively enough for the largest European country with 46 million people.

Experts claim only 45-50% of the Ukrainian arable lands are used to cultivate crops while meat and poultry production has drastically decreased over the past decade despite the world’s growing demand for food. . Private farmers run their businesses mainly due to legal agreements allowing using the land lots for the time periods ranging from 5 to maximum 49 years. The economic forecasts proving agricultural output of Ukraine is not likely to be seriously affected by the world financial crisis make this country one of the most attractive for exploration and investments.

**2. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**3. Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 7**

#### **AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN UKRAINE**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

This region is rich in diverse agricultural and natural resources. Geographically it can be divided into the Western part (or Carpathians) and the North-Western part.

Carpathians region includes Lviv, Zakarpattya, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi regions. The total area is 56,6 thousands km² with the population reaching 6,1 mln people.

The agro-industrial complex of the area includes agriculture and processing industries.

In a forest-steppe area cattle breeding, pig breeding, grain planting, flax and sugar beet cultivation are widespread.

In the mountains the cattle breeding prevails. Due to the geological and climate conditions these lands can’t be used for arable planting. Therefore, sheep breeding traditionally played the leading role here. The steep mountain slopes are suitable for this agricultural sector. Polonyny or subalpine grasslands are covered with bilous – plant which only sheep can eat. Flax and potato are also popular here. In Zakarpattya region you can find lots of households involved into viticulture, gardening and tobacco cultivation.

The North-western area consists of Rivne and Volyn region where 2,2 million people live. The total area is 40,3 thousand km². The average density of the population is 55 people per 1 km² which is the lowest rate in the country.

People mostly cultivate rye, flax, hop, winter-crops, wheat, sugar beet and potato. However the region tends to live off cattle breeding: pig and sheep breeding, poultry, rabbit and fish farming, as well as beekeeping are popular.

Thousands of family households are small and most are poorly equipped. Local farmers work in fields as they have been doing for years. They cut hay with hand scythes, carts and ploughs are driven by horses.

**2. Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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**3. Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 8**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

#### **AGRICULTURE IN CENTRAL UKRAINE**

Central Ukraine is Kirovograd, Cherkassy, Vinnytsia, Zhitomyr, Poltava and Kyiv regions. All of these except Kyiv are mainly agrarian.

The regional agro-industrial sector is known for the diverse plant cultivation and animal breeding. People cultivate winter wheat, barley, maize, sugar beet, sunflower, hemp, coriander. The leading sectors are milk production and cattle breading. Enterprises, specializing in breeding pigs, sheep, rabbit, and poultry are also popular.  and pond fish breeding are developing.

Every region has its peculiarities. For instance, in Vinnytsia region the horticulture and viticulture are widespread, also represented a unique branch of agricultural production as a hop planting.

Vinnytsia region is ranked first in the country for the production of cereals and sugar beet, shares the 1-2 places for the production of vegetables with Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The major crops grown in Kirovograd area are winter wheat, barley, maize, beans, buckwheat and millet, as well as sunflower and sugar beet.

The production of soybeans is rapidly growing.  The dominant trends in horticulture are apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries.

1. **Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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1. **Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 9**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

#### **AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH UKRAINE**

This part of Ukraine includes Odessa, Mykolayiv, Kherson regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

An area of the appointed territory is 113.4 thousand square meters. km, population – 7 million, the average population density – 61 people per 1 sq.km.

South Ukraine is a region of immense steppes, fertile soil and intensive sun shining regime.  At the same time some of these areas suffer from the lack of water resources in summer.

Diversified agro-industrial complex of the Southern Ukraine is one of the most developed in the country.  Winter wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, sunflower, tobacco, ricin, and mustard occupy significant areas here. Also we can mention sugar beets, flax, soy, sesame, peanuts, essential oil and medicinal plants.

Large areas are used for vineyards, orchards, cultivating vegetables and melons. Dairy and beef cattle, pigs, poultry and sheep breeding is widespread. Fish breeding and fish processing industry are developed in the regions washed by the Black and Azov seas.

#### **AGRICULTURE IN EASTERN UKRAINE**

To the East Agricultural zone of Ukraine usually included Kharkiv, Poltava and Sumy regions. The total area is 84 thousand  km², total population -5.6 million.

Agricultural lands of the East Agricultural region occupy up to 79% of its area, agriculture is better developed than livestock breeding.

The main specialization of agricultural production is the cultivation of cereals, sugar beet and sunflower. Potatoes and vegetables are grown in suburban areas of the large cities. In sector of animal husbandry dairy and meat cattle breeding and pig breeding dominates. Apiculture and sericulture enterprises are also developing.

1. **Fill in the table with 15 words from the text.**

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| Слово | Транскрипція | Переклад |
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1. **Ask 5 questions about the text.**

**UNIT 10**

**WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

Agriculture is an important branch of economy. Economic growth of any country depends on the development of agriculture which supplies people with food and clothing and industry with raw materials.

The word "agre" is a Latin word. It means the cultivation of fields in order to grow crops. Now agriculture also includes the use of land to breed farm animals.

We do not know when people began to grow crops. It was many thou­sand years ago. Now crop production and animal husbandry are highly developed branches of agriculture.

Life is impossible without plants. They play a highly, important role in everyday life of people. Plants that ate grown by farmers are known as farm crops. They are used for many different purposes. Most of them are used directly as food for people, some are consumed by farm animals, oth­ers are used in industry and medicine.

In order to increase crop yields and animal products our collective and state farms apply widely intensive technologies.

1. **Learn the words.**

agriculture - сільське господарство  
animal - тварини  
apply - застосовувати  
breed - розводити  
crop - культура  
cultivation - обробка  
develop - розвивати  
development - розвиток  
farm - ферма, господарство  
field - поле  
food - їжа  
grow - рости, вирощувати  
growth -ріст  
increase - збільшення  
plant - рослина  
supply - постачати  
use - використовувати  
yield - урожай

**3. Translate the following words:**

region, climate, machine, tractor, combine, bulldozer, to mechanize, tendency, tradition, traditional, industrial.

**4. Find the answers to these questions in the text:**

1) З яких галузей складається сільське господарство?  
2) Коли люди почали вирощувати сільськогосподарські культури?  
3) Чи може людина жити, не вирощуючи культури?  
4) Про які інтенсивні технології йдеться в тексті?

**5. Answer the following questions**

1. Why is agriculture very important?

2. What are the two branches of agriculture?

3. What does the Latin word "agre" mean?

4. Is life possible without plants?

5. Where are farm crops used?

6. How do people increase crop yields?

**UNIT 11**

**TWO BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURE**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

There are two main branches of agricultural production — crop production and animal husbandry.

Crop production is the practice of growing and harvesting crops. The most important crops grown by man are grain crops, vegetables and grasses. In order to obtain high yields crops are grown under favorable soil and climatic conditions.

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture including the breeding of  
farm animals and their use. Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry  
are widely bred throughout the world. Farm animals are highly important  
sources of food for man. They are kept for the production of such nutritious  
products as meat, milk and eggs.

Many crops grown by man are used in feeding livestock. At the same time manure produced by farm animals is an important source for the maintenance of soil fertility. Most of the nutrients taken by plants from the soil are thus returned. Applying manure, farmers improve the physical condition of the soil.

Thus, crop production and animal husbandry are closely connected with each other.

**2.Learn the words.**

beef cattle - м'ясна худоба  
dairy cattle - молочна худоба  
egg - яйце  
favourable - сприятливий  
grain - зерно  
grass - трава  
hog - свиня  
improve - покращувати  
to keep - містити  
manure - гній  
meat - м'ясо  
milk - молоко  
nutrient - поживна речовина  
poultry - домашня птиця  
to produce - виробляти  
sheep - вівця, вівці  
soil fertility - родючість грунту  
under ... conditions - при (в) ... умовах  
with each other - один з одним  
some - кілька, деякий  
the same - той самий

**3. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the two branches of agriculture?

2. What is crop production?

3. What are the main farm crops?

4. What does animal husbandry include?

*5.* What products do farm animals produce?

6. What is manure used for?

7.How do farmers improve the physical condition of the soil?

**4. Translate the sentences (pay attention** **to the words some and same):**

1. Some farmers keep poultry in poultry houses in summer and in winter.

2. All grain crops take the same nutrients from the soil.

3. Some cultural practices are highly effective in controlling weeds.

4. These two farmers use the same methods in growing vegetables.

**5. Find 3 adjectives and form degrees of comparison.**

**UNIT 12**

**THE PRACTICE OF FARMING**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

The practice of farming, including the cultivation of the soil (for raising crops) and the raising of domesticated animals. The units for managing agricultural production vary from smallholdings and individually owned farms to corporate-run farms and collective farms run by entire communities or by the government.

**Crops**. For successful production, the land must be prepared (ploughed, cultivated, harrowed, and rolled), seed must be planted and the growing plants nurtured. This may involve fertilizers, irrigation, pest control by chemicals, and monitoring of acidity or nutrients. When the crop has grown, it must be harvested and, depending on the crop, processed in a variety of ways before it is stored or sold. Greenhouses allow cultivation of plants in cold climates. Hydroponics allows commercial cultivation of crops using nutrient-enriched water instead of soil. Special methods, such as terracing, may be adopted to allow cultivation in steep regions and to retain topsoil in mountainous areas with heavy rainfall.

**Animals** are raised for wool, milk, leather, dung (as fuel), or meat. They may be semidomesticated, such as reindeer, or fully domesticated but nomadic (where naturally growing or cultivated food supplies are sparse), or kept on a farm. Animal farming involves rearing, feeding, breeding, gathering the produce (eggs, milk, or wool), slaughtering, and further processing such as tanning

**2.Learn the words.**

to include - включати  
cotton and sisal - бавовник і сизаль  
to plough - орати  
to harrow - боронування  
to involve - включати  
the fertilizers - добрива  
irrigation - іригація  
pest control by chemicals - боротьба з шкідниками за допомогою хімічних засобів  
pest control by chemicals - моніторинг кислотності і поживних речовин

stored or sold - зберігатися або продаватися  
a greenhouse - теплиця  
hydroponic - гідропоніка  
to allow - дозволяти  
instead - замість  
the terracing - терасування  
to retain topsoil - зберігати верхній шар грунту  
domesticat - одомашнення  
nomadic - кочовий  
gathering the produce - збір продукції  
slaughtering - забій

3. M**ake 10 questions about the text.**

4. **Find 10 verbs and write them in the Past simple tense**.

**5. Complete the sentences using the words below:**

1. For successful production, the land must be… .
2. … of farming, including the cultivation of the soil (for raising crops) and the raising of domesticated animals.
3. When the crop has …, it must be harvested.
4. …are raised for wool, milk, leather, dung, or meat.
5. Greenhouses allow cultivation of plants in … climates.

**6. Make the following nouns singular.**

Eggs, crops, animals, farms, greenhouses, climates, methods, nutrients, areas, fertilizers, ways.

**UNIT 13**

**FARM ANIMALS. THE COW**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

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

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

To produce a large supply of rich milk, cows must be not only well fed but also be of good milking qualitities. The cows that are producing milk require a much larger quantity of water that is necessary for growing animals. The period of gestation in cows is about 40 weeks.

The lactation period is the period of milking after each calf and it usually lasts for about ten months.

The first milk after calving is called colostrum , and it has a necessary laxative action on the calf’s stomach.

Dairy cows are milked three times a day and watered twice a day. In summer the consumption of water by cattle is greater on account of the greater evaporation from the skin.

**2.Learn the words.**

gestation — стильність (корови), період вагітності

compartment — відділ (шлунку),перегородка

rumen — рубець-перший відділ передшлунку тварин

reticulum — сітка — другий відділ передшлунку жуйних тварин

omasum — книжка — третій відділ передшлунку жуйних тварин

abomasum — сичуг — четвертий відділ шлунку жуйних тварин

lactation — лактація

dairy cows — молочні корови

evaporation — випаровування

calf (calves) — теля (телята)

the class of ruminants — клас жуйних тварин

calving — отел

to consume — споживати, використовувати

colostrum — молозиво

to digest — переварювати

laxative — слабуючий

roughage — грубий корм

to milk — доїти

to convert — перетворювати

to water — напувати

stomach — шлунок

**3. Аnswer the following questions on the text:**

1. What class of animals does the cow belong to?

2. What farm animals chew the cud?

3. Why is the cow a valuable animal?

4. How many compartments are there in the cow’s stomach?

5. How long does a period of gestation in the cow last?

6. How long does the lactation period last?

7. In what season do the cattle consume more water?

**UNIT 14**

**FARM ANIMALS. THE PIG**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

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

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

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

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

**2.Learn the words.**

the omnivorous animal — всеїдна тварина

to breed — розводити, виводити тварини

to grind — пережовувати , молотити, переламувати

Tamworth — тамворс, англійська порода свиней м’ясного напрямку

confinement — обмеження, утримання в приміщені

to suckle — згодовувати, давати ссати вим’я, смоктати

the pure breed — чиста порода

pregnant — вагітний

breed — порода

to farrow — опороситися

sow — свиноматка

farrowing — опороситися

parturition — роди

harmful — шкідливий

fibre — волокно, нитка

to thrive — швидко рости

ration — раціон

anaemia — малокрів’я

grinding — пережовування

**3. Аnswer the following questions:**

1. How many breeds of pigs do you know?

2. What do crosses commonly show?

3. How is a pregnant pig called?

4. Has the pig a compound stomach?

5. What is harmful for a pregnant sow?

6. What should the rations of suckling piglets be supplied with?

7. Do the teeth of the pig provide conditions for very fine grinding?

**UNIT 15**

**THE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE**

1. **Read and translate the text.**

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 оf 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 depart ment. 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.

**2.Learn the words.**

to join the Bologna process — приєднатись до болонського процес

the Candidate of Agriculture — кандидат сільськогосподарських наук

he Doctor of Agriculture — доктор сільськогосподарських наук

the mоrе ... the better — чим більше ... тим краще

the scientific research — наукове дослідження

to train specialists — готувати фахівців

to write theses — писати дисертацію

bachelor — бакалавр

master — магістр

**3. Аnswer 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?

**СЛОВНИК ТЕРМІНІВ**

accomplishment – виконання

acre - акр

activity -діяльність

adaptability n - пристосовність  
aeration n - аерація (ґрунту)  
affect v - впливати (на що-небудь)  
alfalfa n - люцерна  
apply v - застосовувати, вносити  
attachment n - пристосування  
automation n – автоматизація

after the drill – після висіву

agriculture - сільське господарство

agronomy - агрономія

air - повітря

alfalfa - люцерна

aminoacid — амінокислота

an Indian summer –бабине літо

animal - тварина

apple-tree - яблуня

application - старанність; нанесення

Application of Fertilizers – підбір добрив

apricot-tree - абрикос

arable - орний

arduous — трудомісткий

are set straight – встановлені прямо

auger шнек, шнековий конвеєр

bedding n - підстилка  
 body n - орган  
 breeder n - селекціонер, тваринник  
broadcast v - розкидати (насіння та ін.)

barley ['bRlI]- ячмінь

barn - корівник

beef cattle and pigs – масна промисловість ( велика рогата худоба та свині)

beets - буряки

benefit - advantage прибуток, вигода ; перевага

black soils — супіщані чорноземи

bossy - норовистий

branch - гілка

bulb - цибулина

cabbage - капуста

calcium saltpetre — кальційова селітра

calf - теля

capacity потужність, продуктивність, об'єм, ємність

carrot - морква

cattle ['kxtl] – велика рогата худоба

chaff полова, січка

changeable - мінливий

cherry-tree - вишня

clay soils — глинисті ґрунти

climate – клімат

cloud - хмара

colouring intensity - інтенсивність забарвлення плода

combine збирати комбайном; об'єднувати

combine harvesters – комбайн( сільськогосподарська машина)

combine harvesting – механізоване збирання урожаю

combine комбайн

complicated behavior - складна поведінка

concave підбарабання

condiments - приправи

consumed - вживати

content — вміст

conventional звичайний

corporate ownership - акціонерна власність

coulter ріаак, чересло плуга

countryside – сільська місцина

cow [kau] - корова

crawler ['krLlq] гусеничний трактор

crop — просапна культура

crop - сільськогосподарська культура

cropping - врожайний

crown - крона

crumb and peel density - щільність м'якуша і шкірки

cucumbers - огірки dill - окріп

cultivation – культивація

cultivation - обробіток ґрунту

currants - смородина

carbohydrate n - вуглевод  
care n - догляд, турбота; v піклуватися  
 closely adv - тісно  
 coarse a - великий (про насіння)  
common a - звичайний, поширений  
compaction n- ущільнення  
 concentrate n- концентрований корм, концентрат  
condition n- стан, кондиція  
control n - боротьба, контроль; v боротися, контролювати  
cost n - вартість, собівартість; pl витрати, витрати  
 cover v - закладати (насіння)  
cowshed n - хлів, корівник  
crop n - (c.-x.) культура  
crossbreeding n - крос-бридинг (схрещування неспоріднених особин)  
cultivation n- вирощування, обробіток; обробка  
cutter n - різальна машина

dairy a - молочний  
depreciation n- амортизація, знос  
digestible a - перетравлюваний, засвоюваний  
digestion n - перетравлення, засвоєння  
digger n - копалка  
draft a - тяглову, робочий (худоба)  
dual-purpose (cattle) a- м'ясо-молочну худобу

dairy - молочний

dairy - молочний

dairy['dFqrI] – молочна промисловість

decline [dI'klaIn] погіршитися

device [dI'vaIs] пристрій

die out вимирати

drawback - перешкода

drug - ліки

dry out – висушувати

dung hip купа гною

economics n - економіка  
economy n - економіка, господарство  
efficiency n - ефективність, продуктивність  
electronic a - електронний  
employment n- зайнятість

early-ripening - ранньостиглий

egg-plant - баклажан

electric milkier - електродоїлка

equilibrium - склад

event [I'vent] подія

expect - чекати, рахувати

experience – досвід

farming n - ведення господарства, землеробство  
fibre n - клітковина  
fibrous a - мочкуватий (про корінь)  
fine a - дрібнокомкуватий (про грунтт), дрібний (про насіння)  
 firm a - ущільнений, що осів (про грунти)  
flock n - отара  
fail - виявитись не здібним до певної справи

failure - невдача, провал, банкротство

farm land – фермерська земля

favourable - сприятливий

feed - корм, фураж

fertility - властивості , родючість

fertilizer – удобрювач

fertilizer – добриво

forest – ліс

fork - вила

fresh - свіжий

frost - мороз

gain v - додавати у вазі  
germination n - проростання  
grass n - злак, трава  
 grinder n - дробарка  
 grower n - фермер, колгоспник; виробник

gang plows - причіпні плуги

garden tools – садівниче знаряддя

garlic - часник

genetic ancestor - генетичний предок

gentry rolling – схожа на кулю

gradually - поступово

grain crop – зернова культура

greenhouse ***-*** теплиця

greenhouse - теплиця

grey forest soils — сірі лісові ґрунти

herbicide n - гербіцид  
high-yielding a - високоврожайний, високоудійних

harrows – борони

harvest - збирання урожаю

hay – сіно

herd - стадо

high-yield — високоврожайний

hire - наймати на роботу

horse - кінь

horticulture - садівництво

hose –шланг

hydraulic гідравлічний

inbreeding n- інбридинг (родинне спаровування)  
 indication n - показник  
indigestible a - неперервний  
insecticide n – інсектицид

ice – лід, ожеледиця

implements – знаряддя, обладнання

improvement – покращення

increase [InkrJz] збільшуватись

insulated - ізольований

intensification - інтенсифікація

interrupted – знаходитись під

irrigation machines – зрошувальні машини

job hunting - пошук роботи

kind n - вид

labour-consuming a - трудомісткий  
legume n - бобова рослина  
 lifter n - підйомне пристосування

labour-intensive process - трудомісткий процес

lake – озеро

late-ripening - пізньостиглий

legumes - бобові

lightning – блискавка

linkage ['lINkIdZ] зчеплення, зв'язок, сполучення

livestock ['laIvstOk ] худоба

loamy shale — сланець

low-yield — низьковрожайний

maintenance n - підтримку, збереження  
 management n - управління  
markedly adv помітно  
 marketing n - реалізація, збут  
mellow a - пухкий, стиглий  
mobility n - мобільність  
mount v – навішувати

magnesium — магній

maize – кукурудза

majority - більшість

managing - економний підбір добрив

marshy soil - заболочений ґрунт

measure ['meZq] вимірювати

mechanization – механізація

merely - просто, тільки

middle-ripening - середньостиглий

minority -меншість

mist - туман

nutrient n - живильна речовина; а живильний  
nutritional а – харчовий

nature - природа

necessary ['nesIs(q)rI] необхідний

non-hierarchical - неієрархічний

nutritionist - дієтолог

overfeed v – перегодовувати

oat – овес

obedient - покірний, слухняний

oil seeds – зернові для вироблення олії

onion - цибуля

order - порядок

overcast - вкритий хмарами

ownership - власність, право власності

photosynthesis n - фотосинтез  
picker n - прибиральна машина  
planter n - посадкова машина  
power n - енергія; v приводити в рух  
practice n - прийом  
production n - обробіток, виробництво  
productivity n - продуктивність,

parsley - петрушка

partnership - партнерство

peach-tree - персик

pear-tree - груша

pepper - перець

personal -персональний

picturesque place – мальовниче місце

planting - насадження

planting – садіння

pleasure – задоволення

plenty ['plentI] багато

plough плуг; орати

ploughing – оранка

plum-tree - слива

potatoes [pq'teItqus]- картопля

prepare готувати

processing plant - переробний завод

profitability n - рентабельність, прибутковість  
profitable a - рентабельний, прибутковий  
purebred a – чистопорідний

prohibit -забороняти

proprietorship - право власності

prosper - процвітати, мати успіх

provide - забезпечувати

pulley ['pulI] шків, блок

pure – найповніший (міра виконання)

rainfall f n - опади  
remove v - виносити (поживні речовини з грунту)  
robotization n - роботизація  
roll v - накочувати (грунт)  
roller n - каток  
roughage n - грубий корм

rake - граблі

range of vegetables - зміна

rarely рідко

raspberry - малина

refrigerated - охолоджений

regardless - не залежно від

responsibility – відповідати (за щось)

resume - резюме

reversible оборотний, реверсивний (з переднім і заднім ходом)

ridging hoe - мотика

ripe - стиглий

ripening - стиглість

ripening proof - ознака стиглості

root -корінь

rye [raI]- жито

seedbed n - рілля  
self-propelled a - самохідний  
set v - встановлювати, налагоджувати  
sheep-pen n - кошара, загін для овець  
sire n - виробник (про тварин)  
soybeans n - соя  
spread v - розкидати  
stand n - сходи, травостій,

salt solution - розчин солі

sapling – молоде дерево

seed crops – зернові культури

seedbed preparation – підготовка до посівної

seeding rates - посівна

seedling - саджанець

self-indulgence – виконання своїх бажань

self-propelled самохідний

severe - лютий

share сошник, леміх

sheep [SJp]– вівця (вівці)

shelter - будівля, укриття

silage corn - силос

skills – навички

soil – грунт

Soil Requirements – підготовка ґрунту

soil tillage - обробіток ґрунту

sole proprietorship власність, що належить одному власнику

sorrel - щавель

spade – лопата, заступ

species - вид (рослин , тварин)

spring cultivation of autumn-sown corn – весняний обробіток засіяних восени зернових

starch — крохмаль

storm - буря

straw солома

straw – солома

strawberry - полуниця

sufficient - достатній

sugar beets – цукровий буряк

suitable -сприятливий

Sunshine and Solar Energy – сонячна та штучна енергія

supplement n – добавка

supply [sq'plaI] постачати, забезпечувати

surface – поверхня

tap a - стрижневий (про корінь)  
technology n - технологія  
tractor-drawn a - на тракторній тязі  
tuber n – бульба

tank - цистерна

the covering of seeds, the destruction of weeds – закопування насіння, знищення бур' янів

the Earth - земля

the wings of which can be manually rolled – крила які можна котити вручну

thresh молотити

thunder - грім

tillage root system — коренева система

timber - балка, лісоматеріал

tnouldboard полиця плуга

to accept – приймати до уваг

to acquire some habits – набувати умінь

to adore - обожнювати

to affect - впливати

to appear - з являтися

to avoid – обминання (перепон)

to awaken - прокидатися

to be covered with slippery - бути вкритим ожеледицею

to be cultivated – обробляти

to be found – знаходити, встановлювати

to bear fruits - плодоносити

to benefit from smth знаходити вигоду в чомусь

to combine – з' єднувати, компонувати

to commit – здійснювати

to complete - конкурувати

to consider – розглядати, обговорювати; вважати

to correspond - відповідати

to cut grass - косити траву

to dig a hole – копати яму

to disappear - зникати

to disturb - заважати

to dry - сушити

to emphasize – надавати особливого значення

to enjoy – любити (про справу)

to freeze –морозити

to gather – збиратись

to gather crops – збирати урожай

to germinate — пророщувати

to hinder – заважати, робити перепони

to homogenize - гомогенізувати

to increase - збільшувати

to involve – затягувати

to keep - тримати, утримувати

to make up one’s mind - вирішувати

to manage - управляти, керувати

to marinate - маринувати

to milk - доїти

to mix - змішувати

to pasteurize - пастеризувати

to pick [pIk] збирати

to plant out - висаджувати

to prohibit by law забороняти законом

to put your skills and talents to their best use –використовувати свої вміння найкращимчином

to quench the thirst – втамувати спрагу

to ram – трамбувати

to reclaim - переробляти

to return - повертатися

to root out - викорінювати

to settle - приживатись

to slant – ухилятись

to sow seedlings – сіяти розсаду

to take into account (took, taken) - брати до уваги

to warm — прогрівати

to water - поливати

to weed out – очистити

to whitewash - білити

tomatoes – помідори

trailer - причіп

trap - пастка

tropical and subtropical areas - тропічні та субтропічні площі

truly – правдиво, безперечно

turning point - зворотній пункт/момент

tyre [taIq] шина, обід

tо draw on (drew, drawn) – викликати (діяти)

underfeed v- недогодовувати  
unloader n - розвантажувальна машина  
utilization n – використання

underground amount — підземна

undesirable - небажаний

variety n – сорт

variety of diet різноманітність їжі

various ['vFqrIqs] різний, різноманітний

voluntarily - добровільно, за власним бажанням

watery fertikizer – рідке добриво

weed killers - гербіциди

weeds — бур'яни

weekend house - заміський будинок

wheat - пшениця

wheat [wJt]- пшениця

wild [wIld] дикий

windrow harvesting – немеханізоване збирання урожаю

wine [vaIn]- вино

yield – врожай, врожайність, надій (молока)