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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ
СТУДЕНТОВ
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «АГРОНОМИЯ»
АГРАРНЫХ
КОЛЛЕДЖЕЙ И ТЕХНИКУМОВ

Улан-Удэ

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С 19

Садаева Ч.Д.

Английский язык. Пособие для студентов специальности
«Агрономия» аграрных техникумов и колледжей (дополненное) –
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Пособие предназначено для специального этапа обучения английскому языку студентов-агрономов.

Цель пособия – заложить у студентов основы навыков чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности.

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Предисловие

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку студентов специальности «Агрономия» колледжей и техникумов сельскохозяйственного направления и рассчитано на 50 часов.

Цель пособия - заложить основы навыков чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности. Тексты пособия заимствованы из оригинальных источников и подверглись методической обработке с учетом программных требований ФГОС.

Структура пособия. Пособие состоит из двух разделов. Первый раздел «Введение в сельское хозяйство» вводит студентов в чтение научной литературы сельскохозяйственного профиля и содержит тексты научно-популярного характера по общим вопросам сельскохозяйственной науки и практики. Он рассчитан на 20 часов.

Второй раздел посвящен обучению студентов специальности «Агрономия» и рассчитан на 30 часов.

Помимо текстов, учебный материал включает систему упражнений, направленных на обучение чтению различных видов (изучающего, ознакомительного, просмотрового, поискового).

Каждое занятие имеет «Самостоятельную работу студента» и «Аудиторную работу».

Самостоятельная работа студента начинается с повторения пройденного материала по грамматике или словообразованию. Также в СРС предусмотрены упражнения на закрепление материала по грамматике и лексике.

Далее следует текст профессиональной направленности с пояснениями к нему. Каждый текст предназначен для чтения и перевода, а также последующего его обсуждения. В пояснениях к тексту раскрывается значение тех или иных реалий, фразеологизмов, сокращений и т.п. За пояснениями к тексту следует подлежащий заучиванию лексический минимум, который содержит наиболее употребительные в сельскохозяйственных текстах общенаучные слова и термины.

«Аудиторная работа» начинается с устных тренировочных упражнений на дальнейшее закрепление грамматики, лексики и словообразования, встретившихся в тексте. Данные упражнения имеют целью проверку понимания и осмысления содержания текста и активизацию мыслительной деятельности студентов.

Для развития навыков беспереводного чтения текстов с общим обхватом содержания в раздел «Аудиторная работа» включаются также 1-2 небольших

текста по объему (500-800 знаков) с соответствующими упражнениями. Эти тексты информативны, тематически и грамматически увязаны с основным текстом и почти не содержат новой лексики. С целью развития языковой догадки в них включен небольшой процент незнакомых слов, которые легко семантизируются либо по контексту, либо по словообразовательным компонентам. В случае невозможности семантизации тех или иных слов в скобках приводятся их русские эквиваленты.

Последнее занятие каждого раздела – повторительное. Оно не содержит нового грамматического материала и служит для закрепления пройденного материала, а также для дальнейшего развития навыков чтения.

Пособие дополнено темами об истории колледжа, учебе и научно-исследовательской работе студентов.

I. ВВЕДЕНИЕ В СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО

(INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 1

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите настоящее неопределенное время в действительном и страдательном залоге.

2. Определите время и залог сказуемого. Переведите предложения (устно).

1. His sister lives in Moscow. 2. They work on the farm. 3. Does your friend study German. 4. We do not speak English at home. 5. They are not asked at every lesson. 6. Are these letters written by your mother?

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

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

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

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

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

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

Пояснения к тексту

1. depends on – зависит от
2. in order – чтобы; для того, чтобы
3. crop production – растениеводство; возделывание с.-х. культур
4. animal husbandry – животноводство
5. highly developed – высокоразвитый
6. most of – большинство

4. Выучите следующие слова.

agriculture – сельское хозяйство

animal - животное

apply – применять

breed (bred) – разводить

crop – с.-х. культура

cultivation – обработка

develop – развивать

development – развитие

farm – хозяйство, ферма

field – поле

food – пища

grow (grew, grown) – выращивать, расти

growth – рост

increase – увеличивать

plant – растение

supply – снабжать

use – использовать

yield – урожай

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Назовите русские эквиваленты следующих интернациональных слов.

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

2. Назовите номера предложений, в которых сказуемое стоит употреблено в страдательном залоге.

1. Food for people is supplied by agriculture. 2. Farm crops are grown in the fields.
3. Our farm does not breed animals. 4. Intensive technologies are applied in order to increase crop yields. 5. This method is not used in our laboratory. 6. People grow plants for many different purposes.

3. Переведите следующие группы слов, содержащие существительное в функции определения.

Food products, field crops, land use, crop growth and development, food production increase

4. Найдите и переведите в тексте предложения, в которых говорится: а) о том, что дает сельское хозяйство промышленности; б) что означает слово agriculture; в) как используются растения, выращиваемые человеком; г) каков основной путь увеличения продуктов питания в настоящее время

5. Укажите, на какие вопросы имеются ответы в тексте. Зачитайте соответствующие предложения и переведите их.

1. Из каких отраслей состоит сельское хозяйство?
2. Когда люди начали выращивать сельскохозяйственные культуры?
3. Может ли человек жить, не выращивая культуры?
4. О каких интенсивных технологиях говорится в тексте?

6. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. Why is agriculture very important?
2. What are the two branches of agriculture?
3. What does the Latin word "agre" mean?
4. Is life possible without plants?
5. Where are farm crops used?
6. How do people increase crop yields?

7. Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопросы: 1) Что такое семейная ферма? 2) Какие три типа ферм имеются в стране? 3) Что происходит с семейными фермами в настоящее время?

FARMS IN ENGLAND

There are about 53,500 farms in this country. Most of the farms are small. These small farms are family farms. All the work on the farm is done by the farmer and his family.

The types of farms are different in different regions of this country. In the East most farmers grow different farm crops. In the West climate is good for the production of farm animals. There are many farms where farmers grow some crops and breed some farm animals. These farms are known as mixed farms.

Now the work on the farms is highly mechanized. Different machines are used by the farmers.

The tendency in agricultural development of the country is the disappearance (исчезновение) of small traditional farms as they cannot compete (конкурировать) with big industrial farms.

8.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 2 САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите степени сравнения прилагательных, отглагольное существительное, герундий

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных (устно)

1. This is the largest farm in our region. 2. Our farm has higher crop yields now than last year. 3. Intensification of agricultural production is the most important problem now. 4. Animal husbandry is more important than crop production.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием –ing (устно).

1. Supplying industry with raw materials is one of the tasks of agriculture.
2. Crop yields are increased by applying intensive technologies. 3. The breeding of farm animals is one of the branches of agriculture.

4.Прочитайте и переведите текст

INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE

There are two ways of increasing the yield of farm crops. They are the cultivation of new lands and the increase in yields per hectare. In the recent past the first way was more popular. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.

Intensification is based on mechanization, electrification and chemization which are the main sources of progress in agriculture. Most of agricultural processes in crop production and animal husbandry are mechanized now. They are the preparation of the soil, planting and harvesting crops, feeding farm animals and cleaning livestock buildings. Chemization of agriculture is increased by higher production and use of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals. They increase crop yields and quality.

Some other important intensive technologies are the development of better high-yielding varieties of crops, the application of most effective cultural practices, the breeding of better farm animals, and the control of weeds, insects and diseases.

All intensification factors must be used in such a way as not to damage the land which is the basis of agriculture.

Пояснения к тексту

1. **per hectare** – с гектара; на гектар
2. **high yielding** – высокоурожайный
3. **cultural practices** – агротехнические приемы; агротехника
4. **in such a way** – таким образом
5. **as not to damage** – чтобы не повредить

Запомните:

most – самый, наиболее (перед прилагательным)

most, most of – большинство (перед существительным)

plant – растение

to plant – сажать, сеять

5. Выучите следующие слова.

application – применение

clean – чистить

control – борьба, уничтожение

disease – болезнь

feed – кормить

fertilizer – удобрение

harvest – убирать

insect - насекомое

livestock – скот

obtain – получать

plant – сажать, сеять

quality – качество

soil – почва

variety – сорт

weed – сорняк

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Определите по суффиксам, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова.

specialist, colder, coldest, adaptation, nature, natural, effective, economic, greatly, development

2. Назовите номера предложений, в которых прилагательное употреблено в сравнительной степени. Переведите предложения.

1. This is the most effective cultural practice. 2. Application of fertilizer is one of the best methods of increasing crop yields. 3. Man obtains more food by growing better crop varieties. 4. Intensification is the most popular way of increasing food products now. 5. Higher-quality crops are obtained by our farm now than in the past.

3. В следующих предложениях выделите герундий и отглагольное существительное. Переведите предложения.

1. Different farm crops are used in feeding farm animals. 2. Applying fertilizers increases crop yields. 3. More food is obtained by growing new crops varieties. 4. The breeding of better farm animals also increases food for people. 5. Cleaning livestock buildings is done with special machines.

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова.

1. **Most** of the farms in our region are animal breeding farms. 2. High-yielding crops are **most** popular among farmers. 3. There are many highly important food **plants**. 4. Our farm **plants** some of the crops in autumn.

5. Укажите, на какие вопросы есть ответы на вопросы в тексте. Зачитайте соответствующие предложения из текста. Переведите предложения.

1. Каковы два способа повышения урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур? 2. Какой путь повышения урожайности является основным сейчас? 3. Какие процессы в растениеводстве и животноводстве механизированы? 4. Какие химические вещества, помимо удобрений, производит промышленность для сельского хозяйства?

6. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. How can crop yields be increased? 2. What is intensification based on? 3. Is harvesting of most crops mechanized? 4. What is the basis of agriculture?

7. Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопросы.

1. Какие факторы способствуют высокому развитию сельского хозяйства в Дании? 2. Какая сельскохозяйственная продукция является основной для экспорта? Догадайтесь о значении выделанных слов?

AGRICULTURE IN DENMARK

Agriculture is the most important branch of economy in this country. It is highly developed. Big farms are **predominant** in Denmark.

The country has very favorable (благоприятный) climate, soils and **topography** for farming. These factors **stimulate** crop growing and animal breeding.

Most farm **operations** are highly mechanized, from preparation of the soil to harvesting crops and feeding animals. The use of fertilizers and other chemicals increase crop yields and animal products.

England is the main **importer** of Denmark farm products. Animal products make up about 80% of the total agricultural export of the country.

8. Переведите предложения без дополнительной подготовки.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 3

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастия I и II (письменно).

1. Cultural practices applied in crop production are different in different regions. 2. Farmers applying fertilizers obtain high yields of farm crops. 3. Applying fertilizers, farmers increase crop yields. 4. Raw materials used in industry are supplied by agriculture. 5. The crops grown by this farm are high-yielding. 6. The farm growing this crop is not far from Moscow.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

TWO BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture including the breeding of farm animals and their use. Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are widely

bred throughout the world. Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man. They are kept for the production of such nutritious products as meat, milk and eggs.

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

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

Пояснения к тексту

1. **under ... conditions** – при (в) ... условиях
2. **with each other** – друг с другом

Запомните:

some – несколько, некоторый

the same - тот же самый, один и тот же

3. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

Beef cattle – мясной скот

Dairy cattle – молочный скот

egg - яйцо

favorable- благоприятный

grain- зерно

grass - трава

hog - свинья

improve - улучшать

keep - содержать

manure - навоз

meat - мясо

milk - молоко

nutrient– питательное вещество

nutritious - питательный

poultry – домашняя птица

produce - производить

sheep – овца, овцы

soil fertility – почвенное плодородие

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Образуйте причастия I и II от следующих глаголов. Переведите предложения.

to produce, to improve, to supply, to use, to increase, to harvest, to feed, to breed, to grow

2. Выделите причастный оборот в каждом предложении. Переведите предложения.

1. The products supplied by farm animals are meat, milk and eggs. 2. Farmers supplying their animals with nutritious feed obtain much milk and meat. 3. Grain crops harvested with combines produce higher yields. 4. Increasing soil fertility, farmers increase yields of grain crops, vegetables and grasses.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова some и same.

1. Some farmers keep poultry houses in summer and in winter. 2. All grain crops take the same nutrients from the soil. 3. Some cultural practices are highly effective in controlling weeds. 4. These two farmers use the same methods in growing vegetables.

4. Найдите в тексте предложения с причастными оборотами и переведите их.

5. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What are the two branches of agriculture? 2. What is crop production? 3. What are the main farm crops? 4. What does animal husbandry include? 5. What products do farm animals produce? 6. What is manure used for? 7. How do farmers improve the physical condition of the soil?

6. Прочитайте первый абзац текста и скажите по-русски, что отражают приведенные в нем цифры.

7. Прочитайте весь текст и переведите без дополнительной подготовки. Определите по контексту значение слова mutton. Ответьте по-русски на вопросы, поставленные в конце текста.

MAIN SOURCES OF FOOD

There are three main sources of food for man. They are crops, livestock and fish. Of these, crops make up about 75% of the world's food production, 23% is contributed by livestock and only 2% of food comes from fish.

Many foods are obtained from farm animals. They are meat, milk and eggs. Milk is often called (называть) the nature's most important food.

Meats from farm animals are highly important as food for people. The animals most often used for this purpose are beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Meat from mature (взрослый) sheep is known as **mutton**. How do we call meat from hogs? From mature beef cattle? From young beef cattle?

ЗАНЯТИЕ 4

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите грамматический и лексический материал: многозначность слов, модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

2. Подберите предложения, подобрав по словарю нужное значение выделенных слов (письменно).

1. There are some **plants** that are used only in medicine. 2. In our country there are some **plants** producing chemical fertilizers. 3. Many people go to the **country** in summer. 4. Grain **crops** are widely grown by farmers. 5. That bird has a large **crop**.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (устно).

1. Different grasses are to be grown for feeding livestock. 2. Manure has to be applied for the crop. 3. The feed for young farm animals must be nutrients. 4. Favorable conditions may be provided for poultry on our farm. 5. Weeds can be controlled with special cultural practices.

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTS

All plants require certain conditions of the environment for their best growth and development. The most important of them are water, soil, sunlight and temperature.

Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.

Proper temperature is also essential for crop production. The optimum temperature for germination and growth varies with different kinds of crops. Grain crops such as wheat and barley, for instance, grow at a lower temperature than

cotton or corn. Many crops are more adapted to the temperate conditions than to colder or warmer environment.

Without sunlight many important processes in plants do not take place. One of them is photosynthesis by which plants produce food from inorganic materials.

Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients. The most important plant nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. There are at least 14 elements that are essential for proper plant growth. Farmers have to apply the nutrients taken by growing crops from the soil.

In order to produce highest yields crops should not only be provided with enough water, proper soil and necessary nutrients but they should be well adapted to both soil and climatic conditions.

Пояснения к тексту

1. **varies with** –зависит от
2. **for instance** – например
3. **to take place**- иметь место, происходить
4. **at least** – по крайней мере
5. **both... and** – как ...так и

5. Выучите следующие слова

adapt –приспособлять

affect- влиять

air- воздух

barley-ячмень

cold –холодный

corn- кукуруза

cotton-хлопок

environment – окружающая среда

germination – прорастание

loss- потеря

moisture -влага

proper - надлежащий

provide - обеспечивать

rainfall - осадки

require - требовать

sunlight - солнечный

warm - теплый

water - вода

wheat - пшеница

potassium – калий

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Определите, к какой части речи относятся следующие слова. Переведите их.

1. to require, requirement, requiring, required; 2. to adapt, adaptation, adapting, adapted; 3. cold, colder, coldest

2. Выделите в следующих предложениях модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Переведите предложения.

1. Farmers must feed their animals properly. 2. Cattle, sheep, poultry and hogs should be kept under proper conditions. 3. Wheat can be grown throughout the world. 4. Every farmer has to work much. 5. Wheat is to be planted on this field next season.

3. Расположите пункты плана в последовательности, соответствующей содержанию текста.

1. Основные факторы окружающей среды. 2. Влияние человека на осадки. 3. Температура и растение. 4. Значение солнечного света для роста растений. 5. Почва и питательные вещества.

4. Зачитайте из текста “Factors affecting the development of plants” и переведите предложения, в которых говорится: а) о том, что условия средней полосы благоприятны для многих культур; б) о том, что растения могут сами обеспечивать себя питательными веществами; в) о том, что должно иметься в почве для развития растений; г) что делают фермеры, когда истощается запас питательных веществ.

5. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What factors of the environment are most important for plants? 2. Can man regulate the amount of moisture in the soil? 3. How can man regulate soil moisture? 4. What crops require higher temperature for growth than corn? 5. Why is sunlight important for plants? 6. What are the most important nutrients for plants? 7. How many elements are essential for plant development?

6. Прочитайте текст без дополнительной подготовки и ответьте по-русски на вопросы: 1) Чем отличаются потребности современного человека от потребностей первобытных людей? 2) Почему растения так важны для человека?

PLANTS AND MAN

Plants are highly important for everyday life of people. Primitive man required little in addition to food and shelter. The man of today wants to have better and higher-yielding crops which can produce more food of good quality. He also wants to have raw materials which can be made into many useful (полезный) things and products. Many animals grown by man feed on plants and produce food and raw materials used by man.

Some plants are used by man directly (прямо) for food such as grain crops and vegetables. Some are grown for industry, and cotton is a typical industrial crop. Some are used in medicine.

So, plants may be classified into three main groups: food plants, industrial plants and medicinal plants.

7.Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, какие культуры выращиваются в Японии. Догадитесь о значении выделенных слов по сходству с соответствующими словами в русском языке.

CROP GROWING IN JAPAN

Most of Japan's land cannot be used for growing crops because it is mountainous (гористый). The land that can be used for crop cultivation is used intensively in order to provide people with food.

The best farm land is around Yokohama and Tokyo. The climate and soil here are good for growing crops.

Rice is the most important food for the Japanese people. They grow much rice. It is grown in standing water in fields. When rice is mature (зрелый) the water is **drained** and the plants are harvested with special machines.

Another very important crop in this country is sweet potato (батат, сладкий картофель). It is widely grown on the higher lands.

There are also fields of other crops such as wheat, barley and corn.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 5 (ПОВТОРЕНИЕ)

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите грамматический и лексический материал к занятиям 1-4.

2.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Agriculture and environment are closely connected with each other. Crop yields and animal productivity depend on soil and climatic conditions of the region in which they are grown. When environmental conditions are favorable, crops grow and develop well and produce high yields.

At present agriculture is not so dependent on the environment as in the past. Man can improve the conditions under which crops are grown. The conditions can be improved by using irrigation and drainage, by applying fertilizers and different chemicals such as herbicides and insecticides and by some other practices.

The environmental factors do not only affect agriculture, but they are also affected by the agricultural activity. Mineral fertilizers and chemicals used by farmers accumulate in the soil and in plants and may become harmful for people.

Thus, the farmers have to solve two problems. On the one hand they are to improve and intensify agricultural production and on the other hand they are to minimize the effect of agriculture and environment.

Пояснения к тексту

1. **on the one hand** – с одной стороны
2. **on the other hand** - с другой стороны

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Назовите русские эквиваленты следующих прилагательных, обращая внимание на префиксы с отрицательным значением.

Impossible, improper, unpopular, unfavorable, irregular, unimportant, independent

2. Определите функцию глагольной формы с окончанием -ing. Переведите предложения.

1. Cattle breeding is the most important branch of animal husbandry. 2. Harvesting grain crops with combines is widely practiced throughout the world. 3. Harvesting grain crops with combines, farmers obtain better yields and product fertility. 4. Most farms growing grain crops use combines for harvesting these crops.

3. Определите функцию глагольной формы с окончанием -ed. Переведите предложения.

1. Grain crops produced in our region are wheat and barley. 2. Fertilizers are used to increase soil fertility. 3. Proper moisture in the soil should be provided for all farm crops. 4. Most farms growing grain crops use combines for harvesting these crops.

4. Выберите подходящее причастие. Переведите предложения.

1. In our region there are some collective farms (grown, growing) wheat. 2. Grain crops are the crops (harvested, harvesting) with combines. 3. The environmental conditions (requiring, required) by crops should be favorable. 4. Dairy cattle (providing, provided) with nutritious feed and water produce much milk.

5. Подберите словарные определения к следующим словам.

Fertilizer, manure, weeds, nutrients, wheat

1. Plants growing where they are not wanted. 2. Materials absorbed by plants and used by them for growth and development. 3. Inorganic material applied to the soil to provide plant nutrients. 4. Crop producing food grain. 5. Material produced by farm animals and used by farmers to improve soil fertility.

6. Найдите и переведите в тексте те места, где говорится: а) о возможностях человека влиять на окружающие условия; б) о влиянии сельского хозяйства на окружающую среду; в) о двух проблемах, стоящих перед земледельцами.

7. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. Does environment affect agriculture? 2. When do crops grow well? 3. How can man improve the environment for good plant growth? 4. Is the environment affected by agriculture? 5. How does agriculture affect the environment? 6. What are the two problems that farmers have to solve?

8. Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, как сельскохозяйственная деятельность влияет на окружающую среду. Догадитесь о значении выделенных слов. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

AGRICULTURE AND THE QUALITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT

There are four main ways in which agriculture affects our environment. The first way is soil **erosion**. It is a **natural process** but it can be greatly increased when improper methods of farming are used. The second way is wastes (отходы) of intensive keeping of livestock and poultry. These wastes pollute (загрязняют) **waterways**. The third way is improper use of fertilizers. And the last way of agricultural pollution of the environment is the use of different chemicals such as insecticides, herbicides and others. These chemicals affect both the soil and air.

II. АГРОНОМИЯ (AGRONOMY)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 6

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите грамматический материал: инфинитив в функции подлежащего и обстоятельства цели.

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив в функции подлежащего и обстоятельства цели (устно).

Fertilizers are applied to improve soil fertility. 2. To produce high yields crop plants require plant nutrients and water. 3. Crops also require micronutrients in order to grow well. 4. To feed the animals properly is necessary. 5. To feed the animals properly farmers should grow grasses and grain crops.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

PLANTS, ITS PARTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Plants are highly important sources of food for man and farm animals. They are also supply people with clothing, shelter and many other things as well.

To obtain high yields of farm crops it is necessary to study the principal parts of the plant and their functions.

The principal parts of a plant are the root system and the above ground portion consisting of stems, leaves, flowers and seeds

The root performs two main functions. It absorbs plant nutrients as well as water from the soil and anchors the plant. There are two types of roots: fibrous roots and tap roots. All grain crops have fibrous roots. All grain crops have fibrous roots, while tap roots are typical of legumes and root crops. Alfalfa and sugar beets are examples of crops having tap roots.

As to stems and leaves they are usually above the ground. To support leaves and to conduct water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves are the main functions of the stem. The food used by green plants is produced in the leaves through the process are known photosynthesis.

A flower is the part of the plant where seeds are produced. Thus, to produced seeds the plant must have flowers.

All parts of a plant must be developed well in order to function properly. If conditions for plant growth are not favorable the plant will be weak to develop its parts well.

Пояснение к тексту

1.above ground portion - надземная часть

Запомните:

as- так как

as well- тоже, также

as well as-также как; а также

as to – что касается

1.Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

absorb –поглощать

root-корень

alfalfa- люцерна

root crop -корнеплод

fibrous – мочковатый (о корне)

seed- семя

flower- цветок

source - источник

ground- земля, грунт

stem -стебель

leaf (pl. leaves)- лист

sugar beets – сахарная свекла

legume -бобовое растение

tap –стержневой (о корне)

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Укажите номера предложений, в которых инфинитив является обстоятельством цели. Переведите предложения.

1.Plants absorb nutrients from the soil to grow and develop well. 2. To obtain nutrients and water from the soil is the main function of plant roots. 3. To obtain higher yields farmers apply fertilizers. 4. Legumes can be grown to improve soil fertility. 5. To supply animals with minerals is very important.

2.Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение слова as и сочетаний с ним.

1. Root crops as well as legumes have tap roots. 2. As the young plant grows it requires more water. 3. As to alfalfa it is a legume crop and is widely grown as feed for livestock. 4. Corn is grown on our farm as well.

3. Найдите и переведите предложения в тексте, в которых говорится: а) почему важно знать части растений и их функции; б) каковы функции корня; в) какие культуры имеют стержневой корень; г) почему стебель является важной частью растения; д) какие растения могут давать семен

4. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What do roots absorb from the soil? 2. Which crops have fibrous roots? 3. Have legumes fibrous roots? 4. What are the functions of the stem? 5. Where are seeds produced? 6. Why must all parts of a plant be developed well?

5. Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопрос: какие условия необходимы для прорастания семян?

FROM SEED TO PLANT

Seed starts to germinate only under certain conditions. The optimum temperature at which seeds germinate best varies with different kinds of seed. The optimum temperature for the germination of wheat, for instance, is about 27 C. Cotton and corn germinate best as about 35 C.

Seeds of all crops need enough air for germination as oxygen (кислород) is necessary for certain chemical reactions which take place in the plant food in the seed.

These reactions take place only when water is present. So, moisture is also necessary for the germination of seeds.

Thus, a seed does not germinate: 1) if the temperature is not proper 2) if there is not enough moisture and air in the soil.

6. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

7. Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски: а) чем отличаются растения от животных; б) что, необходимо для фотосинтеза; в) что означает слово photosynthesis.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

The most important difference (различие) between plants and animals is that plants can produce food in the leaves. The process by which plants produce their food is known as photosynthesis.

The conditions necessary for photosynthesis are light, CO₂ (carbon dioxide), water, some essential nutrients and proper temperature. Water and nutrients required for photosynthesis come from the soil through the roots. So, leaves function well if the plant has a highly-developed root system.

The word “photosynthesis” consists of two parts. “Photo” which is light and “synthesis” which is building. So, photosynthesis is building with light.

8. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки

ЗАНЯТИЕ 7

1. Повторите грамматический материал: инфинитив как часть сказуемого с глаголом to be.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глагола to be перед инфинитивом.

1. Our plan is to grow legumes in this field next year. 2. The best practice is to use only improved varieties of crop production. 3. Many agricultural processes are to be mechanized in the nearest future. 4. The farm “Zarya” is to harvest sugar beet today.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

CLASSIFICATION OF FIELD CROPS

Crops are variously grouped and classified. They may be classified as cultivated crops such as potatoes and corn or as non-cultivated crops such as wheat or barley. Crops may also be grouped according to the duration of their growth. Annual crops complete their life cycle in one growing season. Biennials require two seasons to produce seeds. Perennials grow for more than two seasons, producing seed each year.

According to their use field crops may be classified into many groups. The most important of them are:

1. *Cereal or Grain Crops*. A cereal is a grass grown for its edible grain. Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats and rice are to be mentioned as the most important grain crops.

2. *Legumes for Seed*. The principal legumes grown for seed are field peas, field beans and soybeans. Sometimes the aim of growing them is to improve the soil fertility because they are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen through the bacteria living on their roots.

3. *Forage Crops*. These are the crops used as feed for farm animals in the form of pasture, hay or silage. Most of them are perennials.

4. *Root Crops*. Unlike cereal root crops are grown because of the food value of their roots. There are many root crops grown by man. They are sugar beets, carrots, radishes and others.

5. *Tuber Crops*. The most important tuber crop cultivated throughout the world is potatoes. Like root crops they are biennials but people grow them as annuals.

Пояснения к тексту

1. **cultivated crops** – пропашные культуры

2. **according to** – согласно

3. **like** – подобно

4. **unlike** – в отличие от

5. **because** – потому что

6. **because of** – из-за, благодаря

4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

annual – однолетнее растение

growing season – вегетационный период

biennial – двухлетнее растение

hay - сено

cereal crop – хлебная (зерновая) культура

oats - овёс

pasture - пастбище

cultivate – возделывать

perennial – многолетняя культура

feed – корм

potatoes - картофель

forage crop – фуражная (кормовая культура)

rice – рис

rye - рожь

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Укажите номера предложений, в которых глагол to be перед инфинитивом имеет значение «должен».

1. Our task is to classify crops according to their use. 2. We are to grow carrots for two years to obtain seed. 3. His aim is to use the pasture grass for making hay. 4. The yield of rice is to be high this year. 5. Soil fertility is to be improved by growing legumes.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова.

1. Oats **like** wheat has a fibrous root system. 2. **Unlike** animals plants can produce food by the process of photosynthesis. 3. Corn does not produce seed **because** the growing season is very short here. 4. Plants do not develop well **because of** cold.

3. Дополните предложения, исходя из содержания текста, и прочитайте их вслух.

1. Some crops are grown during one season. They are 2. Crops providing grain are known as 3. Soil fertility is increased by growing 4. Winter feeds for cattle are hay and 5. In summer cattle should be kept on 6. Forage crops grow for many seasons; they are

4. Исходя из содержания текста, ответьте по-русски на вопрос: о каких видах классификации полевых культур говорится в тексте?

5. Зачитайте и переведите предложения текста, в которых говорится: а) об основных зерновых культурах; б) об особенностях бобовых; в) чем отличаются корнеплоды от зерновых.

6. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. Is wheat a cultivated crop? 2. What is a biennial crop? 3. For how many years does alfalfa grow? 4. Do perennial crops produce seed each season? 5. Why do legumes increase soil fertility? 6. What root crops do you know? 7. Is potato a biennial crop?

7. Просмотрите текст и расположите пункты плана в логической последовательности.

1. Многолетние культуры.

2. Однолетние культуры.

3. Двухлетние культуры.

LIFE CYCLE

Many important crop plants complete their life cycle in one growing season. Such plants are known as annuals. Some annuals are spring annuals planted in spring and harvested in autumn. There are also winter annuals planted in autumn and harvested next summer. Winter wheat is an example of winter annuals and corn is a typical spring annual.

Some plants start their growth in one season but produce seed and die (умирать) at the end of the second season. They are biennials. Sugar beet is a good example of a biennial plant.

Many plants grow for more than two seasons. Most of our hay and pasture crops are perennials.

8.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

9.Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, каковы пути повышения азота в почве. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

NITROGEN FOR CEREALS

Soils usually contain (содержать) some of the elements needed by grain crops. But farmers cannot obtain good yields if they do not apply organic or mineral fertilizers into the soil used for cereals.

Wheat, barley and oats take much nitrogen from the soil. So, the farmer has to increase this element when he grows these crops. He can apply nitrogen fertilizers or he can increase nitrogen by growing legumes which can fix nitrogen out of the air by the bacteria living on their roots.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 8

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите грамматический материал: «именительный падеж с инфинитивом»

2.Переведите предложения, содержащие сложное подлежащее («именительный падеж с инфинитивом») письменно.

1.Wheat is known to belong to cereals. 2. This new corn variety is said to be cultivated on many collective farms of our region. 3. Cattle are known to be kept for the production of milk and meat. 4. Our farm is expected to produce high yield of rye this year.

3.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

CEREAL OR GRAIN CROPS

Cereals are those members of the grass family which produce edible seed. Wheat, barley, rye, oats and rice are known to be most common and most valuable cereals. The cereals grown in the temperate zone are known as small grains. They are wheat, barley, oats and rye. They may be spring or winter annuals. Corn and rice are warm season crops. They are to be seeded in spring or early summer and mature in the fall.

Of the cereals raised wheat, rice and corn are the world's three most important grain crops. Although rice is the main food of more people, wheat is the first in importance as to the area sown and the total annual production.

There are some reasons why cereals are considered to be the man's leading food source. They produce food in a relatively short period of time, for the annuals. In addition, they are adapted well to different soil and climatic conditions. Cultural practices required in growing grain crops are quite similar. Grain is easily drilled, harvested, cleaned and stored. All these operations are known to be highly mechanized.

For cereals to grow well they are to be grown on moderately fine and mellow seedbed supplied with enough moisture.

Though cereals do not supply much protein and vitamins, they are believed to remain a major source of food for people.

Пояснения к тексту

1. **small grains** – хлебные зерновые культуры
2. **in the fall (am.)** - осенью
3. **of** - из
4. **in addition** – кроме того

Запомните

for – для; в течение; так как (обычно после запятой); чтобы

4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

area – площадь
raise-выращивать
common – обычный, распространенный
to seed - сеять
seed bed - пашня
drill – сеять рядовой сеялкой
spring crop – яровая культура
fine soil – мелкокомковатая почва
store - хранить

valuable -ценный
mature- созреть
winter crop – озимая культура
mellow soil – рыхлая (спелая) почва

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Выделите слова, в которых –er является: а) суффиксом существительного со значением деятеля (человек или машина); б) суффиксом сравнительной степени прилагательного; в) частью основы слова.

Grower, winter, warmer, planter, finer, other, roller, producer, water, colder, flower, proper, fertilizer

2. Выделите сложное подлежащее в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения.

1. Crops are known to be classified in different ways. 2. Fine soils are known to store much moisture. 3. Whiner wheat is considered to be most common crop in our region. 4. Barley is believed to be grown on a larger area next season. 5. For Manure applied is expected to increase soil fertility. 6. Plants are known to absorb food from the soil by their roots.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение слова for.

1. Fine and mellow soil is very important for corn, for it provides favorable conditions for plant growth. 2. For potatoes to produce a high yield the soil should be supplied with all the necessary nutrients and water. 3. Cereals should not be grown for many years on the same field.

4. Найдите в тексте предложения со сложным подлежащим и переведите их.

5. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых говорится: а) по каким показателям пшеница превосходит рис; б) почему зерновые являются ведущим источником пищи для человека; в) какая пашня нужна для зерновых.

6. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

What are cereals grown for? 2. Is corn a spring crop? 3. What are the three most important grain crops? 4. What cultural practices are highly mechanized in growing cereals? 5. What seedbed do cereals require?

7. Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, о каком гибриде идет речь и каковы его качества. Догадайтесь о значении выделенных слов.

NEW HYBRID

It is a hybrid obtained from crossing (скрещивание) wheat and rye. It is the first man-made cereal named triticale. Its name comes from the combination of the scientific (научный) names for wheat, Triticum, and rye, Secale.

The crop is classed as a feed grain. As such it is a equivalent to other cereals. But the grain quality is not very good for making bread (хлеб).

The protein content (содержание) of the hybrid is higher than in other cereals. This makes the crop very good as feed for livestock.

Now the plant breeders (селекционеры) work at developing triticales with shorter stems, better grain quality and increased yield.

8.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

9.Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, что означают цифры, приведенные в нем.

CORN IN THE USA

Corn production in the USA makes up (составляет) more than half (половина) of the total world production. The United States export most of the corn produced. The main importers are Western Europe and Japan. They use corn mainly for livestock feed.

Corn production is concentrated in the region named Corn Belt, where 80% of corn is grown. The increases in yields are obtained by the development (выведение) of new high-yielding hybrids, by improved cultural practices and by application of proper amount of fertilizers.

Most corn, about 85%, is used as livestock feed and only about 10% is used as food for people. Corn is also used as industrial crop.

10.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 9

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите грамматический материал: «объектный падеж с инфинитивом»

2.Переведите предложения, содержащие сложное дополнение («объектный падеж с инфинитивом») устно.

1. Our agronomist says the farm “ Znamya”to produce high quality potatoes. 2. I suppose mellow soil to be best for corn. 3. We all know mature grain to store well. 4. People consider cereals to be leading farm crops. 5. We know cattle to be classified into dairy cattle and beef cattle.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Before planting a grower has to perform some tillage operations that insure proper environment for germination. The first tillage operation is plowing. It may be done either in fall or in spring, depending on the crop and the region. Harrowing and rolling are the operations that are known to insure a level and firm seedbed.

Nowadays the traditional tillage practices are increasingly replaced by minimum tillage. Under minimum tillage the number operations is reduced. Farm machines can prepare the soil, apply fertilizers, and plant the seed in one operation. Main advantages of this method are lower soil compaction and lower labour and energy costs.

Planting the seed is usually done when the soil and the air are warm enough. For cereals to germinate well two factors must be controlled during planting: depth and rate. Everybody knows the depth of planting seed to depend largely on the type of the soil and the size of the seed. The coarse seeds of corn and peas are to be planted much deeper than fine seeds of clover or alfalfa. The establishment of high-quality stand is also favored by a proper seeding rate. Too thick or too thin sowing lowers grain productions.

Harvesting is the last cultural practice. Mechanical harvesting helps farmers obtain highest yields of good quality.

Пояснения к тексту

1. **either ... or** – или ... или
2. **depending on** – в зависимости
3. **largely** – в основном
4. **thick sowing** – загущенный посев ;
5. **thin sowing** – редкий посев

Запомните:

too – тоже, также (в конце предложения); слишком (перед прилагательным или наречием)
much – много (перед существительным); намного, значительно (перед прилагательным или наречием в сравнительной степени)

4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания

- coarse seed** – крупное семя
depth - глубина
firm seedbed – уплотненная пашня
fine – мелкое семя
grower – фермер. земледелец
level seedbed – ровная пашня
perform - выполнять
plow - пахать
rate - норма

reduce – уменьшить. сокращать
roll – прикатывать (почву)
size - размер
stand – всходы. травостой
tillage – обработка земли

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Назовите русские эквиваленты следующих интернациональных слов, обращая внимание на суффиксы и префиксы

Situation, unbalanced, effectively, aeration, progressive, automatically, irrigation, importer, limited, unlimited, economist

2. Выделите сложное дополнение в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения.

1. All the students know different crops to require different kinds of seedbed. 2. The economist says our farm to reduce labor costs every year. 3. We know the depth of planting to depend on the crop that is to be grown. 4. The farmer expects the soil to be plowed next week.

3. Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения, заполняя пропуски.

1. Coarse seeds are planted deeper than 2. For the seedbed to be firm it should be 3. The depth of the sowing depends on the seed 4. The new tillage practice is known as 5. To obtain a good stand the grower should use a proper seeding

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значения слов too и much.

1. Seeds do not germinate well if there is too much water in the soil. 2. This method is effective too. 3. Rye requires much colder conditions for its growth than cotton.

5. Найдите в тексте и переведите предложения, в которых говорится: а) о времени проведения вспашки; б) о том, как получают уплотненную пашню; в) о преимуществах минимальной обработки почвы; г) от чего зависит глубина посева; д) какие культуры заделывают глубже; е) что влияет на получение высококачественного травостоя.

6. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What is the first tillage operation? 2. What other tillage operations are necessary before planting? What is minimum tillage? 3. What are the advantages of minimum tillage? 4. What factors are important during planting? 5. What is the last cultural practice?

7.Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос по-русски: почему слишком ранняя или слишком поздняя уборка снижает урожай?

LOSSES IN HARVESTING GRAIN CROPS

Losses in yield may be due to (вследствие) harvesting too early or too late.

When harvesting is done too early the yield and quality are reduced. Grain develops and increases in size until it becomes mature. The yield of immature grain is low and of poor quality. Such grain does not store well.

When harvesting is done too late the yield is low too. The plants lodge (полегают). They are more difficult to harvest and not all the grain can be obtained.

8.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки и скажите по-русски, о каких агротехнических приемах говорится в них. Догадайтесь о значении выделенных слов.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PRACTICES

In many areas the supply of water in the soil is too low. In this case irrigation is necessary. The amount of water required for irrigation depends on some factors. They are the type of soil, the water deficit in the soil, the type of the crop grown and its period of growth.

When there is too much water in the soil, such soil should be drained. Drainage insures a good balance of water and air in the soil. Air is necessary for soil bacteria which decompose (разлагать) organic materials into humus providing food for plants.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 10

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите грамматический и лексический материал к занятиям 6-9.

2.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

WHEAT

Wheat is widely cultivated throughout in the world. It is one of the valuable crop plants.

The countries leading in wheat production are the Russian Federation, the United States, China, Canada, India, France and Italy.

Wheat is known to be adapted to different soil and climatic conditions. Only rye, barley, potatoes and some other crops are grown under colder conditions than wheat.

The wheat plant is an annual. There are spring wheat varieties sown early in spring and harvested in the late summer. There are also winter wheat varieties sown in the fall and maturing early the following summer.

Wheat grows best when it is sown in a well prepared, fine and mellow seedbed. Sufficient moisture should be present for wheat seed to germinate quickly and for young plants to grow well.

Most of the wheat grown is sown with drill. The rate and depth of sowing are more accurate and uniform with this method of sowing and less seed is required.

To obtain more and higher-quality grain and to reduce labour costs farmers harvest wheat with combines. Wheat is considered to be ready for combine harvesting when moisture content of the grain is 14% or less.

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Определите функцию инфинитива в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения.

1. To germinate well seeds require proper temperature, enough moisture and air. 2. Legume crops are known to improve soil fertility. 3. We know winter cereals to be fertilized in spring. 4. The aim of our farm now is to apply manure for growing sugar beets. 5. Like root crops potatoes are known to be biennials. 6. To cultivate corn during the growing season is necessary. 7. Phosphorus is to be applied in order to increase the effectiveness of manure.

2. Составьте предложения, соединяя подходящие по смыслу части.

1. As a plant grows
2. The stem as well as leaves of this plant
3. Too deep is believed to damage
4. Much higher yields are obtained
5. Unlike cereals
6. Intensification of agriculture is
 - a. root crops have tap roots.
 - b. obtaining higher yields from the same area.
 - c. it requires more water.
 - d. are used as feed for livestock.
 - e. when fertilizers are applied.
 - f. roots.

3. Расположите вопросы так, чтобы они могли служить планом к тексту.

1. Is wheat an annual crop? 2. What is the best period for harvesting wheat? 3. In what countries is most wheat grown? 4. Why is drilling widely practiced? 5. What seedbed does wheat require? 6. What crops are grown under colder conditions than wheat?

4. Перескажите текст, используя вопросы упр. 3 в качестве плана.

5. Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, какие условия необходимы для получения высоких урожаев картофеля. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

POTATOES

Potato is a highly important food crop. In addition it is used as livestock feed and as an industrial crop. Now it is grown in most countries of the world.

Good yields are obtained where growing season temperature is between 16 to 21° C and where the rainfall is 12 to 18 inches (дюйм=2,5см) per year. So, commercial production is largely limited to the areas where the climate is cool and moist. Potatoes are known to produce better yields when they are grown after alfalfa and are planted in the same field only once (один раз) in six or seven years.

6. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы по-русски: 1) о каких двух видах свеклы говорится в тексте; 2) какие условия необходимы для высокого содержания сахара в корнях? Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

BEETS

Beet crop is one of the most widely root crops. There are two main kinds of beets, sugar beets and table beets. Both of them are best adapted to growing in the temperate climate.

Table beets are used by people for food when roots are young. At this time they are rich in protein and minerals.

Sugar beet is an industrial crop. It is high in sugar, up to 20 per cent. There are some factors which favour the accumulation of sugar in the roots. They are soil fertility, enough moisture, and low temperature.

Most of the sugar beets are grown in Europe including Russia.

7. Прочитайте текст и перечислите по-русски все возможности использования люцерны. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки

ALFALFA

Alfalfa is a perennial plant. It may grow for many years producing nutritious forage for farm animals and increasing in the soil.

Alfalfa is used in many different ways. About 80% of the crop is made into hay. Alfalfa hay is high in protein and is a good winter feed for different classes of cattle. Alfalfa is also used for pasture but it should not be used for this purpose alone (одна) as it may cause (вызвать) disease in cattle. To obtain good pasture alfalfa is to be grown with grasses. In addition alfalfa is a good crop for making silage.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 11 (ПОВТОРЕНИЕ)

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите видовременные формы глагола.

2.Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на время и залог сказуемого (устно)

1. Agricultural economics deals with the economic problems in agriculture. 2. Higher incomes will be obtained due to cost accounting. 3. Most processes in crop production have been mechanized. 4. Most farmers have improved the quality of farm produce. 5. When the production cost is low, the profit of the farm increases.

3.Прочитайте и переведите текст

ECONOMICS OF CROP PRODUCTION

Crop growing depends directly on the land which is known to be the main means of agricultural production. Yields vary not only with soil fertility but also with climatic conditions such as temperature, light and rainfall. That is why for farmers to obtain high yields they have to maintain and raise the fertility of the soil and to take into consideration the adaptability of the crops to be grown to their climatic conditions.

Since seed germination and crop growth are greatly affected by weather conditions it is highly important to begin planting, cultivating and harvesting at a proper time. This requires thorough planning of time and manpower in order to obtain good profit from the farm business.

The production cost in raising crops includes many components, the costs of the seed and fertilizers making up the largest share. It also includes the costs of the depreciation of the fixed production assets, the costs of current repairs, the remuneration to farm laborers and management costs.

Each crop-growing farm will be profitable if the farming system used provides the utilization of the land to its maximum capacity, the completion of all farm work

in optimal time, the use of proper cultural practices, the crops best adapted to local conditions and all-round mechanization of all farm operations. Proper application of all these economic factors requires big capital investments.

Пояснения к тексту

1. take into consideration - принимать во внимание

2. make up – составлять

1. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания

all-round mechanization – комплексная механизация

capacity – способность, отдача

capital investment – капиталовложение

costs – затраты, издержки

depreciation – амортизация, износ

farming – ведение хозяйства, земледелие

fixed production assets – основные производственные фонды

manpower – рабочая сила

repairs – ремонт

share – доля

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Назовите русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

a) Most, some, the same, as, as well, as well as, as to, like, unlike, because, because of, for, too, much, many, little, few, a little, a few, one, that

b) Land, soil, fine soil, mellow soil, seedbed, water, nutrients, sunlight, rainfall, moisture, wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, cotton, rice, grass, legume, root crop, grain crop, spring crop, winter crop, annual crop, biennial crop, perennial crop, variety, growing season, seed, depth of seeding, rate of seeding, cultural practice, to till the soil, tillage, to plow, to harrow, to roll, to plant, to seed, to sow, to grow, to mature, to harvest, yield

2. Определите время и залог сказуемого в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения.

1. Climatic conditions affect crop yields. 2. Only crops that are adapted the soil and climatic conditions produce high yields. 3. Planting usually begins when the soil is warm enough. 4. The costs of the depreciation of the fixed production assets are included in the production cost of farm produce. 5. All-round mechanization has been applied in most in crop production processes. 6. Cost accounting is being widely used on our farms. 7. The remuneration to farm laborers has increased. 8. All the marketable produce will be realized this autumn.

3. Расположите пункты плана в последовательности, соответствующей содержанию текста.

1. Составные части себестоимости в растениеводстве
2. Эффективная система земледелия.
3. Влияние почвенно-климатических условий.
4. Своевременность проведения агротехнических мероприятий.

4. Переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) о значении земли в сельскохозяйственном производстве; б) о необходимости сохранения плодородия почвы; в) о влиянии погодных условий; г) о необходимости тщательного планирования времени рабочей силы; д) о том, что должна обеспечивать система земледелия.

5. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What do yields vary with? 2. Why do farmers raise soil fertility? 3. Why is it important to begin planting at a proper time? 4. What are the main components of the production cost in raising crops? 5. Should the farming system provide the utilization of the land to its maximum capacity?

6. Прочитайте текст и назовите по-русски факторы, которые влияют на эффективность производства. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

It is important to pay much attention to the efficiency of agricultural production, to the role of economic methods in the farm management. In increasing the production efficiency the labor productivity is of great importance. Higher labor productivity is very important because it results in higher output.

The increase in labor productivity is based on the improvement of technical equipment of agriculture, its intensification, and better labor are organized well, there are no losses (потери) in working time and yields per hectare are high.

7. Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, что такое средства и объекты труда. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

MEANS PRODUCTION

In agriculture as in any other sphere of material production people work with the help of means of production in order to produce the products they need.

In the production process means of production are classed into means of labor and objects of labor.

Means of labor are the material elements of production such as farm machines, implements and various equipment. Machinery is the most active part of the fixed production assets.

Objects of labor are the material elements of production on which the labor of the workers is directed (направлять) such as seeds, fertilizers, feeds for animals, etc.

8.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки и озаглавьте его по-английски.

The leading branch of agriculture in Buryatia is stock-breeding. The output of livestock industry makes up 70% of total agricultural output. The main products of the republican livestock are: cattle and poultry, milk, meat, wool and eggs. Buryatia has one of the country's largest meat preserving factories. The farmers and state enterprises grow wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and industrial crops.

9.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

OUR COLLEGE

The Buryat agricultural college named after M. N. Yerbanov is one of the first and oldest technical schools in the Republic of Buryatia. It was founded by Mikhei Nikolayevich Yerbanov in October 1928. Yerbanov was a talented statesman of the Buryat –Mongolian Republic from 1923 till 1937. By his initiative were organized the courses of land using planning. In 1962 the technical school was named after M.N.Yerbanov. Later there were opened new departments: veterinary (in 1934), agronomy (in 1940), department of mechanization (in 1947), economics and accounting (in 1970), department of mechanization and electrification (in 1968), farm department (in1990), law department (1991), geodesy (in 2011), operational activities in logistics (in 2012), cynology (in 2012).

For the years of its existence the college has become multidisciplinary and one of the largest agricultural schools of vocational education in the Eastern Siberia and the Far East. On March 10, 1979, a museum was opened at the technical school, which was awarded the title of People's museum in 1993. Our college has a veterinary clinic, an educational farm, two hostels, a modern sports ground, a canteen, a good library, well-equipped classrooms and laboratories. The college is connected to Internet. Every year hundreds of students graduate from our college and work in various branches of national economy.

3.Выучите следующие слова

to found – основывать
to name after – называть в честь (кого-либо)
statesman – государственный деятель
courses of land using planning – землеустроительные курсы
department - отделение
hostel - общежитие
canteen – столовая (студенческая)
term - семестр
to take an exam – сдавать экзамен
to take a credit test – сдавать зачет
to graduate from ... - оканчивать (учебное заведение)

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

1. When was the Buryat agricultural college founded?
2. Why was the college named after M.N.Yerbanov?
3. How many departments has the college? What are they?
4. How were the first courses named?
5. When was the college's museum opened?
6. What subjects do the students study?

2. Закончите предложения

1. The Buryat agricultural college named after M. N. Yerbanov is one of the ...
2. It was founded in ...
3. On the initiative of Yerbanov were organized the courses ...
4. The academic year is divided ...
5. At the end of each term students take current ...
6. The college is connected ...
7. Every year hundreds of students graduate from ...

3. Переведите предложения на английский.

1. Бурятский аграрный колледж имени М.Н.Ербанова является одним из старейших учебных заведений Республики Бурятия.
 2. Он был основан в октябре 1928 года.
 3. По инициативе Михея Николаевича Ербанова были организованы землеустроительные курсы.
 4. В 1962 году техникуму присвоено имя М. Н. Ербанова.
 5. За годы существования колледж стал многопрофильным и одним из крупнейших аграрных техникумов в Сибири и на Дальнем Востоке.
 6. В 1993 году музею колледжа присвоено звание «Народный».
- 4. Составьте план и подготовьте пересказ по каждому пункту плана.**

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

STUDENT RESEARCH WORK

Student research work is one of the most important means to improve the quality of specialists' training and to cultivate students' creative abilities. The student's educational and research work begins in our college from the first year. The first-year students have opportunity to carry out research work and defend their individual scientific project at the end of the academic year. Every teacher of a general education discipline is a supervisor and helps the students in doing their research work. Undoubtedly, educational and research activities help in writing course and diploma works.

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки

MY STUDY AT THE COLLEGE

I am a future agronomist. The first-year students study mathematics, physic, chemistry, geography, biology, English and other general school subjects. From the second year we begin to study special disciplines, such as: basics of agronomy, botany and plant physiology, microbiology, soil science and so on. In addition, all students practice educational, production and pre-diploma training. The academic year is divided into two terms: the winter term and the summer term. At the end of each term students take current exams and credit-tests. The course of study lasts for four years.

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Ч.Д.Садаева

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