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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «ЭЛЕКТРИФИКАЦИЯ И АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЯ
СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА»
АГРАРНЫХ КОЛЛЕДЖЕЙ И ТЕХНИКУМОВ

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С 19

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Английский язык. Пособие для студентов специальности «Электрификация и автоматизация сельского хозяйства» аграрных техникумов и колледжей. – Улан-Удэ:., 2023.- 40с.

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

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 «Электрификация и автоматизация сельского хозяйства» колледжей и техникумов сельскохозяйственного направления и рассчитано на 46 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 «Электрификация и автоматизация сельского хозяйства» и рассчитан на 26 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.

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

to provide - обеспечивать

rainfall – осадки
to require – требовать
sunlight – солнечный свет
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. Догадайтесь 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. ЭЛЕКТРИФИКАЦИЯ И АВТОМАТИЗАЦИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА (ELECTRIFICATION AND MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE)

ЗАНЯТИЕ 6

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

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

2. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемое в прошедшем неопределенном времени действительного и страдательного залога (устно).

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

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

IMPORTANCE OF MACHINERY AND ENERGY IN AGRICULTURE

More and more machines are used on farms today replacing hand labour and increasing labour productivity. With machines and power available farmers not only can do more work and do it more economically, but they can do higher-quality work and the work may be finished in a shorter and more favorable time.

Machines that are used for crop production include those that till the soil, plant the crops, perform various cultural practices during the growing season and harvest the crops.

Many machines are known to be powered by tractors. Implements such as plows, cultivators and planters may be mounted on a tractor or they may be pulled by a tractor.

However, an increasing number of farm machines are now self-propelled. These machines are grain combine harvesters, cotton pickers, forage harvesters, and many other specialized machines.

Machines that do not require mobility are usually powered with electric motors. Such machines include silage unloaders, livestock feeding equipment and milking machines.

Farm machines we use today are quite different from those the farmers used two or even one decade ago. The tractors, tractor-drawn planters and drills were smaller and less productive. They could plant less acres per day than the machines do now.

4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

combine harvester-уборочный комбайн
cotton picker – хлопкоуборочная машина
cultivator - культиватор
drill- рядовая сеялка
equipment - оборудование
hand labor – ручной труд
implement - орудие
milking machine -доильный аппарат
mount - навешивать
planter – посадочная машина, сажалка
plow - плуг
power – энергия, to power - приводить в движение
to pull – тянуть, тащить
self-propelled - самоходный
silage unloader – разгрузочная машина для силоса
to till – обрабатывать почву
tractor-drawn – на тракторной тяге

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

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

1. Modern farm machines do more work and in a shorter time. Crops are planted with special planting machines or planters. 3. All grain crops were harvested with combine harvesters in our region last time. 4. More self-propelled machines will be produced in future.

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

1. The machines pulled by tractors are plows, planters and cultivators. 2. Cotton pickers produced in our country last year are very good. 3. High-yielding cows are milked three times a day. 4. Most cultural practices were performed by machines on our farm last season. 5. One or two decades ago machines harvested less acres per day than they do now. 6. In the past farmers used fewer milking machines than in present.

3. Составьте предложения, соединяя подходящие по смыслу части.

1. Plows and various cultivators are used ...
2. Self-propelled machines are those that ...
3. Silage unloader and milking machines are powered ...

4. Cereals are planted ...

- a. are not powered by tractors.
- b. with tractor-drawn drills.
- c. to till the soil.
- d. with electricity.

4.Переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) о том, что машины выполняют работу экономически выгодно; б) о машинах, приводимых в движение тракторами; в) о сельскохозяйственных машинах в прошлом и настоящем.

5.Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. Do machines make labour more productive? 2. Can machines do work in a shorter time? 3. What machines are mounted on a tractor? 4. What self-propelled machines do you know? 5. Are milking machines powered with electricity? 6. What do modern machines differ in?

6.Просмотрите текст и скажите, о каких сельскохозяйственных машинах говорится в нем. Прочитайте текст и скажите: а) какова эффективность кукурузоуборочной машины по сравнению с уборкой вручную; б) почему хлопок убирают иногда вручную

SOME FARM MACHINES IN THE USA

Before 1930 most corn was picked by hand, one ear (початок) at a time (за один раз). Today self-propelled pickers are standard equipment on Corn Belt farms and in many other parts of the USA. One person operating a two-row (рядок) picker can harvest more corn per day than ten hand pickers.

Although automatic pickers are produced in a greater number every year much cotton is still picked by hand because many fields are too small or too rough (неровный) for mechanical harvesting. One row cotton picker can harvest as much cotton per hour (час) as 50 hand pickers.

7.Прочитайте текст и скажите: а) о каких трех видах плуга говорится в нем; б) какой плуг является экономически более выгодным. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

HISTORY OF THE PLOW

First steel (стальной) plows came to the fields of America in 1937. First plows were of the "walking" type, that is, the operator walked behind (идти за) the plow while horses pulled it.

Some decades later the first riding () plow was developed. The plow was mounted on wheels (колесо) and pulled by two or four horses. It had a place for

the operator to sit. The operator could plow two acres per day, as compared to about one acre with the walking plow.

Today there are tractor – drawn plows that can plow an acre or more per hour.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 7

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1.Повторите грамматический материал: настоящее совершенное время в действительном и страдательном залоге.

2.Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемое в настоящем совершенном времени действительного и страдательного залоге.

1. Many new farm machines have been produced this year.
2. They have already plowed the soil and sown wheat.
3. Not all operations in animal husbandry have been mechanized.
4. New methods of labour organization have been introduced on many collective farms this year.

3.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

MECHANIZATION IN CROP PRODUCTION

Tillage practices vary with soil and climatic conditions and the crop that is to be grown. Tillage includes plowing, harrowing and rolling the soil. They are to improve the aeration and temperature conditions, to produce a firm soil and to control weeds. Different types of plows, harrows and rollers are now available to till the soil.

Seed should be sown in a firm, moist soil and covered at a proper depth to germinate rapidly and uniformly. Many various types of grain drills and planters have been developed to suit varying farm requirements. Some modern drills are equipped with attachments for seeding legume and grass seed and for spreading fertilizers. So, seed can be shown and fertilizer spread in one operation. Fertilizers can also be broadcast before planting. Recently attachments have been added to planters for applying insecticides and herbicides to the soil.

Harvesting crops is the final field operation. Combines that harvest and thresh small grains and some other crops have displaced most threshing machines or threshers. For harvesting to be successful, one should grow a variety that is adapted to mechanical harvesting. The plants should be of uniform height and should mature uniformly. Root crops and potatoes are harvested with root lifters and potato diggers respectively.

4.Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания

aeration - аэрация
attachment – приспособление
to control – уничтожать, бороться
cover seed – заделывать семена
to equip- оборудовать, оснащать
moist- влажный
potato digger – картофелекопалка
roller – каток
root lifter – уборочная машина для корнеплодов
to spread - разбрасывать
to thresh – молотить
thresher – молотилка
uniform – однородный, одинаковый

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Назовите номера предложений со сказуемым в настоящем совершенном времени. Переведите предложения.

1. Rolling the soil has produced a firm soil. 2. Fertilizers were broadcast before planting last season. 3. Modern potato diggers have been produced this year. 4. Aeration and temperature of the soil are improved by plowing and harrowing. 5. Seed sown ten days ago has not germinated yet.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глагола to have.

1. Our farm has low-quality corn seed. 2. Our farm has planted low-quality corn seed. 3. Our farm has to plant low-quality corn seed. 4. Some grain drills have attachments for spreading fertilizers. 5. Some modern grain drills have been produced recently. 6. On our farm there are some grain drills which have to be equipped with attachments for applying herbicides.

3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов и словосочетаний.

1. tillage practices; by applying; proper; can be; improved; soils. 2. a fine soil; are used; harrows; to produce. 3. seed; in; a moist soil; rapidly; germinates; 4. In one operation; harvest; thresh; and; combines.

4. Исходя из содержания текста, скажите по-русски, какие операции при возделывании сельскохозяйственных культур механизированы.

5. Прочитайте и переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) о факторах, которые влияют на выбор приемов обработки почвы; б) о целях обработки почвы; в) об условиях быстрого прорастания семян; г) о том, как можно применять гербициды; д) об использовании комбайнов.

6. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. What operations does tillage include? 2. What machines are used in tilling the soil? 3. What are some drills equipped with? 4. What is the final field operation? 5. What machines are used in root crop and potato harvesting?

7. Прочитайте текст и ответьте по-русски на вопрос: Какой метод посева зерновых использовался в прошлом и как они высеваются сейчас?

EQUIPMENT FOR PLANTING CEREALS

Broadcasting by hand was used in the USA as the main method of planting wheat and other small grains about a century ago. Later various types of grain drills and seeders have been developed.

Today, with a 12-foot (фут = 30,5) tractor-drawn drill one person can seed 50 to 60 acres per day at a proper rate and at uniform depth. To increase the daily acreage two or more of these drills are combined together.

8. Прочитайте и переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки. Назовите по-русски все машины, которые используются в сельском хозяйстве. Переведите без дополнительной подготовки.

FARM MACHINES

Every collective farm has various types of machines that plow the soil, plant the seeds, cultivate the plants, harvest the crops and transport the products harvested.

Some farmers use tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower units), lorries (грузовик), different drills, planters and harvesters. At present nearly every branch of agronomy uses specialized harvesters. Thus, we find grain combine harvesters, corn pickers, cotton pickers, tea pickers, fruit pickers, tomato harvesters. For harvesting root and tuber crops there exist various diggers such as potato diggers, carrot diggers, sugar beet diggers, onion (лук) diggers, etc.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 8

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите грамматический материал: настоящее, прошедшее и будущее продолженное время в действительном и страдательном залоге.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сказуемое в продолженном времени действительного и страдательного залога.

1. If you go to the farm now you will how the farmers are spreading fertilizers. 2. Rye is being threshed now. 3. When the students came to the farm the farmers

were plowing the soil. 4. At this time tomorrow we shall be rolling the soil to make it firm.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

AUTOMATION IN LIVESTOCK RAISING

Further increase in animal productivity is achieved both by the introduction of new machinery and by wider electrification and automation of different processes on livestock farms.

Some kinds of livestock equipment are almost completely automatic, thus eliminating most of the hand labour. Many farms are using now automatic waterers which provide water to livestock at all times. At the press of the button silage unloaders remove silage from the silo and drop it into the conveyer that carries the silage to the feed troughs. The feeding of grain and hay to dairy cattle has also been almost completely mechanized on some farms. On most farms manure is collected and transported automatically.

Different machines are now being used which permit a better digestion of various feeds by livestock. For instance, grain grinders, feed mixers, forage cutters increase the feeding value of grain, roughages and other feeds.

Milk pipelines connected to milking machines carry the milk to milk tanks where it is automatically cooled to the proper temperature.

In some poultry houses time clock devices are installed so that chickens can be fed automatically at the desired time of the day. On many poultry farms eggs are cleaned, graded and packed primarily by automation.

4. Выучите следующие слова и словосочетания

automatic waterer -автопоилка

to carry – тащить, перевозить

conveyer –транспортер, конвейер

digestion – переваривание, усвоение

feed mixer- кормосмеситель

feed trough- кормушка

forage cutter-корморезка

to grade – сортировать

grain grinder- зернодробилка

milk pipeline – молокопровод

milk tank – цистерна для молока

to remove – вынимать, удалять

silo – силосная башня (яма)

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Назовите номера предложений, содержащие сказуемое в продолженном времени. Переведите предложения.

1. The farmer is in the cowshed now. He is cleaning the feed trough. 2. Feeds are mixed automatically on that farm. 3. You may go and see how silage is being removed from the silo and transported to the troughs. 4. Digestion of feeds will be increased by grinding grain and cutter forage. 5. Much hand labour was used in animal husbandry twenty or even ten years ago.

2. Определите функцию слов с окончанием - ing . Переведите предложения.

1. Better digestion of feeds may be achieved by grinding grain, mixing feed and cutting forage. 2. Cutting forage, farmers increase the feeding value of roughages. 3. Farmers having time clock devices in the poultry houses can feed the chickens automatically at the desired time of the day. 4, farmers having time clock devices in the poultry houses, the chickens can be fed automatically at the desired time of the day. 5. The farmer is milking his cows now.

3. Определите, к какой части речи относятся выделенные слова. Переведите предложения.

1. Dairy cows require much water to produce milk. 2. When there is too little rainfall farmers water their vegetable crops. 3. Digestion of feeds can be increased by using special machines. 4. I know the farmer who feeds his animals with much grain. 5. Very often farmers plow the soil in the fall in order to have more time for other cultural practices in spring. 6. We know that the first steel plow appeared in America more than 150 years ago.

4. Исходя из содержания текста, ответьте на вопросы: а) что дает автоматизация в области животноводства; б) какие процессы наиболее полно автоматизированы в животноводстве. Обоснуйте ответы предложениями из текста

5. Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.

1. How is higher productivity achieved? 2. Do automation and mechanization eliminate hand labour? 3. What do silage unloaders do? 4. Is manure collected automatically? 5. What machines increase the feeding value of feeds? 6. What processes are mechanized in poultry breeding?

6. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы: 1) какие сельскохозяйственные машины существуют в России? 2) какая отрасль сельского хозяйства более полно механизирована? Озаглавьте текст по-английски.

Russian farms have an adequate number of tractors and other farm machinery. But quantitative growth is not all that is important. The quality of farm machines is the problem which should be paid much attention to.

Today such processes as soil tillage, planting, harvesting and transportation are all performed by machinery. One can say that the level () of mechanization in crop production is high.

The mechanization of animal husbandry is a more difficult problem. The USSR has started to use the industrial methods in this branch of agriculture by developing large livestock-breeding complexes. These complexes are now often called meat and milk factories. The level of mechanization is the same there as in industry. The same conveyer system is used at such factories but they produce animal products.

7.Прочитайте текст и скажите, в какой отрасли сельского хозяйства наиболее широко применяется электричество.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE

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 labour, increase labour productivity and improve the quality of work.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 9

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

- 1. Повторите грамматический материал: условные предложения**
- 2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на условные предложения**

1. If combine harvesters were used, higher yield of wheat would be obtained.
2. The digestion of the feed would have been increased if feed grinders had been used.
3. If there were attachments for spreading fertilizers, drilling and spreading fertilizers would be done in one operation.
4. If we had a time clock device, we should feed the chickens at the desired time of the day.

3.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

ROBOTS TODAY AND TOMORROW

Robots are ideal workers not only for industry but for agriculture as well. In Russia robotization is a young branch of agricultural automation. It is highly important because of both certain lack of working hands in the country and the necessity to eliminate hand labour, which is one of the main social and economic problems of the day.

If robots were widely used in agriculture, labour productivity would be raised greatly, crop, meat and milk yields would be increased and the product quality would be improved due to more timely performing of farm operations.

Robot –type agriculture is used now in irrigation system where people are no longer needed to apply and control water or move irrigation pipelines.

Intensive work has been started on the development of various types of robots designed specially for agriculture. New robots are likely to appear for doing work on fields. Such electronic farmers will be able to till the soil, to sow seeds and to harvest crops. They will be able even to see weeds and control them. The farmer will only press the necessary buttons on the control panel and then leave the machine which will work unattended.

Time is not very far when labour-consuming operations on farms will be performed by robots.

ПОЯСНЕНИЯ К ТЕКСТУ

1. working hands - рабочие
2. due to - благодаря
3. no longer – больше не
4. are likely - вероятно
5. control panel – пульт управления
6. labour – consuming – трудоемкий

4. Выучите следующие слова

to appear – появляться

lack – недостаток

robot – робот

robotization – роботизация

АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение слова if («если» или «если бы»)

1 Milk yields will be higher if proper amounts of high-quality feeds are fed to cows. 2. Milk yields would be higher if proper amounts of high-quality feeds were fed to cows. 3. Less time and labour will be needed if feeds are mixed automatically. 4. Less time and labour would be needed if feeds were mixed automatically. 5. If there were robots for controlling weeds, this labour-consuming operation would be performed by them.

2. Составьте предложения, соединяя подходящие по смыслу части.

1. Robots are machines that ...

2. All operations in crop growing would be timely performed ...
 3. There are few robots ...
 4. 4. No hand labour is required ...
 - a. when robots are used.
 - b. specially developed for agriculture.
 - c. can perform work unattended.
 - d. if different robots were used in this branch of agriculture
3. **Переведите предложения из текста, в которых говорится: а) почему важно развивать роботизацию в сельском хозяйстве; б) к чему привела бы роботизация в сельском хозяйстве; в) в какой отрасли сельского хозяйства широко применяются роботы в настоящее время; г) какие операции будут выполнять роботы в земледелии.**
4. **Ответьте на вопросы по-английски.**
1. Will robotization in agriculture eliminate hand labour? 2. Where are robots used now? 3. What will robots do on fields? 4. What will farmers do to make robots work? 5. Do robots work unattended?
5. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос: почему большие тракторы не всегда экономически выгодны?**

TRACTORS ON OKLAHOMA FARMS

Some Oklahoma farmers having large tractors use them only 400 hours or less per year, while smaller tractors are in use 1000 or more hours per year – and still doing good work. Farmers should not buy (покупать) larger tractors than they need. It is uneconomic because larger tractors need more fuel (топливо). In addition, the area of land should be large enough in order to use such tractors properly.

The size of tractors changed with time. In 1940 farmers using 40 horsepower tractors were believed to have very large machines. Today a 200 horsepower tractor is the main power source for large farm operations.

6. **Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.**
7. **Прочитайте текст и скажите, каким образом можно совершенствовать сельскохозяйственную технику.**

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARM MACHINES

Improvements in farm machines are continually being made to increase their efficiency (эффективность) and to reduce hand labour. These changes

are coming so rapidly that new developments may become common practice in a short time.

The main type of improvement, now seen on many farms, is the combining of various operations in one machine. This has been done in the combine for harvesting and threshing wheat and other grains and in the grain drill that in one trip (пробор) over the field does the work of preparing the seedbed, planting seed and applying fertilizers.

8. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

ЗАНЯТИЕ 10 (ПОВТОРЕНИЕ)

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Повторите лексический и грамматический материал к занятиям.

2. 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 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.

5. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки

6.Прочитайте текст и скажите по-русски, о каких возможностях в сельском хозяйстве говорится в нем. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки

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.

7.Прочитайте текст и назовите по-русски три направления интенсификации в области сельского хозяйства. Переведите текст без дополнительной подготовки.

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.

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

The leading branch of agriculture in Buryatia 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.

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 (1990), law department (1991), geodesy (in 2011), cynology ().

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.

The academic year is divided into two terms: the winter term and the summer term. The students study different subjects such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English and other special subjects. At the end of each term students take current exams and credit-tests. Every year hundreds of students graduate from our college and work in various branches of national economy.

10. 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».
7. Учебный год делится на два семестра: зимний и летний.
8. В конце каждого семестра студенты сдают зачеты и экзамены.
9. Каждый год сотни студентов оканчивают наш колледж.
10. Они работают в разных отраслях народного хозяйства.

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 electrician. 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 electrical engineering, technical mechanics, engineering graphics, electronic equipment 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
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аграрных техникумов и колледжей**

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