

Ч.Д.Садаева

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ  
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «ЭКОНОМИКА И  
БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ УЧЕТ (ПО ОТРАСЛЯМ)»  
АГРАРНЫХ КОЛЛЕДЖЕЙ И ТЕХНИКУМОВ

Улан-Удэ

2023

УДК 811.111-26

ББК 81.2.Англ

С 19

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С 14

**Садаева Ч.Д.**

Английский язык. Пособие для студентов специальности «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)» аграрных техникумов и колледжей (дополненное). – Улан-Удэ:., 2023.- 42с.

Пособие предназначено для специального этапа обучения английскому языку студентов-бухгалтеров.

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 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)» 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 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)» 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

б. 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 –приспосабливать**

moisture -влага  
affect- влиять  
proper - надлежащий  
air- воздух  
provide - обеспечивать  
barley-ячмень  
rainfall - осадки  
cold –холодный  
require - требовать  
corn- кукуруза  
sunlight – солнечный свет  
cotton-хлопок  
warm - теплый  
environment – окружающая среда  
water - вода  
germination – прорастание  
wheat - пшеница  
loss- потеря  
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.**

Основные факторы окружающей среды.

Значение солнечного света для роста растений.

Почва и питательные вещества.

Влияние человека на осадки.

Температура и растение.

**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. Догадайтесь о значении выделенных слов.**

## **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.

**9.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

**10.Прочитайте и переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки. Придумайте к нему заголовок по-английски. Догадайтесь о значении выделенных слов по сходству с соответствующими словами в русском языке.**

Farm animals are affected by climate, soil fertility, diseases, **parasites** and man. Beef cattle, hogs and poultry used for meat in the North are quite different from the meat animals bred nearer to the **equator**.

Animals respond (реагировать) to the factors of the environment. The animals best adapted to the conditions of the environment grow and produce better.

## II. ЭКОНОМИКА СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА (AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS)

### ЗАНЯТИЕ 6 САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите грамматический материал: инфинитив в функции определения.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив в функции определения (устно).

1. The combine harvesters to be used next season were produced two years ago. 2. Robots to appear for doing work on fields will be able to till the soil. 3. The field to be plowed tomorrow is in good condition. 4. On our farm there are some labor-consuming operations to be mechanized.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### **Agricultural economics**

Agricultural economics is a field of economics dealing with the economic problems associated with agriculture, the efficiency of farm production being one of them and most important. Some other economics problems are intensification and specialization of agricultural production, farm planning and management, labor productivity, prices for farm produce, marketing of farm produce, etc.

Production cost is the main indication of the efficiency of a farm. It includes the value of the means of production to be used in the production process, the remuneration to be paid to the farm laborers and the cost of farm management.

In order to obtain high incomes any agricultural enterprise is to decrease the production cost of farm produce by proper use of land, labor and machinery, by increasing the total marketable output and by improving the quality of farm produce, since high quality products are known to be sold at the market at higher prices.

For farm enterprises to be more profitable and efficient the cost accounting principle is widely applied now on our farms. It involves operational independence, that is, the head of an enterprise may take independent decisions as to the activities of his enterprise.

Due to the introduction of cost accounting system all the farmers have become interested in finding new potentialities for making their enterprises more profitable.

Thus, the production cost being low, the profit of the enterprise increases.

#### **Пояснения к тексту**

1. **dealing with** - рассматривающая

2. **production cost** – себестоимость
3. **cost accounting**– хозрасчет
4. **operational independence** – независимость в работе
5. **to take decisions** – принимать решения

### 5. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

**cost** – стоимость, себестоимость  
**decrease** – уменьшать, снижать  
**economics** – экономика  
**efficiency** - эффективность  
**enterprise** - предприятие  
**farm management** – сельскохозяйственное управление  
**farm produce** – сельскохозяйственная продукция  
**income** - доход  
**market** – рынок  
**marketable** –товарный  
**marketing** – реализация, сбыт  
**means of production** – средства производства  
**output** – продукция, выпуск продукции  
**planning** – планирование  
**price** – цена  
**profit** – прибыль  
**profitable** – прибыльный, рентабельный  
**remuneration** – вознаграждение, оплата  
**value** - стоимость

## АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

### 1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитивный оборот

1. The economic problems to be solved in our country are cost accounting system, labor organization and self-financing. 2. The incomes to be obtained by our farm will be high. 3. Most of the farm produce to be obtained next season will be sold at the market. 4. We have seen the new machines to work on the fields of our farm. 5. The new system to be introduced on the farm Zarya is known as cost accounting.

### 2. Определите функцию инфинитива в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения.

1. To take independent decisions by farm is the basis of cost accounting system. 2. To makes their enterprises profitable farmers use cost accounting. 3. The main aim of any agricultural enterprise is to decrease the production cost of farm produce. 4. Farm laborers are to be paid according to the work done. 5. Land is known to be main resource for agricultural production. 6. All farmers know the

price for farm produce to vary with the produce quality. 7. The total marketable output to be obtained this year will be higher than last year.

**3. Перечислите по-английски проблемы, которыми занимается сельскохозяйственная экономика.**

**4. Найдите и переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) об основной проблеме в области сельскохозяйственной экономики; б) о себестоимости и о том, из каких компонентов она складывается; в) о том, каким образом можно снизить себестоимость с-х продукции; г) о том, что такое хозрасчет.**

**5. Ответьте по-английски на вопросы.**

1. What is agricultural economics? 2. What is the main indication of the efficiency of a farm? 3. What does production cost include? 4. How can production cost be decreased? 5. What is cost accounting? 6. Do farmers become interested in the activities of the farm when cost accounting system is used?

**6. Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопросы: 1) Что такое специализация?**

**2) На каких с-х продуктах специализируются хозяйства возле крупных городов?**

**3. Почему специализация снижает себестоимость с-х продукции?**

### **SPECIALIZATION OF FARM ENTERPRISES**

Specialization means growing those crops or breeding those farm animals which produce higher economic effect under given conditions.

Farms located (располагать) near big industrial cities specialize in producing those agricultural products which are mostly needed by the population in these cities. Such products are known to be milk, meat, vegetables and fruits.

Specialization of farm enterprises is known to increase production and decrease the production cost of farm produce, for it makes possible to use labor and means of production much more efficiently. The leading branch in which a farm specializes provides the largest amount of marketable produce and requires the greatest investment (капиталовложение).

**7. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

**8. Прочитайте текст и назовите по-русски три направления интенсификации в области сельского хозяйства.**

### **FARM INTENSIFICATION**

There are three main lines of intensification in agriculture. One of them is to mechanize, electrify and automate agricultural production. Another line is chemization. Many millions tons of mineral fertilizers have been produced to be

used on our farms. One more line is land improvement that is irrigation and drainage, depending on its condition.

## ЗАНЯТИЕ 7

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите грамматический материал: 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 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 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

4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

**all-round mechanization** – комплексная механизация

**capacity** – способность, отдача

**capital investment** - капиталовложение

**costs** –затраты, издержки

**depreciation** – амортизация, издержки

**farming** – ведение хозяйства, земледелие

**fixed production assets** – основные производственные фонды

**manpower** – рабочая сила

**repairs** - ремонт

**share** – доля

### АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. 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.

2. 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, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, cotton, rice, grass, legume, cultural practice

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

1. Climatic conditions affect crop yields.
2. Only crops that are adapted to soil and climatic conditions produce high yields.
3. Planting usually begins when the soil 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 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.

**4. Переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) о значении земли в с-х производстве; б) о необходимости сохранения плодородия почвы; в) о влиянии погодных условий; г) о необходимости тщательно планировать время и рабочую силу; 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**

#### **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 organization.

On the farm enterprises where production and labor are organized well, there are no losses (потери) in working time and yields per hectare are high.

**7. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

**8. Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопрос: что такое средства и объекты труда.**

#### **MEANS OF PRODUCTION**

In agriculture as in any other sphere of material production people work with the help of means 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 such as seeds, fertilizers, feeds for animals, etc.

**9. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

## **ЗАНЯТИЕ 8**

### **САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**1. Повторите грамматический материал: глагольные формы с окончанием –ing.**

**2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием –ing (письменно).**

1. Raising soil fertility, farmers obtain higher yields. 2. Raising soil fertility results in higher yields. 3. Farmers raising soil fertility obtain higher yields. 4. Farmers raising soil fertility, higher yields may be obtained. 5. Applying cost-accounting makes enterprises more profitable. 6. Applying cost-accounting, the farms become more profitable. 7. The farm is now plowing the soil.

**3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

#### **ECONOMICS OF ANIMAL BREEDING**

For profitable raising of livestock one should select a breed which is adapted to the purpose for which the animals are to be kept. For milk production a dairy breed should be chosen, not a beef breed. Regardless of the breed the livestock farmers choose, they would be most successful if they kept only the best animals. It is known that there are good and poor animals in every breed.

Feeds are known to make up the largest share of the costs in raising livestock. In the production of meat animals, such as hogs, beef cattle and sheep, feed costs amount to about 80 per cent or more of the total expenses. In egg and milk production they amount to half or more of the total costs. Underfeeding, overfeeding improper combination of feeds, abrupt changes in feeding and irregular feeding are some of the mistakes that may prove to be costly to livestock raisers.

Great changes have occurred in the cattle feeding industry with the arrival of large commercial feedlots which use industrial methods of management, financing and marketing. The aim of feeding in commercial feedlots is to simplify the feeding process, thus reducing production cost and labor.

### Пояснения к тексту

1. **amount to** – составляет
2. **may prove (to)** – могут оказаться
3. **commercial feedlots** – откормочные площадки на промышленной основе

#### 4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания

**to choose (chose, chosen)** – выбирать

**costly**- дорогой, дорогостоящий

**expenses**- издержки

**to finance** - финансировать

**to overfeed** – перекармливать

**to underfeed** - недокармливать

### АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

#### 1. Прочитайте числительные:

25, 40, 92, 150, 415, 310, 713, 6831, 7-й, 10-й, 52-й, 0.25, 1/4, 1/2, 0.5, 50%, 78%, 2.45, 8.105, 0.02

#### 2. Назовите номера предложений, где слово с окончанием **-ing** является: а) причастием I; б) герундием. Переведите предложения.

1. Raising cattle, farmers should make much hay and silage for winter feeding. 2. Farmers raising cattle, much hay and silage for winter feeding must be made. 3. Farmers raising cattle make much hay and silage for winter feeding. 4. There being good and poor animals in every breed, farmers should select only best animals for raising. 5. Feeding in commercial feedlots reduces production costs and labor. 6. Farmers obtain good price when they are marketing young cattle.

#### 3. Исходя из содержания текста, объясните по-русски, каких животных следует выращивать, чтобы данная отрасль была прибыльной.

4. Найдите и переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) о том, что рекомендуется выращивать только самых лучших животных; б) о том, что составляет основную часть затрат в животноводстве; в) об ошибках животноводов при кормлении; г) об откорме скота на крупных комплексах; д) о цели кормления на крупных комплексах.

#### 5. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What breed should farmers select? 2. What breed should be chosen for milk production? 3. Are there good and poor animals in every breed? 4. Do feeds make up the largest share of the costs in raising livestock? 5. What are the feed costs in the production of meat animals? 6. Do feed costs amount to half of the total costs

in milk production? 7. Is overfeeding a proper method of feeding animals? 8. What is the aim of feeding in commercial feedlots?

**6.Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопросы:1) о каких потерях говорится в тексте? 2). что необходимо делать, чтобы избежать этих потерь?**

### **LOSS OF FARM ANIMALS**

Every animal that dies represents (представлять собой) a loss in feed and labor. For example, every young pig that dies soon (вскоре) after birth represents a loss of about 140 pounds (фунт = 450 грамм) of feed that has been fed to its mother before its birth.

To avoid (избежать) much of this loss farmers are to provide proper care and management of their animals. At present usually separate buildings are provided for every kind of livestock such as cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Buildings for livestock should be planned so as to provide comfort both for the animals kept and for the farmers work. They should also provide economy (экономия) of costs, economy of labor and durability (прочность).

**7.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

**8.Прочитайте текст и назовите по-русски факторы, влияющие на развитие животноводства.**

### **FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

There many factors affecting the development of animal husbandry. Some of them are growth and productivity of different kinds of animals.

Livestock farms are known to require large amounts of feeds. They should be adapted to areas where the necessary feeds can be produced. So, soil and climate are also highly important factors for good development of farm animals. For example, dairy cattle develop best in cool areas. Under such conditions grasses grow well and hay, silage and pasture are produced most economically.

On some livestock and poultry farms automatic machines regulate the microclimate, distribute (распределять) feed and clean farm buildings. That is one more factor affecting the development of animal husbandry.

## **ЗАНЯТИЕ 9**

### **САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**1.Повторите глагольные формы с окончанием -ed**

2.Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на слова с окончанием -ed (письменно).

1. Milk produced by this cow breed is of high quality. 2. This cow produced high milk yields last season. 3. High - quality milk is produced by this cow breed.. 4. The farming system is used by farmers should provide the utilization of the land to its maximum capacity. 5. This farming system is used by many farms of our region.6. Some farms used this farming system two or three years ago.

3.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

### EFFECTS OF MECHANIZATION ON AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

The dominant trend in American agriculture in the past years can be summarized in two words – increased productivity.

The increased productivity is a result of technological revolution. The principal components of this revolution in crop and livestock production have been greater use of fertilizers, improved crop varieties, better breeding and feeding practices, better skills in management, mechanization and automation being the most important among them.

Mechanization and application of other scientific developments to farming have increased the output per farm worker. Hand labor required for farming has markedly decreased while the production per person has increased.

The increase in production is greater in crop farming than in livestock breeding because crop production has been mechanized to a greater extent than livestock production.

About 50 years ago 27 per cent of the total population of the country was engaged in agriculture, now the employment in this sector of the economy is about 2.5%.

In 1995 labor made up 32 per cent of the cost of farming by 1980 it was only 3.1 per cent. The machinery cost in farming, on the other hand, has continued to increase.

The organization of agriculture in the years to come will use less land, less labor, fewer but better managers and much more capital, machines and various types of technology. These trends have been in progress for decades and it is unlikely that there will be any change from this direction.

## Пояснения к тексту

1. **technological revolution** – научно-техническая революция
2. **to ... extent** – в ... степени
3. **it is unlikely** – вряд ли; маловероятно

### 4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

**employment** - занятость

**manager** - управляющий

**population** - население

**skill** – мастерство, умение

**trend** - тенденция

## АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

### 1. Назовите русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

machinery, implement, equipment, plow, harrow, cultivator, roller, planter, drill, combine-harvester, cotton-picker, root-lifter, potato-digger, silage-unloader, conveyer, automatic waterer, milking machine, grain grinder, feed mixer, tractor drawn

### 2. Назовите номера предложений, где слово с окончанием **-ed** является: а) определением (причастие II); б) сказуемым в прошедшем неопределенном времени действительного залога; в) частью сказуемого. Переведите предложения.

1. Most produce of the collective farms is realized at the collective farm markets. 2. Profit obtained by the collective farms is used for the increase in the production. 3. All-round mechanization has been widely introduced in crop production. 4. Hand labor required for doing farm work has decreased. 5. Less labor will be required in agriculture in future. 6. The farmers engaged in poultry raising produced much poultry meat last year.

### 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глаголов **to be** и **to have**.

а) 1. The farm "Znamya" is very big. 2. The farmer is feeding his hogs now. 3. Dairy cows are to be fed properly. 4. There are different farm buildings on the farm. 5. Corn is sown in spring.

б) 1. The farm "Zarya" has different farm machines. 2. The farm has to improve soil fertility. 3. The farm has provided his workers with all the necessary food products.

**4. Расположите пункты плана в последовательности, соответствующей содержанию текста.**

1. Факторы, способствующие росту продуктивности сельского хозяйства.
2. Более высокая продуктивность растениеводства.
3. Основная тенденция в развитии сельского хозяйства в США.
4. Занятость в сельском хозяйстве.
5. Увеличение выхода продукции на одного с-х работника.
6. Сельское хозяйство в будущем.
7. Стоимость рабочей силы и техники

**5. Переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится : а) о факторах научно-технической революции; б) о снижении ручного труда в сельском хозяйстве; в) о более высокой продуктивности растениеводства; г) об основных тенденциях развития сельского хозяйства в будущем.**

**6. Ответьте по-русски на вопросы по-английски.**

1. What is the trend in American agriculture? 2. What are the most important components of the technological revolution? 3. What has increased the output per farm worker? 4. Why is the produce increase in crop production greater than in livestock breeding? 5. What is the employment in agriculture now? 6. What will the trend of the development of agriculture be in future?

**7. Прочитайте текст и назовите преимущества механизации сельского хозяйства.**

#### **ADVANTAGES OF FARM MECHANIZATION**

1. Hard hand labor has been reduced. 2. Production and income per person engaged in farming have been markedly increased. 3. Land that was needed to produce feed for horses is now used for the production of food for people. 4. Farm work can be done more rapidly when weather and soil conditions are most favorable. Crops can be planted, cultivated and harvested in a shorter time than in the past.

**8. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

**9. Прочитайте текст и назовите трудности, связанные с механизацией сельского хозяйства. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

#### **DISADVANTAGES OF FARM MECHANIZATION**

1. Farmers must have more capital to be engaged in farming because of large investments in farm machines and other equipment. 2. Farmers must have a larger and more stable income to have money for electricity and tractor fuel (). 3. Farms

have to be larger in size. So, small farms are disappearing () and many farmers cannot be engaged in farming. 4. Farmers must have better knowledge and skill in operating modern farm equipment efficiently.

## ЗАНЯТИЕ 10

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

**1.Повторите грамматический материал: прошедшее неопределенное время в действительном и страдательном залоге.**

**2. Переведите письменно предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемое в прошедшем неопределенном времени действительного и страдательном залога.**

1. Last year farmers applied more fertilizers than this year. 2. Our farm did not grow rye last year. 3. Did our industry produce many farms machines last year? 4. Hogs were fed three times yeaterday.5. Were higher crops obtained by cultivation of new lands many years ago? 6. Cows were not kept on good pasture last summer.

**3.Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

### MINI-COMPUTERS IN AGRICULTURE

Mini-computers are now being rapidly developed in Great Britain. They are provided with different programs, many of them being suitable for farm use. New technology has made the computers compact, easily handled and relatively inexpensive.

The cost of any mini-computer system includes the cost of the equipment itself and the cost of the programs. The cost of the equipment is about 7000 to 9000 pounds, while one program may cost from 2000 to 3000 pounds, depending on the complexity of the program.

Although many computers are now available which can solve agricultural problems, there is only a limited number of agricultural programs. The latter are, as a rule, general purpose mini-computer programs and are usually not satisfactory for farmers. That is why many farmers have to make their own computer programs suitable for their farms.

Farmers need the programs which can show:

1. Production Information for cattle, hogs and other farm animals. 2. Labor and Machinery Information. 3. Field Information. 4. Statistical Information which is to show costs and profits on the farm.



It is easier for farmers to use computers than to use different kinds of farm books. The farmer does not need to spend much time on writing and calculating, he is only to press a button and the necessary information appears.

### **АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА**

**1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на изученные грамматические структуры и лексику.**

1. Different computer programs have been developed for farmers' use. 2. Computer programs are being developed on the ingredients of the rations for individual cows. 3. Many different implements and machines are working on our farms. 4. There are many machines that operated on the basis of electricity. 5. If all the farm machines were of high quality, the amount and quality of farm products would be also high. 6. Some decades ago tilling the soil, planting crops, spreading fertilizers, harvesting crops, watering and feeding farm animals were either done by hand or with the help of horses.

**2. Переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) о том, чем удобны миникомпьютеры; б) из чего складывается стоимость компьютерной системы; в) почему фермерам приходится самим составлять с-х программы; г) почему фермерам легче пользоваться миникомпьютерами, чем бухгалтерскими книгами.**

**3. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.**

1. What are mini-computers provided with? 2. Why are mini-computers good in use? 3. What does the cost of a mini-computer system include? 4. What is the problem with agricultural programs? 5. What kinds of information can farmers obtain from using mini-computer agricultural programs? 6. Why is it easier for farmers to use computers than farm books?

**4. Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, какую роль играет электричество в сельском хозяйстве.**

### **ELECTRICITY IN AGRUCULTURE**

Electricity has become highly important in our modern world. It has made our work easier and our life more comfortable.

In agriculture electricity is being used in many ways. It is especially widely applied in animal buildings for lighting and for operating different machines such as barn cleaners, feed conveyers, automatic ventilators and automatic waterers.

Electric energy is more economical than any other forms of energy. Electricity operated machines save (экономить) time and labor, increase labor productivity and improve the quality of work.

**5.Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопрос: какова роль компьютеров на посадочных машинах и зерновых комбайнах в будущем?**

#### **COMPUTERS IN THE FIELD**

Future planters will have computers that will determine (определять) the proper rate and depth for the seed to be provided with optimum moisture for germination.

Future grain combines will be equipped with computers that will determine the moisture content in the grain. They will also automatically maintain (поддерживать) the necessary height of cutting (скашивание) the plants. They will show the amount of grain harvested and where it was harvested. The farmer will use this information. He will know which parts of the field are more productive and where additional fertilizers or herbicides are needed.

**6.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки**

**7.Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, о каких возможностях в сельском хозяйстве говорится в нем.**

#### **SOME MODERN AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN FARMING**

One of the developments of modern times is the application of the airplane to farming. Although its use is still limited, its possibilities (возможность) are large. It may be used in spraying (опрыскивание) crops to control insects, weeds and diseases, in broadcasting fertilizers and controlling cattle on the range (естественное пастбище).

Only time will show what use will be made of atomic and sun energy. New developments will undoubtedly (несомненно) be used in farming and displace much of the mechanical and power equipment now used.

**8.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки**

## ЗАНЯТИЕ 11 (ПОВТОРЕНИЕ)

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BURYATIA

Buryatia is a part of the Russian Federation and is situated in the southern part of the Eastern Siberia, to the south-east of Lake Baikal. The territory of Buryatia is 351000 square kilometers. Over 75% of the territory is covered by evergreen coniferous forest.

The republic is rich in mineral resources, such as ore, coal, gold and non-ferrous metals. A large coal-mining center is Gusinoozersk, which is also an important center of energetic. Timber industry is an important part of the national economy of Buryatia and its total export.

The climate of Buryatia is sharply continental, mostly dry with short summers and cold winters. And so, climate of Buryatia is considered to be not favorable for crop production.

The leading branch of agriculture is animal husbandry. 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.

The main republican enterprises are: Aviation Factory, Locomotive-carriage Repairing Plant, Confectionary Factory "Amta".

Buryatia attracts thousands of tourists due to its magnificent nature and peculiar culture of the native people. As for the recreation, provided for tourists in Buryatia, there are mountaineering, rafting on the numerous rivers, ethnographic tours, treatment with mineral waters.

#### Пояснения к тексту

1. **to be covered by** – быть покрытым
2. **due to ..** – благодаря ...

#### 2. Выучите следующие слова

- evergreen** – вечнозеленые
- coniferous** – хвойный
- ore**- руда
- mine**- шахта, добывать
- timber** – лесной
- mountaineering** – альпинизм

**rafting** – спуск по рекам

**treatment** – лечение

## АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

### 1. Назовите русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

Economy, economics, enterprise, means of production, farm produce, production cost, input, output, expenses, efficiency, efficient, income, profit, profitable, market, marketable, price, labor, hand labor, manpower, farming, planning, farm management, manager, marketing, cost accounting, value, employment, capital investment, fixed production assets, share, to finance

### 2. Ответьте по-английски на вопросы по тексту.

1. What mineral resources is Buryatia rich in?
2. What is the leading branch of agriculture?
3. What are the main agricultural products?
4. What are the biggest industrial enterprises of the Republic?
5. Why does Buryatia attract a lot of tourists?

### 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на пройденные грамматические конструкции и лексику.

1. In order to obtain high yields crops are to be grown under favorable soil and climatic conditions. 2. Many crops grown by man are known to be used in feeding livestock. 3. Farmers have to apply fertilizers to provide proper conditions for plant growth. 4. One of the main aims of the farmers is to minimize the effect of agriculture on the environment. 5. Unlike cereals most of the forage crops are perennials. 6. Cultural practices required in growing grain crops are quite similar. 7. Grain crops are drilled and harvested with machines. 8. Minimum tillage method has been introduced on many farms of our region. 9. Pastures being the most economical source of forage, farmers use them widely in raising cattle. 10. In planning rations for dairy cows one should select feeds providing all the necessary nutrients. 11. If robots were widely used in agriculture, labor productivity would be greatly increased. 12. The introduction of new organization and management methods requires big capital investments.

### 4. Составьте эссе по следующей ситуации.

A group of foreign businessmen has come to Russia. They are going to invest money in our economy. They haven't made up their minds what Russian region to choose. Delegates of different parts of Russia represent their regions. How would you represent our republic?

**5.Прочитайте текст и передайте по-русски его основное содержание. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**

### **SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE**

The Russian Federation is a big country in which each agricultural region has its own (собственный) specific characteristics.

Because of large areas and the climatic contrasts any “average” figure (показатель) as per hectare yield of grain, for a example, is only relative (относительный).

Is two and a half tons of grain per hectare a good or a bad yield?

A farmer in the Crimea will say: “Very bad”. In this area the yield of four or five tons is considered good. “Not so bad”, will the answer to the same question of the farmer living in the grain –producing areas of the Volga region or of the Non-chernozem zone. In Siberia two and a half tons is a very good yield.

Does this mean (означать) that the farmers in the Crimea are more efficient than the farmers in Siberia?

Not a tall. These areas are different in their soil and climatic conditions. That is why the criteria for evaluation (оценка) of the grain yield are also different.

**6.Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопросы: 1) как измеряется производительность труда? 2) что влияет на производительность труда?**

### **LABOR PRODUCTIVITY**

All economic, social and cultural problems depend on labor productivity. Higher labor productivity results in higher national income.

To measure the productivity of labor one must know the output and the amount of labor spent on producing it. It may be measured by the output per man per day, the output per average man year or by the labor time spent to produce a unit of produce, as a center of grain, meat or milk.

Labor productivity on farms is known to be affected by scientific and technological progress, organization of labor, climatic conditions and the natural fertility of the soil.

That is why choosing measures to be applied for raising the productivity of labor the farmers should take into the consideration specific conditions prevailing on a given farm.

**7.Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки**

**8.Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

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.

#### **9. 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 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 accountant. The first-year students study mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, English and other general school subjects. From the second year, we begin to study special disciplines, such as: basics of accounting, economics of organization, taxes and taxation, management 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 three years.



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**Ч.Д.Садаева**

**Английский язык  
пособие для студентов  
специальности «Экономика и бухгалтерский учет(по отраслям)»  
аграрных техникумов и колледжей**

Печатается в авторской редакции

Подписано в печать 07.09.2023. формат 60×84 1/16  
Печать офсетная. Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура Таймс.  
Усл.печ.л.2,32.. Уч.-изд.2,0. Тираж 50

Отпечатано в типографии Изд-ва БНЦ