

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ  
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ENGLISH**

**Specialcourse**

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять з англійської мови  
для студентів II курсу денної форми навчання за напрямом  
підготовки 6.090103 – Агрономія

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Укладач: Гречок Лідія Михайлівна, старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування

Відповідальна за випуск: Литвин Світлана Володимирівна, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент

Рецензент: Биконя Оксана Павлівна, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування Чернігівського національного технологічного університет

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## ВСТУП

Методичні вказівки з англійської мови для студентів II курсу напряму підготовки 6.090103 – Агронімія. Матеріал укладено за вимогами модульно-рейтингової системи навчання й відповідно до навчальних програм і планів. Методичні вказівки розроблені на основі оригінальних джерел, які не тільки вдосконалюють знання з англійської мови, але й збагачують світогляд від корисної інформації зі спеціальності.

Методичні вказівки складаються з восьми модулів. Матеріал кожного модуля містить тексти для читання, на основі яких студенти мають можливість поглибити свої професійні знання. Лексичні вправи дозволяють оволодіти професійною лексикою на рівні, необхідному для здійснення професійної іншомовної комунікації. Граматичні вправи спрямовані на поглиблення знань та закріплення навичок вживання всіх часів активного та пасивного стану, умовних речень та модальних дієслів.

Мета вказівок – сприяти активізації та поглибленню навичок володіння англійською мовою в агрономічній сфері та використання матеріалу як в професійній діяльності так і в безпосередньому спілкуванні з носіями мови.

## Module 1

### Agronomy and nature

#### Pre - texts

*“My choice is only my choice”*

#### Read and translate the texts:

##### A few words about Agronomy



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

As the climate and the soil greatly differ in different regions of our large country, agronomists regularly exchange experience.

This regular exchange of plants which may be grown in different regions and has given start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.



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

may be said that the development of agriculture has become an important factor in the development of national economy and has resulted in the rise of national economy and has resulted in the rise of living standard of the Ukrainian people.

#### Word list:

agronomy – агрономія cultivation – культивування planting – садіння gang plows – причіпні плуги harrows – борони experience – досвід improvement – покращення fertility – властивості, родючість

#### Nature

There are four seasons in the year: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

March, April and May are the spring months. Spring is a very pleasant season. The weather is usually warm. But sometimes there are cold days especially in March. In spring the days get longer and the sun warms the earth. Nature awakens: the birds return from the south, the trees turn green, the air is fresh. The first flowers appear in the parks, gardens, forests and fields. Many people like spring more than other seasons.

After spring summer comes. June, July and August are the summer months. The weather is very warm and sometimes it is very hot. There are many sunny days, when the sun shines brightly and the sky is cloudless. Occasionally the sky is overcast with heavy clouds and storms begin with thunder and lightning. Summer is a busy time for those who live in the country. They cut grass and make hay. But many people like

summer because it is a good holiday time.

When autumn comes the days get colder. September, October, November are the autumn months. The weather is very much changeable in autumn. After windy, misty, rainy days there are fine sunny periods. The leaves turn red, yellow and brown. They fall to the ground making everything magnificent around. Especially amazing period is Indian summer. Birds migrate to warm countries. Autumn is harvest time. The farmers gather crops in the fields and pick fruit in the orchards. The days become shorter.

Winter is the coldest season of the year. December, January and February are the winter months. It is usually frosty in winter. Sometimes the frost is about 25-30 degrees below zero. Lakes and rivers are frozen, the roads are covered with slippery ice. It often snows. Winter is a good season for winter sports.

It is hard to say which season is the best, each one is beautiful in its own way.

## **Basic work**

**1. Read, translate and learn the text "Farm work in different seasons" paying attention to the active words and word combinations:**

### **Spring**



Spring is the time to prepare the soil for planting. First, the farmer fertilizes his field with cow manure or a chemical fertilizer. Then he plows the soil, turning it over and mixing in the fertilizer to provide a rich soil for the crops. Later, when the days a little longer and the sun has warmed the soil, it is time to plant the seeds. Meanwhile, if the farmer raises the animals, spring is the time when the animals are giving birth, and both mothers and their young ones have to be watched and cared for.

### **Summer**

After planting the farmer waits and watches. He watches the weather, hoping for enough sun. He waters the young plants and watches carefully for signs of plant disease and attacks of insects. Many farmers spray their fields with chemicals to keep away disease and harmful insects. With water, sun, care and protection the plants grow strong and healthy. Summer is also suitable time for cutting grass and making hay.



### **Autumn**



This is the busiest time of the year. Now the crops in the fields are ready to harvest. The fruit is ready to pick. It is time to gather in the vegetable crops and to reap the grass crops, such as wheat and corn. The farmers have to work quickly. Often it is necessary to call in extra workers to work in the fields and bring in the crops. Work starts when the sun rises and finishes when the sun sets. The days are hard and long. But when the job is done, it is time for celebrating, for dancing, eating, drinking and having fun.

## Winter

The days are getting shorter and shorter. The harvested crops are sold in the markets or stored in the barns, ready feed and animals though the winter months. The farmer chops wood, preparing to keep his house warm through the long cold winter nights. And when winter finally comes, it is time for planning, for deciding where and what to plant next year. For soon it will be spring again and the cycle of planting, growing, and harvesting will start again.



### 2. Remember the following words and word combinations:

the Earth – земля

nature – природа

to awaken – прокидатися

to return – повертатися

air – повітря

fresh – свіжий

to appear – з'являтися

cloud – хмара

overcast – вкритий хмарами

storm – буря

lightning – блискавка

to cut grass – косити траву

hay – сіно

changeable – мінливий

mist – туман

magnificent – чудовий

an Indian summer – «бабинеліто»

to gather crops – збирати урожай

frost – мороз

to freeze – морозити

severe – лютий

to be covered with – бути покритим

### 3. Answer the questions:

1. How many seasons are there in the year?

2. What are the spring months? What is the weather like in spring?

3. What are the summer months? What is the weather like in summer? Is it a busy time for farmers?

4. What are the autumn months? The weather is very changeable in autumn, isn't it?

5. What are the winter months? What is the weather like in winter?

### 4. Match the English weather words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) dew

a) мороз

2) forecast

b) легкий вітерець

3) blizzard

c) повінь

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 4) thunderstorm | d) роса               |
| 5) hurricane    | е) засуха             |
| 6) humidity     | f) блискавка          |
| 7) breeze       | g) злива              |
| 8) rainbow      | h) імла, серпанок     |
| 9) shower       | i) гроза              |
| 10) frost       | ж) прогноз погоди     |
| 11) flood       | к) вологість          |
| 12) lightning   | л) заметіль, завірюха |
| 13) mist        | м) ураган             |
| 14) drought     | н) райдуга            |

**5. Change the given statements so that they will mean the opposite ones.**

**Model: We are having rough weather. - We are having calm weather.**

- The weather is really nasty today.
- It's ten degrees below zero.
- The roads are dry today, it's not dangerous to drive.
- The sky is clear.
- It's 30 degrees in the shade.
- There is a bad fog in the mountains.
- The weather is windless today.
- The frost is going to kill all the flowers in the garden.

**6. Fill in the gaps in the text. Bear in mind that more than one variant is possible.**

In many parts of the world there are four seasons every year - spring, summer, autumn, winter. Summer, of course, is the time of \_\_\_\_\_ (1) weather and winter of cold weather. And autumn and spring are in between seasons. Many parts of the \_\_\_\_\_ (2) have these 4 seasons. Lands near the equator, however, have pretty much the same temperature all the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) round. Those lands that do have 4 seasons do not all have them at the same time. When land north of the equator are having winter, lands south of the \_\_\_\_\_ (4) are having summer. The change of seasons is caused by the earth's traveling around the \_\_\_\_\_ (5).

**7. Match the English expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents.**

- |                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) fairwind                           | a) прямо противітру |
| 2) before the wind                    | b) друге дихання    |
| 3) in the wind's eye                  | c) попутний вітер   |
| 4) like the wind                      | d) дарма гаяти час  |
| 5) to lose wind                       | е) зашкодити        |
| 6) second wind                        | f) завітром         |
| 7) there is something in the wind     | g) країни світу     |
| 8) to catch the wind in the net       | h) ходять чутки     |
| 9) to take the wind out of one's sail | i) заспати          |
| 10) the four winds                    | ж) швидко як вітер  |



**8. Write what kinds of weather are good or bad for doing these things.**

1. Planting flowers in the garden.
2. Doing sightseeing in a big city.
3. Revising for an exam.
4. Being ill with a high temperature.
5. Fishing in the river.
6. Weeding potatoes.

**9. Answer the questions.**

What kind of weather do you like most of all and why?

What do you like /dislike about the weather today? Does it suit your mood and the work you are doing?

Do you know the weather forecast for today?

Do you usually listen to the weather forecast?

Does your mood depend on the weather?

Can you say that you have a favorite month or season?

Do you agree with the saying: "Nature doesn't have bad weather"? Why?

Can you name at least three things you like and dislike in each season and explain why?

**10. Put these events in the order they usually occur:**

First, the farmers \_\_\_\_\_ a) harvest the crops.

Then, they \_\_\_\_\_ b) fertilize the fields.

After that, they \_\_\_\_\_ c) feed the animals in winter.

They may have to \_\_\_\_\_ d) store the crops.

Finally, it's time to \_\_\_\_\_ e) plant the crops.

Then they have to \_\_\_\_\_ f) plough the fields.

Now they can \_\_\_\_\_ g) spray the crops.

**11. Match the words in the box with the definitions below.**

a) a hen	b) a field	c) a tractor	d) a barn
e) a bull	f) wheat	g) manure	h) an axe
i) a vineyard	k) a shepherd	l) a cattle	j) soil

1. \_\_\_\_\_ earth; the place where plants grow
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a sharp tool for chopping trees
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a grass crop, grown to make flour for bread
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a male animal that can be dangerous
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of land on a farm
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a farm animal that lay eggs
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a person on a farm who looks after the sheep
8. \_\_\_\_\_ cows
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of land for growing grapes for wine

10. \_\_\_\_\_ a powerful motor vehicle used on a farm
11. \_\_\_\_\_ animal waste used for fertilizer
12. \_\_\_\_\_ a farm building often used for storing crops

### 12. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. To reduce the speed of the crop is the function of rear beater. 2. To cut and turn the soil various types of ploughs are used. 3. The mechanism to cut the crop is called a cutter bar. 4. The crop to be cut is separated from that to be left for the next round. 5. To harvest various crops is the main task of a combine.

### 13. Translate into English.

1. У грудні стає холодно. 2. Сьогодні морозно. 3. Поглянь. Іде сніг. 4. У нас надзвичайна погода. 5. Скільки ти знаєш про ґрунти! 6. Вода - життя для рослин. 7. Кисень необхідний для життя людини. 8. Восени дні стають коротші, а ночі довші. 9. Мені подобається запах свіже скошеної трави. 10. Земля - безцінне багатство для країни. 11. Кожного ранку природа прокидається. 12. Фермерство стає провідною галуззю сільського господарства України. 13. Сучасний агроном повинен бути спеціалістом широкого профілю. 14. Що роблять на фермі восени? 15. Щоб отримати хороший врожай - необхідно прикласти максимум зусиль. 16. Захист культур дуже важливий. 17. Фермери використовують різні добрива для покращення властивостей ґрунту.

## Grammar Review

### 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Simple*.

1. I (not to walk) to work every morning. 2. She (to wash) her car once a week. 3. We (to spend) our holidays in the country. 4. He (not to hope) to go there. 5. She (to go) to the theatre twice a month. 6. Mary (not to live) near the station. 7. You (to take) your dog for a walk? 8. She always (to invite) her friends to her birthday party. 9. He (to drink) coffee every morning. 10. Her brother (to study) in London? 11. I (to go shopping) every day. 12. He (to speak) Spanish? 13. I (to visit) my friend every week. 14. Helen (not to read) a lot. 15. He (to sleep) till nine o'clock.

### 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Simple or Present Continuous*.

1. She (to read) at the moment. 2. You (to go) to work by car? 3. He (to drink) coffee in the morning. 4. They (to have) breakfast now. 5. I (not to watch) television every night. 6. Look! She (to dance). 7. He (to have) breakfast every morning. 8. You (to listen) to the radio now? 9. We (to look) for our things now. 10. He (not to watch) television at the moment. 11. I (not to get up) at seven o'clock every morning. 12. Don't (to make) so much noise: mother (to sleep). 13. She (not to drink) coffee in the morning. 14. Peter (to talk) to Susan at the moment. 15. Where (to be) your mother? — She (to cook) dinner now. 16. Listen! They (to discuss) an interesting problem. 17. She (to listen) to the radio in her room now? 18. He (not to ride) a bicycle every evening. 19. Jane (to work) in Paris at the moment? 20. They (to be) in the garden now?

### 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Future Simple*.

1. I (to see) them next Saturday. 2. They (to be) here tomorrow. 3. We (to have ) the test in a week. 4. She (to spend), holidays in the country. 5. The journey (to take) three hours. 6. I (to open) the door for you. 7. I (to go) to school tomorrow? 8. They (to come) back next week? 9. We (to leave) Kyiv this evening? 10. You (to wait) for me? 11. Nick (to finish) school next year? 12. She (to agree) with you? 13. I (not to swim) tomorrow. 14. He (not to play) in the garden. 15. The weather (not to be) fine on Sunday. 16. We (not to be) busy in the evening. 17. Sheila (not to get) passport next year. 18. Why your father (to help) you? 19. When she (to study) English? 20. How we (to get) there?

## Module 2

### **Agronomy is my future speciality**

#### **Pre - text**

*“Your future - only in your hand”*

#### **Read and translate the text:**

Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.

The word “ager” is a Latin word. It means a field. The word “agriculture” means the cultivation of fields and growing crops. But this is the old meaning of this word. Now it also means the use of land to breed animals. At present there are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding.

We do not know when people began to grow crops. It was many thousand years ago. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture.

The soil is the basis of agriculture. Enough food for all the people can be grown if there is sufficient good soil for crops to produce high yields.

There are two ways to grow enough food. They are the increase in area of arable land and the intensification of agricultural production in the areas already used for cropping. At present the second way is more important because there is not enough experience to reclaim tropical and subtropical lands.

The intensification of production in the traditional agricultural areas is based on the knowledge of climate, soils and their use, and on a large collection of high - yielding varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops.

All intensification factors, such as full mechanization, high application of fertilizers and extensive use of herbicides must be used in such a way as not to disturb the biological equilibrium of the soil.

#### **Word list:**

agriculture - сільське господарство

crop- сільськогосподарська культура

sufficient - достатній  
yield-врожай  
to increase - збільшувати  
cropping- врожайний  
to reclaim - переробляти  
intensification - інтенсифікація  
application - старанність ; нанесення  
to disturb- заважати  
equilibrium - склад

## **Basic work**

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

My family has got a small weekend house not far from the town. It's set in the picturesque place near the river. Our garden is not very big, but still we have got plenty of work there. Working in the garden is our family's hobby. It gives us a lot of moments of pleasure and excitement. Isn't it amazing to put a seed into the ground and watch it grow, blossom and give fruit? But at the same time garden means a lot of work, because it needs a lot of care.

In spring when the nature awakens from its long winter sleep, we have to whitewash the trees, protecting them from harmful insects, to cut away useless branches. If we want to grow some vegetables, we must put some fertilizer, sow the seeds into the soil and water them carefully. Very often we grow seedlings of tomatoes, egg-plants in our small greenhouse and then plant them out. It helps us to grow the crop earlier. Summer is a busy time for a gardener. It is necessary to water plants, protect them from bugs. All the gardeners adore autumn, because they can see the results of their work: they gather nice crops, pick fruit and vegetables.

Last autumn I had a wonderful chance to acquire some habits in planting trees. My father made up his mind to plant 2 or 3 good apricot saplings. It was the end of October, the most favorable period for planting fruit trees. I prepared all necessary garden tools: spades, a rake, a ridging hoe, a fork, a garden's knife and others. After finding the most suitable place for the young plants Daddy began to dig a hole. Mother started doing the watery fertilizer and I brought a water house and waited patiently for other instructions.

When the hole was ready my parents put some fertilizer into it and placed one the saplings into the hole. They asked me to hold it straight and the accurately, standing on their knees spread its roots. They began to throw the earth into the hole till it's full. After ramming the earth around it parents did a deep pit round the tree. Then it was my turn to take part in planting and I began it watering to quench the thirst of the young apricot tree. That day I enjoyed helping my parents in the garden.

I understood the importance of my Daddy's words: "Gardening takes much time and efforts but it brings you a great pleasure and satisfaction".

### **2. Remember the following words and word combinations:**

weekend house - заміський будинок  
picturesque place - мальовниче місце

to whitewash -білити  
 to sow - сіяти  
 seedlings -розсада  
 egg-plant - баклажан  
 greenhouse -теплиця  
 to plant out –висаджувати  
 to adore –обожнювати to acquire some habits - набувативмінь  
 to make up one’s mind - вирішувати  
 favourable -сприятливий  
 garden tools - садівничезнаряддя  
 sapling - молоде дерево  
 spade - лопата, заступ  
 rake - граблі  
 ridginghoe - мотика  
 fork - вила  
 suitable -підходящий  
 to dig a hole - копатиюму  
 watery fertilizer - рідкедобриво  
 hose-шланг  
 root -корінь  
 to ram - трамбувати  
 to quench the thirst - вгамуватиспрагу

**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do the gardeners do in spring/summer/autumn?
2. What is the most favorable period for planting?
3. What garden tools were necessary for their work?
4. What did everybody to do in the garden?
5. How do you understand father's words: —Gathering takesmuch time and efforts but it brings you a great pleasure and satisfaction?

**4.1 What can you see people doing in the fields, orchards and vegetable gardens?**

**Make up sentences.**

<p>           In spring            In summer            In autumn            In winter            At harvest time         </p>	<p>           farmers            a lot of people            gardeners         </p>	<p>           did the ground.            prepare seeds ready to            plant.            care for the young            plants.            look after the crops.            weed the vegetables.            cut away dead            branches from the            trees.            gather ripe fruit.            dig up potatoes.            storevegetables            carefully.         </p>
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**4.2. Say what kind of hard work you can see people do in the fields.**

(in orchards, in vegetable gardens, in flower gardens) in different seasons of the year in order to get good crops.

**You may use the following:** to dig the ground, to cut away dry and useless branches, to water the plants, to plant seeds, to pick the ripe fruit from the trees, to gather in crops, to weed vegetables and flowers, to look after trees.

**4.3. Say what you can see people do to protect the trees and plants from the hot sun in spring, from birds, in a very cold winter.**

**You may use the following:** to whitewash trees; to make a scarecrow; to cover the roots of fruit trees with snow.

**5. Match the English names of garden tools and agricultural implements to their Ukrainian equivalents.**

- 1) spade a) сапа
- 2) rake b) серп
- 3) ridging hoe c) розпилювач
- 4) gardener's knife d) поливалка
- 5) sickle e) газонокосарка
- 6) garden hose f) пила для обрізання гілок
- 7) spray g) тризубівилка
- 8) lawn mower h) коса
- 9) Saw for cutting branches i) молоток
- 10) three-pronged fork j) садовий ніж
- 11) scythe k) граблі
- 12) hammer l) лопата
- 13) watering can m) садовий шланг

**6. What agricultural implements gardeners use:** a) to dig the Earth; b) to water the flowers; c) to weed vegetables; d) to cut dry and useless branches; e) to cut grass; f) to rake hay; g) to red hay; h) to plant a young tree?

**7. Give some tips on how to plant a tree.**

First... Then... After that... At last... Finally... .

**8. Describe the process of planting potatoes.**

**9. Complete the following sentences.**

1. Horticulture and agriculture have gone through...
2. Horticulture can be divided into...
3. Fruit culture is called ...
4. Vegetables are grown for...
5. Landscaping is...
6. A growing flower can be appreciated through...

**10. You're going to plant out some seedlings of tomatoes. You ask your neighbors for some pieces of advice. Role play the conversation.**

**Grammar Review**

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense**

**Present Simple, Present Continuous or Future Simple.**

1. They (to play) football tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) croquet tomorrow. 3. We (not to stay) at home next day. 4. We (to stay) at home every Sunday. 5. He (to write) letters very often. 6. He (to write) a letter at the moment. 7. He (to write) a letter now. 8. Ann (to play) the piano. 9. Ann (to play) the piano next lesson. 10. Listen! Ann (to play) the piano. 11. You (to get) up early every day? 12. You (to get)-up early next morning? 13. It's ten o'clock already! You (to get up)? 14. She (to pass) exams every year? 15. She (to pass) exams in a month? 16. She (to pass) her exam at the moment? 17. Where you (to go) every Saturday? 18. Where you (to go) now?

**2.**

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense Present Simple, Present Continuous or Future Simple.**

1. You (to be) busy tomorrow? Let's (to go) to the restaurant. 2. There (to be) someone at the door. — Ok, I (to answer) it. 3. I (to wait) for him now. When he (to come)? 4. Usually I (to brush) my teeth, (to have) a wash, and (to go) to bed. 5. Look! John (to wash) his car in the yard. 6. Don't touch the fire! You (to hurt) yourself! 7. They never (to see) their parents again. 8. Look at the sky! It (to rain) tomorrow? 9. Let's (to go) to the cinema. I (to think) the film (to be) a big success. 10. Beth (to read) many books. 11. They (to drive) Poltava tomorrow morning? 12. When he (to get) up every morning? — She (to get) up, very early. 13. I hope she (to rest) at the moment. 14. Kate (not to sleep) now. She (to do) her homework. 15. Why your parents (to stay) with us for next weekend? 16. They (to refuse) to go for a walk next evening? 17. Who (to play) the piano in the next room? 18. Hurry up! We (to miss) a train! 19. What (to be) your plans for tonight? You (to visit) your mother? 20. Be careful with that cup! You (to break) it!

**3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Future Simple* or *Future Continuous*.**

1. You (to work) all tomorrow morning? 2. He (to see) them tomorrow. He (to tell) them what you said. 3. I (to visit) her office next day. I (task) her then. 4. My son (to stay) with my parents for the holidays. 5. You (to stay) here all weekend? 6. Don't disturb him, at the moment he (to have) breakfast. 7. I (to see) the manager at the meeting next week. And he (to give) me all the information he knows. 8. Next year he (to come) to Paris. 9. You (to come) to our party? — No, I (to work) on my report. 10. Don't leave your child alone! He (to cry). 11. She (to give) me this book? — No, she (to be) busy at that time. 12. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (to rain) the whole day. 13. What you (to do) at six o'clock tomorrow? — I (to play) the piano. 14. He (to leave) the hospital, as feels better. 15. We (to be busy) this evening. We (to pack) our things.

## Module 3

### Farms

#### Pre-text

*“we are able to prosper under very different conditions”*

#### **Read and translate the text:**

There are about 53500 farms in England. Most of them are farms less than 50 acres each. These small farms are family farms. All the work on the farm is done by the farm and his family.

The types of the farm in England are different soil and climatic areas. In the Eastern part of England most farms are arable. The farmers grow different crops here. They grow grain crops and potatoes, fruits and vegetables and other crops. In the Western part of the country dairy farms are predominant.

Most small farms in England are mixed farms on which farmers grow some crops and keep some farm animals.

In old days most of the work on farms was done by hand or with the help of horses. Now the work is highly mechanized. Many useful machines are used by farmers. The soil is plowed with a tractor, crops are planted with different planting machines, grain crops are harvested with combines.



Now the main tendency in agricultural development of this country is that small traditional farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with modern big industrial farms.

#### Words list:

acre - акр

arable - орний

dairy - молочний

to mix - змішувати

to keep - тримати, утримувати

animal - тварина

horse - кінь

gradually - поступово

to disappear - зникати

to compete – конкурувати

#### Basic work

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

##### **The first farmers**

Perhaps the most important event in human evolution was the start of farming. About 10, 000 years ago, modern humans stopped picking wild fruits and vegetables



and began to grow their own food. Hunting was also dying out as people began to breed their own livestock.

What caused this change? Did our genetic ancestors notice vegetables growing out of animal dung hips and so realize that food could be planted? Did they realize that their traps for catching animals could be used to fence off livestock?



Some scientists think that agriculture began when the world's climate changed about 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. The climatic change caused a great change in certain species of plants. New forms of plants began to appear and people realized that they could be grown.

Whatever caused it, agriculture changed hunter-gatherer people into farmers. People developed more complicated behavior and learned to do a wide variety of other things.

But agriculture did cause some problems. The new farmers soon lost the variety of their diet. Before farming started people lived on a diet of around 150 species of seed food. About 1000 years later, they were using only seven or eight species. People's health declined, but as there was plenty of food available, the population increased. This made the problem worse. Farming also had a big effect on people's social relationships. Hunter-gatherer societies were non-hierarchical. They did not have leaders. Farming caused strong hierarchical societies to develop. The minority could exploit the majority and live off them as parasites.

From this changeover from hunter-gatherer to farmer we can see the remarkable side of humans - we are able to adapt to changes and prosper under very different conditions.

## 2. Remember the following words and combinations:

event-подія

to pick -збирати

wild-дикий

die out-вимирати

livestock-худоба

genetic ancestor -генетичний предок

dung hip-купагною

trap-пастка

species-(рослин , тварин)

complicated behavior-складна поведінка

variety of diet-різноманітність їжі

decline-погіршитися

plenty-багато

increase-збільшувати

non-hierarchical-неієрархічний

minority-меншість

majority-більшість

prosper-процвітати, мати успіх

### 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think was the most important event in human evolution?
2. When did the period of farming begin?
3. Why was hunting dying out?
4. What caused the development of farming?
5. When did the world's climate change?
6. How did the climatic change cause the development of agriculture?
7. How did agriculture change people?
8. What problems did agriculture cause?

### 4. Find in the text the English equivalents.

Еволюція людства, найважливіша подія, розводити власну худобу, генетичні предки, тримати за огорожею, види рослин, складна поведінка, багато доступної їжі, різноманітність у харчуванні, змінюватися та процвітати.

### 5. Fill in the gaps with the given words:

*hunting*      *sources of food*      *wild plants and seeds*  
*settled*      *wandering life*      *to grow*  
*permanent clay pot houses*

### Learning to farm

For some of the first Americans, the end of the Ice Age meant the end of a life based on \_\_\_\_\_. After thousands of years, the big animals disappeared. Now people had to find new \_\_\_\_\_. Gradually they learned to gather and cook \_\_\_\_\_. Some of them learned how \_\_\_\_\_ their favorite plants. As farmers learned to grow more food, they gave up \_\_\_\_\_ of the gatherer. They \_\_\_\_\_ in villages near their fields and built \_\_\_\_\_. Once settled, they began to make \_\_\_\_\_ that were too heavy for them to carry when they wandered from place to place.



### 6. Make up questions using the question words in brackets:

1. The last representative of the wild cattle died at the beginning of the century. (When)
2. Domesticated cattle belong to the family of Bovid. (What family)
3. Man domesticated the horse in Central Asia. (Where)
4. Draft animals practically disappeared. (Why)
5. Man domesticated animals for three main purposes. (How many)
6. Man uses cattle mostly for food now. (What ... for)
7. Man gained great experience in improving farm animals. (What experience)

### 7. Translate the international words.

Human, control, bison, yak, zebu, practically, form, method, to absorb, to accumulate, analysis, association, calculator, to coordinate, detail, final, individual, popular, reserve, systematically, automatically, zone, ideal, systematize, regular,

stable, to function, recommendation, to compensate, balance.

## 8. Translate into English.

Більшість типів ферм виробляють їжу. Молочні ферми отримують молоко, масло, сир від корів, що пасуться на пасовиськах.

Молочні ферми зазвичай розташовані недалеко від великих міст, щоб молоко вчасно потрапляло на кухні до людей.

Розвиток сільського господарства залежить від цілеспрямованості молодих спеціалістів. [Livestock](#)



## 9. Prepare a short report on the history of farming. 10. Read and retell the text:

### “Modern farm”

Dwayne is a businessman. The name of his business is Wilson creek Farm. He has forty-five dairy cows. Dwayne knows each of his cows intimately - how much milk she gives, when she is going to have her next calf, and whether she is bossy or obedient.

Dwayne manages his herd to get the most milk he can while keeping his cows healthy. He has many farming consultants to give him advice.

Dwayne milks his forty-five cows twice a day with an electric milker. The milk never touches the air in the barn. It is drawn through glass pipes into a large refrigerated tank in the milk house. Every other day, a tractor trailer comes to pick up the milk and take it to processing plant. It carries the milk in a large tank insulated like a thermos so the milk stays cold.



At the processing plant, the milk is pasteurized, homogenized and packaged, then sent on its way to you.

Each of Dwayne's cows gives about fifty to sixty pounds of milk a day. Dwayne needs to know when a cow will give birth, because that affects milk production. A cow produces the most milk about four months after giving birth. Then she produces less and less until the milk stops six weeks or so before her next calf is born. A cow can live to be ten years old and may have seven or eight calves in her lifetime.

Cleanliness is important to Dwayne. An inspector makes surprise visiting to the farm to see if the barn and milk house are really clean. He leaves Dwayne's "report card: to tell him what looks good and what should be improved. Dwayne was very happy with the 94 percent he got on a recent inspection.



Besides sanitary surroundings, it takes good, clean feed to make good, clean milk. Dwayne raises corn and alfalfa hay for his herd to eat. A crop consultant helps

Dwayne to reduce his use of artificial fertilizer and insect and weed killers.

But clean, healthful crops won't do Dwaine's cows much good if they don't eat them in the proper amounts. Cows that give lots of milk need additional high-protein grain, such as corn or soybean meal.

A nutritionist tests the cows' feed to be sure it contains the right nutrients. If it doesn't, more vitamins and minerals are added. A computer helps Dwaine feed his herd. Each of his cows wears an electronic device called a transponder on a chain around her neck. Dwaine programs into the computer how many pounds of grain each cow needs. Once a day the computer gives Dwaine a printout that tells him how much feed each cow ate. This is important to know, because if a cow is getting sick, she doesn't eat much. Then Dwaine makes sure she gets the treatment she needs. A cow's health is watched more closely than the health of most people. The veterinarian visits Wilson creek Farm monthly to check the herd.

Even with all the help from consultants and modern equipment, some things on the farm never change. Dwaine still gets up at 5:30 in the morning, 365 days a year, to care for his cows.

**Remember the following words and word combinations:**

to manage - управляти, керувати

dairy - молочний

calf - теля

bossy - норовистий

obedient - покірний, слухняний

herd - стадо

to milk - доїти

electric milker - електродоїлка

barn - корівник

refrigerated - охолоджений

tank - цистерна

trailer - причіп

processing plant - переробний завод

insulated - ізольований

to pasteurize - пастеризувати

to homogenize - гомогенізувати

to affect - впливати

feed - корм, фураж

alfalfa - люцерна

weed killers - гербіциди

nutritionist - дієтолог

device - пристрій

**11. Answer the questions:**

1. How many cows are there in his herd?
2. How often does Dwaine milk his cows?
3. What does Dwaine feed his cows with? Who helps him?
4. What does he use a computer for?

5. How often does the veterinarian' visit Dwaine'scows?

**12.Translate into English:**

Молочні корови, норовиста чи покірна, доїти двічі на день, охолоджена цистерна, щоб молоко залишалось холодним, коли корова отелиться, впливати на виробництво молока, раптовий візит, що слід покращити, вирощувати кукурудзу та люцерну, скоротити використання штучних добрив, пестициди та гербіциди, необхідні поживні речовини, додаткове зерно з високим вмістом білка, ланцюг навколо шиї, сучасне обладнання.

**13.Match the following English words with their definition:**

1) farm	a) covered building for keeping animals
2)dairy	b) container for liquid or gas
3)to milk	c) area of land and buildings for growing crops, raising animals etc
4) tank	d) raised to produce milk
5)trailer	e) number of animals (esp. cattle) feeding or going about together
6)barn	f) things needed for a particular purpose
7)herd	g) draw milk from the cow
8)equipment	h) transport vehicle pulled by a tractor

**14. Use one of the following nouns from the wordbox to complete sentences.**

a school    a flock    a herd    a pack    a swarm

1. A number of cows or bulls is a ....
2. A number of sheep is a ....
3. A number of flies or other insects is a ....
4. A group of elephants is a ....
5. A number of dogs or wolves is a ....
6. A group of fish is a ....

**15.Translate into English:**

1. Змішані ферми включають як вирощування сільгоспкультур, так і розведення тварин.
2. Змішані ферми знаходяться також у Європі, в регіоні, який простягається від північної Португалії та Іспанії через Францію, Німеччину, Польщу до Росії.
3. Середземноморське сільське господарство знаходиться в регіонах з середземноморським кліматом, де зими м'які, а літа довгі та сухі, з низьким рівнем опадів.

### 16. Translate the sentence not using a dictionary:

Farms of the future have little resemblance to those of today ones, the land is covered with high buildings where not people but animals - cows, sheep, pigs, chickens - live.

### 17. Describe your visit to the farm:



## Grammar Review

### 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Simple* or *Past Simple*.

1. I (to watch) television at seven o'clock every evening. 2. I (to watch) television yesterday. 3. She (to comb) her hair every morning. 4. Yesterday she (to comb) her hair. 5. They (not to rest) yesterday. 6. I usually (to walk) to my school but yesterday I (to take) a tram. 7. Yesterday he (to have) a holiday. He (not to go) to the office. He (to get) up at eleven o'clock, (to wash) his face, (to have) breakfast and (to go) for a walk. 8. As a rule my mother (to cook) dinner. But yesterday she (to decide) not to cook. She (to invite) us to the restaurant. 9. He (not to like) coffee. But yesterday he (to drink) a cup of coffee as he (to be) very tired. 10. You often (to take) your brother for a walk? — Yes. — Why you (not to take) him for a walk the day before yesterday? — He (to be) ill.

### 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Simple*, *Past Simple*, *Future Simple* or *Present Continuous*.

1. Tomorrow I (not to go) to school. 2. Look! Kate (to help) her mother about the house. 3. Where they (to spend) last month? 4. You (to go) shopping every day? — No, I (to go) shopping three times a week. 5. With whom you (to be) at the cinema? — I (to be) there with my friend. 6. Where we (to go) next week? 7. He still (to wait) for you at home. 8. What subjects we (to study) next year?. 9. My son (not to do) his lessons now, he (to watch) television. 10. You (to be) at home at eight o'clock tomorrow? — I (not to think) so. 11. They (to hope) to come here next year? 12. I (to see) a good film last Friday. 13. We always (to drink) a good coffee in this bar. 14. You (to be) busy now? — Yes, I (to be) very busy. I (to do) my lessons now. 15. They (to do) the washing-up now? 16. Peter (to listen) to the radio at the moment? 17. She (to send) a letter to her friend tomorrow? 18. I (to be) sure now that she (to agree) with our plan. 19. He (not to clean) his room yesterday. He (to be) tired. 20. At what time we (to have) dinner tomorrow?

## Module 4

### Plants

#### Pre-texts

*“We want to be men, but forgot that we are nature - plants, animals...”*

#### **Read and translate the text:**

##### **Man and plants**

Plants: grass, flowers and trees grow everywhere - high in the mountains, far out in the ocean and in many deserts and Polar Regions.

There are over 350,000 species of plants. Some are so small, that we see them only with a microscope; some are very large, such as the giant sequoia trees in California, they are over 100 meter high and about nine meter wide. Plants are very old living things. Pine trees live 300-500 years. There are plants in Ukraine 2000 years old.

Life is impossible without plants. We breathe the oxygen which comes from plants; we eat the food which also comes from plants or from animals that eat plants. Many thousand years ago man built houses and made 8 useful things from timber which he got from trees. He made his clothing from plants too.

Plants also give beauty. People like to look at flowers, at fields of grain they like to be in the forest. Man began to change plants about 10,000 years ago, when he began to grow the first food plants. The first farmers saw that there were good plants and not so good plants.

They sowed the seed of good plants and grew new plants from them. In this way man developed the basic food crops of the world. For example, the Indians developed little ears of wild corn into large ears with many grains, which we use today.

When Christopher Columbus came to the New World the new corn grew over large territory there.



#### **Word list:**

the giant sequoia trees	-гігантськісеквої
about nine meter wide	біля 9 метріввобхваті
in this way	такимчином
ears of wild corn	-дикіпочаткикукурудзи
have not got any idea	-навітьнезнаю

##### **Plants and their uses**

From earliest times plants are known to play an important part in everyday life of man. We know - plants to provide us with food, clothing, shelter and many other necessary things. We are still as dependent upon plants as primitive man to grow plants. And the cultivation of plants is thought to be closely connected with man's progress. In order to grow plants man had to settle down and to begin building

homes. Primitive man had few needs except food and clothing.

Civilization has increased man's wants to a surprising extent. The man of today is no longer satisfied with merely having food to eat and house to live in. He wants raw materials which can be made into useful things and products.

Our food and clothing are produced directly or indirectly by plants. Many animal foods are on plants and produced food and raw materials are used by man. Without plants life neither animals nor man will be able to live.

Many things we use in everyday life are made from plants. The paper we write on, the clothes we wear, the tables we sit at, all come from plants. Plants are used as timber in the making of furniture and as fuel. Many drugs are made from plants.

Plant culture began great many years ago. The most important plants in the world are said to have been grown 4 000 years ago.

There exist very many species of plants. But the best known to most people are those that are useful to men. They are grown and cultivated by farmers and are called farm crops. These crops are used for many different purposes.

Some are used directly by man, some are consumed by animals, other crops are used in industry and medicine. We can certainly expect new uses to be found and the value of other plants to be discovered.

### **Word list:**

provide	забезпечувати	shelter	будівля, укриття
order	порядок		
to settle	приживатись		
expect	чекати, рахувати	merely	просто, тільки timber балка,
raw material	ліс	drug ліки	consumed вживати o be found
	знаходити, встановлювати		

### **Basic work**

#### **1. Read, translate and retell the texts "Seeds", do tasks to the texts: "Wheat"**

Wheat-growing was extensively practiced throughout Europe in prehistoric times and this cereal was of great importance in the ancient civilizations of Persia, Greece and Egypt. It spread to all the temperate countries where it now plays a major part in the food supply of many nations and it is also widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical areas.

**Cultivation.** It is often said that winter wheat does best on a well-formed seed-bed. Plugging should be done as early as possible and the normal depth would be in the region of 6 inches. The type of seed-bed required for winter wheat can be described as one with a reasonable tilt in the top 2-3 inches, with a surface containing a high proportion of clods, the largest of these being about the size of a man's hand. This is to prevent capping, a condition which can easily arise with heavy rain, when the soil surface runs together forming a crust.

**Managing.** With all crops it is essential to ensure that adequate supplies of phosphate and potash are available during the first few weeks of growth. Once



observed it is not possible to correct properly any deficiency and both of these major elements are required either in advance of drilling or they may be combine-drilled with the seed.

Combine drilling is the most economical way of applying these fertilizers, but with winter wheat time of sowing being of prime importance, the fast method of application using fertilizer spinners is more often preferred. For average conditions 30 units (one unit is equal to 1.12 lb. and is the same as 1% on analysis) each of phosphate and potash will be sufficient. If the soil is rich in nitrogen, then 30 units/acre of fertilizer nitrogen would suffice, but under average conditions levels up to 60 units are considered economic rising to 80 units in the low rainfall areas. Previous cropping, local environment and to some extent cultural techniques can also influence the optimum level of this nutrient. When the soil is likely to supply some nitrogen for early growth of a winter crop, then it is unlikely that any autumn fertilizer nitrogen would be required.

The short, stiff-strewn varieties of wheat can stand high levels of fertilizer nitrogen whereas the taller ones used to produce quality straw will only tolerate moderate amounts. Of all the cereals winter wheat will give the highest response to his fertilizer and to obtain the best return the proper dressing should be applied at the correct time.

As far as spring wheat is concerned up to 60 units, nitrogen can be economic. It should be applied prior to drilling or combine-drilled with the seed.



**Seeding Rates.** The amount of seed required for autumn wheat will vary between 1 and 2.5 acre. Early sowings need the least since the temperatures for germination are higher than those later on and a larger number of the seeds produce plants. As one goes north the autumn temperatures become significantly lower and hence to obtain the optimum number of plants it is necessary to sow larger quantities of seed.

**Harvest.** Winter wheat is normally harvested from October (in Britain), depending on the type of summer experienced and also the geographical location. Spring wheat matures much later than winter wheat and later than the other cereals.

Following a hot, dry summer grain may be combine-harvested under very good conditions; and if the moisture does not exceed 14% then it can be stored without drying. Moisture tests can be carried out at harvest and these are often used to indicate the stage of ripeness or readiness for combining.

Most of the wheat being cut by combine harvester, there is still a small, but significant acreage, which is hindered to satisfy the demand for long straw. It is said to be binder-ripe when the grain is fairly firm, has a cheesy texture and does not exude any milky fluid when pressed. This stage is usually reached between 1 and 2 weeks before it can be combine-harvested. The actual binding should not take place until the morning dew has disappeared. Once cut the grain will mature in the ear and the straw will dry out.

### **Word list:**

wheat-пшениця  
tropical and subtropical areas - тропічні та субтропічні площі  
cultivation- обробіток ґрунту  
managing -економний підбір добрив  
seeding rates - посівна  
harvest-збирання урожаю  
straw – солома  
dry out - висушувати

**1. Find synonyms of the following words and word combinations in the text:**

Widely, area, to grow best, important, to see, rightly, enough, fertilization, to be high in, before, local conditions, to withstand, to use (fertilizers), as to, to differ, stand, yield, to ripen, to show.

**2. Translate the words without dictionary:**

1) extent, extensive, extensively, to extend; 2) to supply, the supply, supplying, supplied, supplier; 3) content, to contain, containing, container; 4) to form, the form, forming, formed, formation, formless; 5) deficient, deficiency; 6) dry, dryly, to dry out, dryer, dryness.

**3. Fill in the gaps with necessary words from the text:**

The time and method of... the land for wheat depends principally on the ... that is followed by it. Unless the rainfall is high it is desirable to have the land prepared ... of seeding to permit settling of the ... and accumulation of... .When the land is to be plowed after a small grain there should be a month ... plowing and seeding.

**4. Give the annotation of the text “Wheat”.**

**5. Translate the text without a dictionary.**

Where spring wheat is grown, it will usually yield better if seeded early. It needs to make its growth largely before hot weather. Since spring wheat can stand a great deal of cold weather there is little, if any danger from low temperatures when seeding is done early.

## **Grammar Review**

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Continuous* or *Past Continuous*.**

1. He (to write) a letter now. 2. He (to write) a letter at two o'clock yesterday. 3. She (to do) her lessons now. 4. She (to do) her lessons at this time yesterday. 5. My friend (not to sleep) now. He (to watch) television. 6. My friend (not to sleep) at eight o'clock yesterday. He (to watch) television. 7. She (to listen) to the music at the moment? 8. She (to listen) to the music at this time yesterday? 9. They (to play) chess when I saw them yesterday. 10. They (to play) chess now. 11. Listen! My son (to sing). 12. He (to sing) when I (to enter) his room yesterday. 13. Why they (to work) in the garden? — They (to plant) flowers now. 14. Beth (to wear) a new dress how. 15. She (to play) the piano when I came in.

**2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.**

1. When my father (to come) home, I (to have) dinner. 2. When Alice (to return), I (to listen) to the radio. 3. When mother (to enter) his room, he (to draw) a picture. 4. When my sister (to come) in, I (to do) my lessons. 6. When her aunt (to air) the room, she (to catch) cold. 6. The telephone (to ring) when I (to leave) the house.-7. When I (to meet) her, she (to go) to the office. 8. He (to wash) his face when somebody (to knock) at the door. 9. The young people (to dance) when I (to come) to the party. 10. When he (to wash) the dishes, he (to break) a plate. 11. When I (to ring) him, he (to learn) a rule. 12. When she (to play) in the yard, she (to see) her mother. 13. Her son (to fall) when he (to climb) up the tree. 14. When they (to see) their children, they (to play). 15. When I (to enter) the bar, I (to see) that they (to drink) coffee. 16. When he (to do) his homework, he (to make) a lot of mistakes. 17. When the teacher (to come) into the classroom, all the pupils (to sit) at their desks. 18. When I (to watch) television, the phone rang. 19. When she (to drive) her car, she (to feel) a headache. 20. We (to make) the beds when Jane (to open) the door.

**3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Past Simple* or *Past Continuous*.**

1. We (to leave) the party when he (to arrive). 2. What they (to do) when you (to see) them? 3. When he (to come) to see me, I (to have) a bath. 4. I (to read) a book when I (to hear) the noise. 5. They (to have) supper when he (to visit) them. 6. We (to sit) here yesterday when he (to pass). 7. She (to cross) the road when she (to see) the accident. 8. I (to choose) the present when my friend (to enter) the shop. 9. When my aunt (to go) home, she (to lose) her purse. 10. His brother (to sleep) when he (to leave). 11. They (to wait) for me. At five o'clock yesterday. 12. What he (to do), when you (to arrive)? 13. It (to snow) when I (to go) out. 14. Who (to come) in when you (to translate) an article? 15. When they (to play) in my room, they (to find) my notebook.

## Module 5

### Agriculture abroad

#### Pre-text

*“Any plant will grow here well...”*



#### **Read and translate the text:**

Agricultural engineering can be defined as the application of engineering to agriculture but this definition does not cover all the fields it is connected with. Engineering is, in truth, an integral part of the science of agriculture, the present high position of modern agriculture largely depends on.

The development of fertile swamp and overflowed lands, the irrigation of arid regions, the construction of new sources of power has become important factors in

the development of agriculture in many countries. The invention of the cotton gin, the steel plow, and the tractor has affected not only agriculture, but also many of the economic and social phases of life.

At first progress was slow but with the growth of engineering knowledge more and more engineering achievements found useful application in agriculture. Now agriculture cannot be separated from agricultural engineering.

agricultural engineering - сільськогосподарська інженерія

science of agriculture - наука сільськогосподарства

## **Basic work**

Text 1

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

#### **Agriculture in Denmark**



Denmark is small country consisting of a main peninsula and nearby 500 islands, of which 60 are populated. The Danish countryside is either quite flat or gently rolling. More than 70 percent of the country is highly productive farm land, only occasionally interrupted by forests, lakes, and towns.

Farmland is

considered an important national asset in Denmark.

Before young farmers can purchase land, they must earn a farming license. Also, Danish farms have long specialized in exports.

The typical farm is in the 110-to 500-acre range, specializing in four to six different crops and one type of livestock, normally dual-purpose dairy cattle or pigs. In spite of its size, Denmark is the world's largest exporter of bacon and the fourth largest exporter of dairy products.

Danish crop production is dominated by winter and spring varieties of barley, which is grown on about 60 percent of the farm land. On the remaining 40 percent, a great variety of crops are grown including wheat, rye, oats, fodder beets, sugar beets, canola seed, potatoes, cultivated grasses and legumes, silage corn, and a wide range of seed crops.

Due to intensive fertilizer use and relatively high rainfall, crop productivity is high: however, during dry periods irrigation machines are extensively used, especially on the lighter soils.

Farm mechanization is mainly based on imported 50-to 125-horsepower tractors, Danish and imported combine harvesters, and Danish-made implements.

The climate is practically the same all over the country—fairly mild winters with some frost and snow, and relatively cool summers with many rainy days.

## **Word list:**

countryside-сільська місцина  
gentry rolling - схожа на кулю  
interrupted -знаходиться під  
legumes- бобові  
silage corn - силос  
seed crops - зернові культури  
fertilizer - добриво  
irrigation machines - зрошувальні машини  
implements - знаряддя, обладнання

## **2. Answer the questions on the text:**

1. What part of Denmark is covered by forests, lakes and towns?
2. What is the most important national asset in Denmark?
3. What is the crop productivity like? Why?

## **3. Translate the sentences.**

- 1) The dog draws sledges in Northern parts of the country.
- 2) Sea water contains various salts, including those that are harmful to most land plants and animals.
- 3) Man will not be able to live without growing plants for himself and for feeding animals.
- 4) Man required some 10000 years to make braids.
- 5) The new plow, introduced in 1865, allowed the farmer to ride instead of walking behind it.

## **4. Fill in the gaps with the modal verbs:**

*must had will have will be able can*

- 1) Next week I (повинен буду) to take an exam in English.
- 2) He (може) translate this article.
- 3) He (повинен) translate this article.
- 4) He (повинен був) to translate this article yesterday evening.
- 5) She (зможє) to translate this text.

## **Text 2.**

### **1. Read and translate the text remembering 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:**

to be cultivated - обробляти

sheep- вівця (вівці)

cattle - велика рогата худоба

cow - корова graincrop—зерновакультура

### **2. Answer the questions on 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?

### **3. Translate the sentences:**

- 1) Water vapor falls 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.

### **4. Fill in the gaps using the modal verbs.**

1. We (повинні) do this work today.
2. They (вміють) speak English.
3. Yesterday he (дозволили) to work at the laboratory.
4. (Можна) I come in.
5. Tomorrow you (повинні) to go to Kiev.



### Text 3

#### 1. Read and translate the text:

#### **Agriculture in Canada**

Canada is the second largest country in the world and covers more than 50 percent of the North American continent. Most of the population lives less than 450 miles from the United States border, and most farm land is found there as well.

Only 17 percent of Canada's land is utilized for farming and of that only about one third can be classified as good farm land. Most of the other two thirds are used for permanent grazing.

The climate is mainly continental with long, cold winters and relatively short but fairly warm summers. Winter grain crop varieties are not common, and the spring crops are often of 90-day varieties suitable for the short frost-free growing season.

Crop yields in the prairie regions are low by world standards due to limited rainfall that also limits fertilizer application.

Field mechanization in these regions is based on U.S.- or Canadian - made tractors, many of which are in the 200-to 350- horsepower range with four-wheel drive and capable of pulling large implements. Most farms have self-propelled combine harvesters and trucks for grain transport. Many farms have well-equipped workshops capable of handling common farm repairs.

#### **Word list:**

farm land - фермерська земля

mechanization- механізація

combine harvesters - комбайн( сільськогосподарська машина)

#### **2. Answer the questions on the text:**

- 1) Where is most farm land of Canada found?
- 2) What part of Canada's land is utilized?
- 3) Why are crop yields in the prairie regions low?

#### **3. Translate the sentences.**

- 1) British economists report that the automation of production will reduce the number of workers by 15 per cent.
- 2) Both living and non-living components make up ecological systems that may be of different size.
- 3) Man will not be able to live without growing plants for himself and for feeding farm animals.
- 4) About 58-60 per cent of the milk produced in India comes from buffalo cows.
- 5) We know that man began domesticating animals very long ago.

#### **4. Fill in the gaps using the modal verbs.**

- 1) We (зможемо) to help him.
- 2) He (вміє) swim.



- 3) Students (повинні) to study English.
- 4) We (дозволили) to take books from the library.
- 5) She (повинна була) to do it.

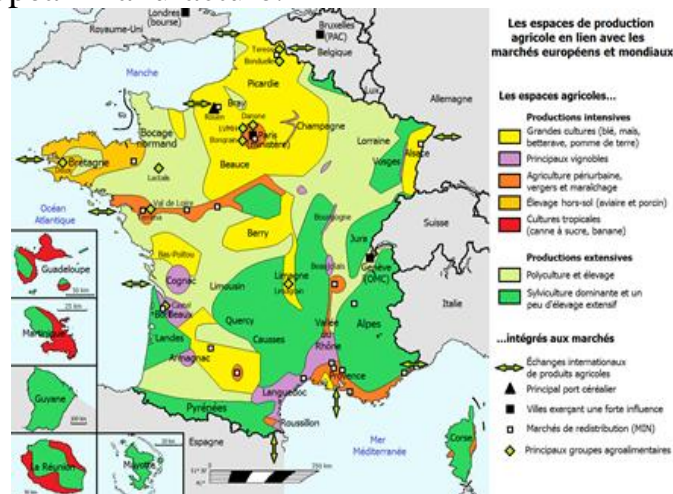
1. were allowed 2. have 3. has 4. shall be able 5. could

#### Text 4

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 200-horsepower tractors, and combine harvesters and implements of European manufacture.



#### Wordlist:

- dairy – молочнапромисловість
- beefcattleandpigs – маснапромисловість ( великарогатахудобатасвині)
- wheat - пшениця
- barley - ячміннь
- rye - жито
- potatoes - картопля
- sugarbeets – цукровийбуряк
- oil seeds – зернові для вироблення олії
- wine - вино

#### 1. Answer the questions on the text:

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

## 2. 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.

## 3. Fill in the gaps using the modal verbs.

1. We (повинні) do this work today.
2. They (вміють) speak English.
3. Yesterday he (дозволили) to work at the laboratory.
4. (Можна) I come in?
5. Tomorrow you (повинні) to go to Kiev.

1. Was allowed 2. May 3. Can 4. Must 5. Will have

## Text 5

### 1. Read and translate the text:

#### Agriculture in Sweden

Sweden has great variations in climate and topography. The countryside is generally flat or undulating, but quite beautiful with thousands of lakes and extensive forests.



Although less than 8 percent of Sweden's total land surface is suitable for cultivation (and most of this is found in the southern third of the country), its farms furnish nearly all food required.

The typical farm is in the 110- to 500-acre range, specializing in three to five crops and one to two types of livestock, normally dualpurpose dairy and beef cattle or pigs.



Common crops include winter and spring varieties of wheat or barley, oats, canola seed, seed crops, sugar beets, and various forage crops for green feed, silage, or hay. Most protein supplements are imported.

Farm mechanization is based on 50- to 120-horsepower tractors, many of which are made in Sweden, and a high percentage of implements and combine harvesters imported from Denmark or Finland

The climate is fairly uniform. Summers are relatively cool and rainy, and winters are reasonably mild with snow falling three to four months of the year. Some winter work includes clearing snow from roads and farmyards.

Sweden is nearly self-sufficient in most food products and has a small surplus

in some. The government protects domestic production and subsidizes consumer prices to assure farmers have an income comparable to that of other groups of society.

### **Word list:**

lake- озеро forest – ліс surface – поверхня hay - сіно

### **2 Answer the questions on the text:**

1. What is the climate of Sweden like?
2. Describe the countryside of the country.
3. What are common crops in Sweden?

### **3.Translate the sentences.**

- 1) No natural resources on our planet have so many uses as water.
- 2) Some bourgeois theories try to justify hunger by gap between food production growth and population growth.
- 3) In Britain every agricultural college cooperates with some leading farms in student practical training.
- 4) Any plant will grow here well.
- 5) Are there any foreign students in your group?

### **4.Fill in the gaps using modal verbs.**

- 1) Next year he (зможє) to read English articles.
  - 2) The lecture (повинна була) to begin at o'clock.
  - 3) (Потрібно ) we do it?
  - 4) The students (будє дозволено) to use different methods of work.
  - 5) (Можна) I take this book?
1. Was 2. Will be able 3. Must 4. Will be allowed 5. May

## **Grammar Review**

### **1.Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Future Continuous***

1. We (to be) very busy now. We (to discuss) a very important question. 2. Where (to be) Peter? He (to have) his English lesson now? — No, he (to have) his English tomorrow. 3. Where (to be) Susan? — She (to work) in the library at the moment. She (to stop) working in an hour. 4. What children (to do) when you (to come) home yesterday? - They (to play) in their room. 5. At two o'clock tomorrow we (to, take) our French lesson. 6. This problem (to be) too difficult to discuss it now. I (to think) we (to discuss) it tomorrow, when we (to have) more time. 7. He (to spend) last week in a hospital. He (to be) ill. 8. Why you (not to put) your coat on yesterday? It (to be) cold. 9. He (not to eat) when I (to come) yesterday. He (to read) a book. 10. As a rule he (to translate) two articles a week. But he (to translate) three articles last week. 11. She (not to see) me when I (to come) into the room. She (to

read) at that moment. 12. We (to wait) for them at two o'clock tomorrow. We (to be) sure they (to come) in time. 13. My friends (to walk) when it (to begin) raining. 14. Tomorrow he still (to work) when I come home. 15. Yesterday I (to return) home at eight o'clock: it (to get) dark and (to rain) at the time. 16. I (to cut) my finger when I (to peel) an apple. 17. Let's go to the cinema when the lessons (to be) over. 18. He (to become) furious when he (to understand) that he was late. 19. If she (not to come) tomorrow, ring her up.

**2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Perfect* or *Present Continuous*.**

1. She (to have dinner) now. 2. She just (to have) dinner. 3. They (to talk) now? 4. They already (to talk) about it? 5. He (to have) his English lesson today. 6. He (to have) his English lesson at the moment. 7. What she (to do) now? 8. What she (to do) this week? 9. Beth (to translate) the article now? 10. Who already (to translate) the article? 11. Our teacher (to explain) a new rule now. 12. Your teacher (to explain) you this rule today? 13. She already (to find) her key? 14. He already (to have) his dinner?

**3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Perfect*, *Present Continuous*, *Present Simple* or *Past Simple*.**

1. Where (to be) my gloves? I (to look) for them. 2. Who can give him a pencil; he (to break) his. 3. Where your sister (to be)? - She just (to go) to school. She (to leave) home ten minutes ago. 4. When she (to return) to Kyiv? — She (to return) this week. 5. What you (to read) now? — I (to read) “White Fang”. You ever (to read) this book? 6. You (to remember) me? We (to meet) here this month. 7. They already (to discuss) this question? - Yes, they (to discuss) it last week. 8. Where mother (to put) my magazine? I (to look) for it now. 9. Whom you (to wait) for? — We (to wait) for the doctor. — The doctor (to go) out some minutes ago. 10. I (not to have) any news from them since they (to leave) Kyiv, 11. Your children already (to read) this text? — Yes, they (to read) it at the last lesson. 12. There (to be) nobody here now. All the students (to go) home. 13. It (to be) dark in the street now. The sun already (to sit). 14. When you (to hear) the news? — I (to hear) them last Saturday. 15. What you (to do) now? — I (to write) a letter to my friend. — When you (to receive) his letter? — I (to receive) it today. 16. Your son already (to do) his lessons? — Yes, he just (to finish) doing them and now he (to watch) TV. 17. It (to rain) now? - No, it (to stop) raining an hour ago and now the sun (to shine). 18. She (to learn) the new words and now she (to translate) the text. 19. Your child already (to get) a passport? - Yes, he (to get) it two days ago. 20. It (to be) time to go. You (to finish) your work?

## Module 6

### Selection of agricultural crops

*“The agricultural biotechnology is of the greatest importance”*

#### Read and translate the text:

#### Selection of agricultural crops

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



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

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

It's necessary to keep the cell sterility and that's why we use special utensils. The cell amount for the cultivation is provided with the help of the plant organs processing. Their cultivation is provided into separate cells. They are put on the nutrient environment. The gene engineering is based on the molecular biology. It gives the possibility of inserting changes into the molecular interaction of the principal molecules inside the cell and outside it.



Recombinant DNA is used and will be used in the work with microorganism for the production of different valuable substances in medicine, biochemical industry and agriculture. Besides their use is connected with two important discoveries. New techniques developed a rapid analysis of complicated biological molecules. After analysis came synthesis. The first gene was synthesized. Then it became possible to synthesize necessary genes.

The construction technology of recombinant DNA is the most important achievement of the biotechnology. The agricultural, possibilities of such techniques are almost as exciting. For example, it may become possible to transfer the nitrogen-fixing genes of certain bacteria to plants such as cereals which are unable

to fix nitrogen. Should this prove possible, the savings in terms of fertilizer and improved soil fertility will be enormous. Similarly of there is the prospect of transferring to a number of different crops civic genes responsible for improved yield or pest resistance.

### **Learn the words:**

selection - селекція preparation - препарат

cell engineering - клітинна інженерія

hybrid - гібрид gene - ген

simultaneously - одночасно

processing - обробка

to transfer –передавати

cereals - зернові

deoxyribonucleic acid - дезоксирибонуклеїнова кислота

(DNA)-(ДНК) nitrogen - fixing genes - бульбочкові бактерії які фіксують атмосферний азот

plant– breeder - селекціонер cell - клітина variety - сорт

granule - гранула

gene engineering –генна інженерія utensils - посуд interaction –

взаємодія bacterium (pl. bacteria) - бактерія pest resistance - протидія

шкідникам

### **1. Answer the following questions:**

What is the selection purpose?

How are new plant varieties characterized?

What should the agricultural biotechnology create?

What have the plant-breeders been breeding?

What is the biotechnology based on?

What is the basis of the cell engineering?

What do we use to keep the cell sterility?

What is the gene engineering based on?

When is the recombinant DNA used?

What are two important discoveries in the gene engineering?

What substances are transferred for cereals?

### **2. Translate into Ukrainian:**

1. Plant-breeders have been breeding new highly productive grain varieties for a long time. 2. For ten years the researchers have been inserting changes into the molecular interaction. 3. The scientists have been breeding new sugar-beets varieties for a long time. 4. Plant-breeders have been breeding new grain crops varieties with a high productivity and useful heredity for many years.

### **3. Use Present Perfect Continuous:**

1. Plant-breeders (to breed) new varieties and hybrids of grain crops.

2. They (to create) new highly productive varieties of agricultural plants. 3. The researchers (to breed) an unvirus substance for different potatoes varieties. 4. The scientists (to transfer) the nitrogen-fixing genes of certain bacteria to cereals for

twenty years.

#### 4. Fill in the gaps with the necessary verbs:

1. The agricultural biotechnology ... new plant varieties with a high productivity and good heredity. 2. The farmers ... new varieties of feed crops. 3. The researchers ... special utensils to keep the cell sterility. 4. The gene engineering ... changes into the molecular interaction of the principal biological molecules inside the cell and outside it. 5. The researchers ... necessary genes with a high productivity and useful heredity.

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

#### 5. Read and translate:

DNA is the basic genetic material present in most animate organisms. Molecules of DNA are found in a cell's chromosomes. Chromosomes occur in pairs: one from the mother and one from the father. The number of chromosomes differs from species to species.

DNA is made up of genes, linear sections of a DNA molecule which contain the instructions for the development of a DNA molecule characteristics that living things inherit from their forbears. DNA molecules contain the genetic instructions needed for cells to organize strands wrapped around each other to form a double-helix.



#### 6. Translate into Ukrainian:

The plant immunity and the pest resistance have substantially increased after the seed processing with special preparations.

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

fungus (pl. fungi) –грибки; wild species - дикі види; cross - breeding-схрещування; trimmed - осушений

#### 7. Translate into English:

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

складних біологічних молекул. 10. Селекціонери виводять специфічні гени, які регулюють підвищення врожайності.

## **Grammar Review**

### **1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Past Simple* or *Past Perfect*.**

1. When the police (to arrive), the car (to go). 2. George (to finish) doing his homework at eight o'clock. 3. When she (to get) to the shop, it (to close). 4. The train (to leave) when he (to come) to the station. 5. We (to eat) everything by the time he (to arrive) at the party. 6. I (to know) that he (not to learn) the poem. 7. When they (to leave) the beach, the rain already (to start). 8. Arthur (not to know) that we already (to arrive). 9. When I (to come), I (to see) that mother (to cook) dinner. 10. My friend (to study) English before he (to enter) the institute. 11. The car (to go) when I (to look) into the street. 12. He (to take) the decision before I (to come). 13. Nick (return) from office by seven o'clock. 14. We (to get) to the stadium at four o'clock but the game already (to start). 15. She (to come) at six O'clock. 16. I (to think) that my parents already (to return). 17. He (to be sure) that we (not to recognize) him. 18. You (to find) your key which you (to lose) before? 19. Meg (to say) that she (to be) in this city. 20. The doctor (to arrive) when we already (to help) him.

### **2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present Perfect*, *Past Simple*, *Past Continuous* or *Past Perfect*.**

1. They are happy because their child (to enter) the university. 2. It (to be) great to see her last week. 3. Sorry I (not to phone) you earlier. 4. He was very sorry to hear that you (not to come) in time. 5. We hoped they (to get) home before the rain (to start). 6. I am glad he already (to return) from his business trip. 7. Whenever I (to drive) past that restaurant, there always (to be) a lot of people. 8. You ever (to be) to an open-air concert? 9. My parents were angry because I (not to pass) my exam. 10. His brother told him that he (to eat) all the fruit which he (to buy). 11. At this time two weeks ago we (to lie) on the beach. 12. Beth (to become) pale when she heard the news. 13. I (not to be) impressed with his new car when I (to see) it yesterday. 14. The Aztecs (to be) an American Indian tribe who (to live) in Mexico. 15. Yesterday when I (to look) out of my window, I (to see) that my children (to run) in the garden. 16. I (not to speak) to you since last week. 17. I was sure he always (to be) your best friend. 18. Janet never (to take) part in the concerts. 19. When she (to come) home, her son (to have) supper. 20. I (to read) all the articles before mother (to come).

## **Module 7**

### **Industrial production**

#### **Pre-text**

*“the most important agricultural crop”*

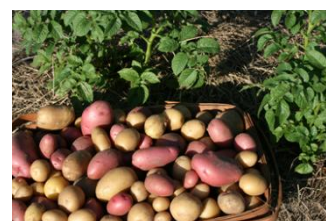
#### **Read and translate the text:**



## POTATOES CULTIVATION



Potatoes belong to the most important agricultural crops. It's very valuable for the human nutrition. The potatoes value is determined by the high tasty data and favourable chemical composition for the human health. Generally its tubers contain about 75-80% of water and up to 25% of dry substances. The protein content is up to 20%. It is easily absorbed and divided into sugar amounts. According to its amino acid content potatoes are very close to meat. Potatoes tubers contain much potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorous and iron. Potato is a valuable feed crop especially for pigs. It is also a valuable industrial crop. We use potatoes as a principal raw material to produce glucose, starch, alcohol, etc. Potato is a tillage crop. It is of a high agro technical importance. It influences positively upon the grain crops if it is sown the next year. Potatoes belong to the crops of the moderate climate. If the temperature falls to 7-8 degrees below zero or rises up to 30 degrees over zero, potatoes stops its vegetation. This crop is very demanding to moisture. It forms a big underground amount having a developed root system. If the soil humidity is 75 - 80%, a high potatoes yield is harvested. Potato is cultivated on the sandy and loamy black soils and grey forest soils. Former peat deposits are good for the potatoes cultivation. Potato is high-yield on the sandy soils with a substantial amount of the organical fertilizers. It is low-yield on the clay soil and shale. Flax, winter crops and perennial grasses positively influence on a high yield of potatoes. A main task of the soil tillage is a deep ploughing of a soil layer, the formation of the favourable water and aerial conditions, the weeds destruction, the moisture preservation and the increase of the soil nutrient substances. In order to increase the soil fertility and the yield capacity it's very important to enrich fields with organically fertilizers. After fertilizing the seedbed is plowed again. Later it's necessary to sow quick-growing cabbage crops, oil reddish, mustarded. Organically fertilizers and hydrates improve the soil structure and the yield capacity, Mineral fertilizers such as nitrogen fertilizers and calcium saltpeter also improve the yield capacity.



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

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

### 1. Learn the words:

aminoacid - амінокислота

arduous - трудомісткий

black soils - супіщані чорноземи  
calciumsaltpetre - кальційова селітра  
clay soils - глинисті ґрунти  
content - вміст  
crop - просапна культура  
grey forest soils - сірі лісові ґрунти  
high-yield- високоврожайний  
low-yield- низьковрожайний  
magnesium- магній  
tillage root system - коренева система  
loamy shale - сланець  
starch - крохмаль  
to germinate - пророщувати  
to warm - прогрівати  
underground amount - підземна  
weeds - бур'яни  
yield capacity - врожайність

## 2. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. How is the potato value determined? 2. What is the chemical composition of potatoes tubers? 3. What products are produced from potatoes? 4. What crops do potatoes positively influence on? 5. When do potatoes stop its vegetation? 6. What soils are good for the potatoes cultivation? 7. Where is potatoes low-yield? 8. What is it necessary to do after fertilizing the seedbed? 9. What is it necessary to do with the selected tubers in spring? 10. How many potatoes varieties are utilized in agriculture? 11. What groups are they divided into?

## 3. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. The protein will be easily absorbed and divided into sugar.  
2. Potatoes will influence on the grain crops. 3. Flax, winter crops and perennial grasses will be cultivated on the fields. 4. The seed material preparation will foresee the tuber preservation at the wintertime. 5. The feed varieties of potatoes will be grown for pigs.

## 4. Fill in the blanks with the necessary verbs:

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

*to enrich    to absorb    to increase    to facilitate*

## 5. Translate the following sentences.

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



### 6. Translate the following sentences.

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



### 7. Translate into Ukrainian.

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

### 8. Characterize the Dutch technology of the potatoes cultivation:

The Dutch technology ensures a high yield capacity. It's necessary to follow the range of plants. One must apply a lot of organical and mineral fertilizers. Heavy harrows are used in spring to preserve moisture. Each tuber should be about 55 mm. The distance between each tuber must be 22-24cm. The width of row middles should be 75cm. The tubers are planted at the depth of 6cm. It's necessary to form the furrow ridge. It's also important to put tubers at the equal depth. It facilitates a quick germination.

### 9. Translate into English:

1. Картопля належить до найважливіших сільськогосподарських культур.
2. Бульби містять 75—80% води і до 25% сухих речовин.
3. За своїм амінокислотним складом білок близький до м'яса.
4. З картоплі виготовляють спирт, крохмал і глюкозу.
5. Ця культура — дуже вимоглива до вологи, оскільки формує велику підземну масу при відносно малорозвинутій кореневій системі.
6. Картопля вирощується на супіщаних і суглинистих чорноземах, дернових і

сірих лісових ґрунтах. 7. Картопля добре родить на піщаних ґрунтах при внесенні значної кількості органічних добрив. 8. Основним завданням обробітку ґрунту під картоплю є глибоке розпушування орного шару. 9. Підготовка насінневого матеріалу є трудомістким процесом. 10. Наразі використовується понад 70 сортів картоплі.

### **Basic work**

**Read and translate the text:**

#### **HOP CULTIVATION**



Hops belong to the hemp group of plants. The Ukrainian varieties belong to the ordinary hops varieties. It is a perennial plant which consists of the underground and over ground parts. The hops foetus is a firm grayish-brown cone 3 mm long and 2 mm wide.

Hop is very demanding to the natural and climatic conditions. It substantially influences on its development and productivity. It is a crop of the temperate climate.

Hops is cultivated in the zones with the average annual temperature of 8 degrees over zero in spring, with the average daytime temperature 17-19 degrees over zero at the vegetation time and without any sharp change in the afternoon and at night. Hops like humidity. It needs 500-600 mm of the annual rainfalls. About 250-300 must fall on the vegetation period. Hops require relative air humidity of about 70-80 per cent. The light positively influences on the yield and especially on its quality. During the vegetation time hops requires 1600 hours of the sun radiation. Hops need about 700-750 hours of radiation during blossoming and about 850 hours of the sun radiation before harvesting.

Hops need peculiar soils. Its best soils are turf - podzol, grey forest and black soil. Hop planting is a very responsible agrotechnical process. The further vegetation, the life duration and productivity of hops plants strongly depend upon hops. The best planting term is autumn and the best planting material is a seedling.

The forest planting machine MLU-1 as an implement with a tractor is used for the mechanized planting.

The aromatic varieties with a small percentage of bitter particles are widely used in the modern selection. The bitter varieties were used earlier. The hops varieties contain a certain quantity of common pitches, Alfa-acids, beta-acids, common polyphonies and the volatile oil in the laboratory samples of the cones after the recount to the dry substance quantity.

Different hops varieties of the Ukrainian and foreign selection are cultivated in our country. They are the British varieties: Northern Brewers, Brewers Gold, Bullion, etc. Ukrainian hops varieties are Alta, Kumir, Polyssian, Zagrava, etc.

Ukraine occupies a certain position at the world and European hops market.

## 1. Learn the words:

acid - кислота

annual - річний

aromaticvariety - ароматичний сорт

bittervariety - гіркий сорт

blacksoil - чорнозем

cone - шишка

foetus - плід

hemp group - родина коноплевихhumidity –вологaparticle -

частка perennial –багаторічнийpitch - смола sample –

зразокseedling –саджанецьtemperate climate - помірний

клімат volatile oil - ефірна олія

## 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What groups of plants does hops belong to? 2. How can you characterize hops as a plant? 3. In what zones is hops widely cultivated? 4. What are the climatic conditions for the hops cultivation? 5. What soil does hops need? 6. What terms are the best for hops planting? 7. What substances does dry hops consist of? 8. What hops varieties are cultivated in our country?

## 3. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Hops can be grown in the temperate climatic conditions. 2. The average annual temperature must be very favourable for hops. 3. Bitter hops varieties could be cultivated earlier. 4. Aromatic varieties are to be cultivated now. 5. Different hops varieties of the Ukrainian and foreign selection have to be cultivated now. 6. The annual rainfalls about 250-300 mm must fall on the vegetation time.



## 4. Translate the words in the brackets into English:

1. Hops (може) be very profitable. 2. We (повинні) apply mineral and organically fertilizers. 3. Hops (може) be harvested in August. 4. Bitter hops varieties (могли) be cultivated earlier.

## 5. Translate into Ukrainian.

The majority of pesticides are very poisonous for the people. Pesticides check weedy growth. Pesticides may be applied as a powder. They are a control agent against weeds and insects. But it's very important to be rather careful applying them. The pesticides should be kept in special stocks with a concrete floor. It must be isolated from any other premises. It's necessary to have special scales, wash-basin, soap, towels and the means to render poisons.

## 6. Fill in the blanks with the necessary verbs:

1. Hops ... relative air humidity. 2. The bitter hops varieties ... earlier. 3. The light positively ... on the yield and especially on its quality. 4. Different hops varieties ... in our country.

*to cultivate to use to require to influence*

## 7. Translate into English:

1. Хміль належить до родини коноплевих. 2. Хміль - дуже вимогливий до природних і кліматичних умов. 3. Він потребує 500-600 мм річних опадів. 4. Під час вегетації хміль потребує 1600 годин сонячної радіації. 5. Найкращими ґрунтами є підзолисті, сірі лісові ґрунти і чорноземи. 6. Різні сорти хмелю української і зарубіжної селекції вирощуються в нашій країні. 7. Україна займає відповідне місце на світовому і європейському ринку хмелю.

### 1. Retell the text.

## SUGAR-BEET CULTIVATION

The sugar-beet is a two year plant. It forms a well developed tuber. The seeds absorb



much moisture at the germination time. The sugar-beet seeds must be sown into the plowed soil. The seeds sprout at the temperature of 3—4 degrees over zero. If the soil is enough humid and warms up to 18 degrees over zero, the sugar-beet shoots will germinate in 7-8 days. It's very important to reduce

the term between the sowing and the germination of shoots. Shoots absorb the nutrient substances of seeds before they sprout. First leaves appear in ten days. Leaves start growing very quickly. The sugar-beet yield depends upon the moisture quantity especially in July and August. Sugar-beets need a sufficient amount of the nutrient substances in the ground. The fertilizing system requires a sufficient fertilization in three terms: the principal fertilizer is applied in autumn. At the sowing time we apply the row fertilizers. And at the vegetation time the sugar-beets need some nutrition. That's why sugar-beets are very high-yield on the fertile soil. Sugar-beets are also cultivated on the loamy soils and grey forest soils. It is low-yield on the clay soils.



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

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

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

### 2. Learn the words.

cessation – припинення flow harvesting - потокове збирання

germination – проростання humid – вологий moisture – волога nutrition  
– живлення roll harvesting - перевалочне sugar amount - маса  
цукру sugar beet top - гичка цукрових буряків to adjust - регулювати to  
cause - викликати to dig – копати to increase – збільшуватися to sprout -  
проростати to warm - прогріватися

### 3. Answer the following questions:

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

### 4. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Shoots absorbing nutrient substances sprout very quickly. 2. Destroying weeds tractors plough the soil. 3. Increasing the norms of fertilizers we can harvest a bigger quantity of sugar-beets. 4. We harvest a high yield applying manure.

### 5. Fill in the blanks with necessary verbs:

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

*to cut to depend upon to absorb to appear to refine*

### 5. Translate into Ukrainian:

#### Sowing protection

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

### 6. Translate the following sentences:

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

### 8. Translate the text:

#### REDUCTION OF YIELD WASTE



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

organization.

### **9.Using the sentences write the composition:**

In order to organize the sugar-beet production more effectively the plant-breeders use the gene engineering. It helps to get rid off the microorganisms. That's why different herbicides and pesticides may be used. But they may be very dangerous for the environment. The most progressive way is to prepare seeds of a good quality.

### **10.Translate into English:**

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

### **Grammar Review**

#### **I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past, Future Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.***

1. I (not to know) what time (to be) now. My watch (to stop). 2. Usually he (to come) home at seven o'clock but yesterday he (to come) at nine. 3. We (not to go) to the theatre next Friday as we (to be), there a week ago. 4. At last we (to stop) working and now we can have a rest. 5. What he (to do) now? — He (to paint) the wall. 6. Yesterday she (to pay) for her ticket and (to leave). 7. Peter (to be) ready in ten minutes. He (to take) a bath at the moment. — If he (not to take) a bath soon, I (to go) for a walk alone. 8. Mary (to clean) the room and John (to make) the dinner. 9. She (to be) surprised now: someone (to put) flowers for her. 10. When we (to warn) them about the danger, they (to leave) the city. 11. My son (to watch) television — his favourite programme (to be) on now. 12. They (to be) in our country for some years I think. 13. Now I (not to be) sure that he (to do) his lessons at four o'clock. 14. Our manager signed the documents and (to go) upstairs. 15. How many times you (to see) him since he went to London?

## **Module 8**

### **Vegetable and fruit production**

#### **Pre-text**

*“Taste qualities area very important factor...”*

#### **Read and translate the text:**

### **HORTICULTURE**



Horticulture is an important branch of agriculture. The industrial fruit plantings are classified according to the fruit varieties: apple-



trees, pear-trees, plum-trees, cherry-trees, apricot-trees, peach-trees. According to the ripening terms they are classified as early-ripening, middle-ripening and late-ripening. In order to increase the yield capacity it's necessary to form the tree crown. It's very important to reduce the crown. It must be

less than the root system. Each branch is cut in such a way that the bottom branch should be shorter than the top one. Before the trees start bearing fruits, the gardeners cut all the unnecessary branches and ensure the maximum yield capacity. In order to increase the fruit productivity it's necessary to choose fruit varieties very correctly. They must be resistant to the unfavorable climate conditions. The fruit varieties must have a high yield capacity. The fruits should have a good taste and a proper technological quality. It's necessary to choose correctly the fruit varieties in the garden planting.

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

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

**1. Learn the words:** apple-tree - яблуня apricot-tree - абрикос branch - гілка  
cherry-tree - вишня crown - крона  
crumb and peel density – щільність м'якуша і шкірки currants - смородина coloring  
intensity - інтенсивність забарвлення плода  
horticulture- садівництво  
labor-intensive process - трудомісткий процес  
marshy soil - заболочений ґрунт  
peach-tree- персик  
pear-tree- груша  
planting- насадження  
plum-tree- слива  
raspberry- малина  
ripe- стиглий  
ripening- стиглість  
ripening proof - ознака стиглості

soil tillage - обробіток ґрунту  
strawberry- полуниця  
to bear fruits - плодоносити  
to root out –викорінювати

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

1. How are the industrial fruit plantings classified? 2. What is it necessary to do in order to increase the yield capacity? 3. What form must the tree crown have? 4. What do the gardeners do before the trees start bearing fruits? 5. What is it necessary to do in order to increase the fruit productivity? 6. What is the principal task of the soil tillage? 7. Why do we use herbicides? 8. What fertilizers must be applied? 9. What crops belong to the berry crops? 10. What factor may be considered as a ripening proof of fruits and berries?

**3. Translate into Ukrainian:**

1. The plant-breeders started breeding new frost resistant fruit varieties last year. 2. A lot of people are fond of planting fruit trees and berry bushes. 3. We stop strawberry harvesting in June. 4. The scientists suggest applying nitrogen fertilizers in the gardens.

**4. Fill in the blanks with the necessary verbs:**

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

*to cut to choose to root out to belong to to apply*

**5. Read and translate the following sentences.**

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

**6. Using the sentences write the composition:**

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

**7. Read and translate without a dictionary:**

In order to increase the yield capacity the scientists breed new varieties of fruit and berry crops. The new varieties are resistant to the unfavorable climatic conditions. The varieties are divided into early-ripening and late-ripening varieties. The grapes varieties are divided into dining and industrial ones.



**8. Translate into English:**

1. Садівництво – важлива галузь сільськогосподарства. 2.

Для того, щоб збільшити врожайність, необхідно формувати крону дерев. 3. Кожна гілка дерева обрізається так, щоб нижня гілка була коротшою верхньої. 4. Перед тим, як дерева починають плодоносити, садівник обрізує всі непотрібні гілки і забезпечує максимальну врожайність. 5. Головне завдання обробітку ґрунту полягає у збільшенні його родючості. 6. Перед посадкою саду потрібно знищити всі бур'яни. 7. Мінеральні добрива вносяться кожного року. 8. Полуниця, малина і смородина належать до ягідних культур. 9. Збирання врожаю є найбільш трудомістким процесом у садівництві. 10. Щільність м'якуша і шкірки яблук є дуже важливим фактором під час збирання врожаю.

### **Basic work**

## **Vegetable production**

### **1. Learn the words:**

beets - буряки  
bulb - цибулина  
cabbage - капуста  
carrot - морква  
condiments - приправи  
cucumbers - огірки dill - окріп  
early-ripening - ранньостиглий  
garlic - часник  
greenhouse - теплиця  
late-ripening - пізньостиглий  
middle-ripening - середньостиглий  
onion - цибуля  
parsley - петрушка  
pepper - перець  
range of vegetables - зміна  
salt solution - розчин солі  
seedling - саджанець  
sorrel - щавель  
to correspond - відповідати  
to dry - сушити  
to marinate - маринувати  
to water - поливати  
tomatoes - помідори

### **2. Read and translate the text:**

## **VEGETABLE PRODUCTION**

The vegetable production provides the population with necessary products. Vegetables are a reliable resource of the vitamins. Cabbage, carrot, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, onion, pepper, garlic, different condiments such as parsley, sorrel and dill belong to vegetables. It's very important to keep to the range of vegetables. A deep plowed layer must form the biological soil activity. This layer

should preserve moisture and nutrient substances. The soil must be plowed very thoroughly. The ploughing depth must be up to 30 cm. The organically and mineral fertilizers must be applied in spring before planting. The vegetable seeds should correspond to certain demands. Tomato, cu-cumber, pepper and carrot seeds must be put into the salt solution or into the ammonia saltpeter solution. They are covered with the nutrient mixture. It consists of peat and manure. The vegetable seeds are sown in the greenhouses. In the favourable weather conditions seedlings are planted out-of-doors if there are no ground frosts.

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

Tomatoes are harvested if they are enough ripe. Cucumbers are harvested if they reach a certain size and a certain dark green colour. Cabbage has several varieties.



There are early-ripening, middleripening and late-ripening varieties. After harvesting tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbage may be marinated. Among them only cabbage is resistant to the ground frosts. Carrot and beets belong to the tubers. They contain a lot of vitamins and nutrient substances.

They may be preserved all the year. They are frost resistant. Condiments are very useful for the marinating and for everyday meals. Their leaves are cut about four times a year. Onion and garlic are cultivated on all the soil types. Onion may be sown by seeds and may be planted by bulbs. Bulbs are harvested in August. It's very important to dry bulbs very thoroughly before the preservation.

### 3. Answer the following questions:

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

### 4. Translate into Ukrainian:



1. I think that the vegetable production will provide the population with the necessary products.
2. We knew that the nutrient substances consisted of peat and manure.
3. The researcher told that the vegetable seeds had been already sown in the greenhouses.
4. He said that the vegetable seeds would correspond to certain demands.

**5. Put the infinitives in the brackets into the right tense according to the rules of sequence of tenses:**

1. The tractor driver says that the ploughing depth (to be) up to 30 cm. 2. The farmer tells that the tomatoes (to be already harvested). 3. We knew that the cucumbers (to ripen) very soon. 4. He said that he (to plant) already onion and garlic.

**6. Fill in the blanks with the necessary verbs:**

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

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

**7. Translate into Ukrainian.**

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

**8. Remember the following words:** lactic acid fermentation - молочнокисле бродіння late-ripening varieties - пізньостиглі сорти middle-ripening varieties - середньостиглі сорти to pickle cabbage - квасити капусту

**9. Translate the following sentences:**

Cabbage is pickled in December. Middle-ripening and late- ripening varieties are especially good for pickling. The pickled cabbage contains about 90% of the vitamin C. The cabbage is pickled in jugs. It is minced and mixed with the minced carrot. It's necessary to add some salt and condiments. The lactic acid fermentation means that the pickling has been already over. Tomatoes and cucumbers are salted in barrels. Before salting they are selected according to their size. It's necessary to add different quantities of onion, garlic and condiments. Tomatoes and cucumbers in the barrels are watered with the salt solution.

**10. Translate into English:**



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

однорічних рослин

## Grammar Review

### 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Future Perfect*.

1. I (to do) it by that time. 2. He (to write) a letter by the time she comes. 3. We (to build) a new house by the end of the year. 4. Mother (not to cook) dinner when we come home. 5. You (to do) your homework by seven o'clock? 6. They (not to arrive) by the evening. 7. Why she (not to come) by five o'clock? 8. Who (to take) exam by this time? 9. He (to read) this book by the end of the month? 10. I (not to look) by this time through all the magazines.

### 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense *Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect*.

1. He (to write) a letter tomorrow. 2. He (to write) a letter at seven o'clock tomorrow. 3. He (to write) a letter by seven o'clock tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, he (to write) a letter. 5. Where she (to go) to buy a new dress? 6. What language he (to speak) by the next year? 7. They (to write) the test from two till three. 8. We (to have) supper by half-past seven. 9. What time he (to come) this evening? - He (to come) by seven o'clock. 10. I (to meet) you at the station at nine o'clock tomorrow. — My train already (to arrive) by that time. 11. You (to finish) everything by this evening? 12. We (to do) washing-up by the time mother comes. 13. What you (to buy) him for his birthday? 14. What dress she (to buy) by the party? 16. He (to have) his French lesson at ten o'clock.

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