

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ)

АЗОВО-ЧЕРНОМОРСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ – ФИЛИАЛ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» В Г. ЗЕРНОГРАДЕ
(Азово-Черноморский инженерный институт ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ)

Кафедра «Гуманитарные дисциплины и иностранные языки»

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ENGLISH FOR AGRONOMISTS

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ДЛЯ АГРОНОМОВ

Сборник текстов и заданий на английском языке
для обучающихся 1 курса бакалавриата
Направление подготовки 35.03.04 Агрономия

Учебно-методическое пособие

Зерноград – 2023

УДК 811.111 (075.8)

*Печатается по решению методической комиссии
по направлению подготовки 35.03.04 Агрономия
Азово-Черноморского инженерного института – филиала
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего образования «Донской государственной аграрный университет»
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Гаран Е.П. English for agronomists. Английский для агрономов. Сборник текстов и заданий на английском языке для обучающихся 1 курса бакалавриата (направление подготовки 35.03.04 Агрономия): учебно-методическое пособие / Е.П. Гаран. – Зерноград: Азово-Черноморский инженерный институт ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ, 2023. – 47 с.

Целью сборника является совершенствование навыков чтения, перевода, письменной и устной коммуникации, а также расширение обще-практического и словарного запаса у студентов.

Пособие может быть рекомендовано для подготовки бакалавров по направлению 35.03.04 Агрономия по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин
и иностранных языков.

Протокол № 8 от 28 марта 2023 г.

Рассмотрено и одобрено методической комиссией
по направлению 35.03.04 Агрономия

Азово-Черноморского инженерного института ФГБОУ ВО Донской ГАУ.

Протокол № 8 от 30 мая 2023 г.

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INTRODUCTION

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 35.03.04 Агрономия. Представленные в пособии тексты предназначены в первую очередь для развития практических навыков разговорной речи студентов на иностранном языке.

Целью сборника является совершенствование навыков чтения, перевода, письменной и устной коммуникации, а также расширение обще-практического и словарного запаса у студентов по данному направлению подготовки.

Сборник состоит из шести разделов. Каждый раздел содержит тематический словарь, серию предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, имеющих коммуникативно-речевую направленность. Лексические навыки студентов отрабатываются и усваиваются в ходе выполнения упражнений. В некоторых упражнениях уделяется внимание повторению правил грамматики.

Сборник текстов и упражнений может быть рекомендован как для аудиторной работы студентов в сотрудничестве с преподавателем, так и для самостоятельной работы.

MY BIOGRAPHY

About myself

Vocabulary:

1. introduce – представлять, знакомить
2. agronomist – агроном
3. a first-year student – студент (ка) первого курса
4. region – регион, область
5. pass exams – сдавать экзамены
6. to be go in for – увлекаться
7. enjoy – нравиться
8. friendly – дружный
9. have a walk – прогуляться
10. relax – отдыхать

Read and translate the text:

Hello, friends. Let me introduce myself. My full name is Anna Sokolova. I was born on the 9th of October in Sochi, Krasnodarsky region (krai).

This is the most beautiful city in Russia situated on the Black Sea coast. Last year I finished school (college). I have passed my final exams. They were Russian, Maths, Biology and Chemistry and entered the Institute. Now I am a first-year student at the Azov-Black Sea Engineering Institute. In four years I'll be an agronomist.

Now some words about my hobbies and interests. I am go in for sports and music. I like listening modern music and dancing. I also enjoy swimming.

I would like to tell you about my family. There are four people in our family. They are mother, father and my younger sister. My family is very friendly. We enjoy spending our free time together. We can go to the cinema, do shopping or just have a walk together. In summer we usually go to the sea and have relax together.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Who are you? What are you? What is your name? When were you born? Where were you born? What are your parents?
2. How old are you? When is the birthday? Do you keep your birthday every year?
3. Have you a sister or brother? Is he/she younger or older than you? You are not the only child of the family, are you? Who is the youngest in your family?
4. Have you a grandmother and a grandfather? Do they live with you? How old are they? Are they in good health? Do they work or are they already pensioners?
5. What other relatives have you? Have you many relatives? How many aunts and uncles have you? Do they live near or far from your place? What are they? What is their job? Have you any nephews or nieces? How old are they?
6. Do you go in for sports? What are you good at?
7. Did you study at school well? What was your favourite subject?

8. What is your hobby? Have you much spare time? How often do you go to the cinema/ concert and exhibitions?
Who is your favourite writer/poet/composer/artist? Which books do you prefer to read? Are you fond of music?
9. What are you going to be?
10. Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend?

II. Fill in am, is, are:

1. I ... an English student.
2. His name ... George.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Brown ... his father and mother.
4. My brother's name ... Benny, and my sisters names ... Betty and Rose.
5. We ... members of one family.
6. ... she married?
7. ... they married?
8. How old ... you? – I ... eighteen.
9. What ... you all? – We ... all students.
10. My family ... not large.

III. Fill in suitable words:

1. His aunt's son is his ...
2. Your father's father is your ...
3. My sister's son is my ...
4. My sister's daughter is my ...
5. My mother's brother is my ...
6. Your mother's sister is your ...
7. Your uncle's daughter is your ...
8. Your mother's mother is your ...
9. Your brother's wife is your ...
10. Your sister's husband is your ...

IV. Translate into English:

1. Его друзья – студенты института. Они будущие агрономы.
2. Елена – жена моего друга.
3. У него есть племянник? – Нет, у него есть племянница.
4. Он женат, и у него большая семья.
5. Ее муж – преподаватель английского языка.
6. Сколько лет вашему сыну? – Ему десять лет.
7. Мои дедушка и бабушка – очень добрые люди.
8. Она – не студентка. Она – ученица.
9. Ваша сестра – ученица 5 класса.
10. Их мама – домохозяйка.

V. Make up a story about yourself and your family.

OUR INSTITUTE

Vocabulary:

1. to study – учиться
2. first-year student – студент-первокурсник
3. to be located – быть расположенным
4. to be founded – быть основанным
5. internal student – студент-очник
6. extra-mural faculty – заочный факультет
7. external student – студент-заочник
8. chair – кафедра
9. foreign language – иностранный язык
10. laboratory – лаборатория
11. hostel – общежитие
12. to be at one's disposal – находиться в ч.-л. распоряжении
13. library – библиотека
14. possibility – возможность
15. scientific-research – научно-исследовательский
16. to last – длиться, продолжаться
17. to be divided – быть разделенным
18. term – семестр
19. agriculture – сельское хозяйство
20. training course – курс обучения
21. to train – обучать

Read and translate the text:

I am a first-year student. I study at the Azov-Black Sea Engineering Institute. The Institute is located in Zernograd, Rostov region. It was founded in 1930. It has five faculties: the faculty of Economics and Territory Management, Agrotechnological faculty, Energy faculty, the faculty of Supplementary Education and Secondary Vocational education.

About 1000 students study in our Institute. The Institute has an extra-mural faculty. There are many chairs at the Institute.

The students have many laboratories, a good library, 2 sport halls, reading halls and 5 hostels at their disposal. There are good possibilities for training, scientific research and practical work there. The academic year starts in September and ends in June. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students have their examinations.

The system of higher education is divided into two main degrees. They are Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree. You can get Bachelor's Degree after 4 years of study. Master's Degree requires advanced learning special subjects during 2 years.

Tasks:**I. Answer the questions:**

1. How old are you?
2. What Institute do you study at?
3. Where is your Institute located?
4. When was the Institute founded?
5. What faculties does the Academy have?
6. What possibilities do the students have at the Institute?
7. What do the students have at their disposal?
8. What degrees can you get in the Institute?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. I study at the Azov-Black Sea State Agro-Engineering Institute.
2. The students have many laboratories, a big good library, 2 sport halls, reading halls and 5 hostels in their disposal.
3. The Institute trains engineers, economists, agronomists for agriculture.
4. At the end of each term the students have their tests and examinations.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: at, in, of, for, into:

1. I study ... the Azov-Black Sea State Agro-Engineering Institute.
2. It was founded ... 1930.
3. It has five faculties: the faculty ... Economics and Territory Management, Agrotechnological faculty, Energy faculty, the faculty ... Supplementary Education and Secondary Vocational education.
4. The students have many laboratories, a good library, 2 sport halls, reading halls and 5 hostels ... their disposal.
5. It is divided ... two terms.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

for training, scientific research and practical work there; lasts 5 years (6 years at the extra-mural faculty); in Zernograd, Rostov region; at the experimental training farms, state and collective farms; in September and ends in June.

1. The Institute is located ...
2. There are good possibilities ...
3. The training course lasts ...
4. The academic year starts ...

V. Translate into English:

1. Я студент-первокурсник.
2. Наш институт был основан в 1930 году.
3. В нашем институте есть факультет заочного отделения.
4. Здесь имеются хорошие возможности для обучения, научно-исследовательской и практической работы.
5. Существуют 2 степени: бакалавра и магистра.

MY PROFESSION

Agronomist

Vocabulary:

1. agronomist – агроном
2. proceed – происходить
3. changeable – изменчивый
4. approach – подход
5. guide – направлять, руководить
6. experience – опыт
7. influence – влиять
8. crop(s) – урожай
9. a field-cropper – земледелец
10. succession – последовательность
11. work out – разрабатывать план, составлять
12. advice – совет
13. to keep a track of smth. – следить за чем-либо
14. state – состояние
15. peculiarity – особенность
16. immediately – непосредственно, сразу же
17. honourable – почетный
18. require – требовать
19. responsibility – ответственность
20. obtain – получать, приобретать

Read and translate the text:

As you know, I left school in June and began to prepare for my entrance exams to the institute. As both my mother and father are agronomists I have made up my mind to be an agronomist too. I think it is a right choice. I had to take some exams and passed all of them with good marks. So I'm glad to tell you that now I am a first-year student at the Azov-Black Sea Engineering Institute. The work of an agronomist proceeds under very changeable conditions. This profession demands the creative approach. Most of his working time the agronomist spends on the fields. An agronomist should be able to work with people and to be a good organizer. In his work an agronomist is guided by scientific achievements and his own experience. He should have good knowledge of how various conditions influence the crop. It is for an agronomist to decide what the field-crop specialists (field-croppers) are to do. He determines the succession of work, its duration; he also chooses the fields to be worked on. An agronomist works out a plan, gives instructions and advice to field-croppers. He keeps a track of state of the fields, the growth and development of various plants. The peculiarity of an agronomist's work is that the results of the labour are not immediately seen. He has to keep a lot of things in mind. An agronomist's work is very honourable and requires a great sense of responsibility. An agronomist obtains a special education in an Agricultural institute.

Tasks:**I. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the conditions of the work of an agronomist?
2. What qualities does this work demand?
3. Where is the working place of an agronomist?
4. What is an agronomist guided in his work by?
5. What tasks does an agronomist fulfill?
6. What is the peculiarity of an agronomist's work?
7. Where are agronomists educated?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. The work of an agronomist proceeds under very changeable conditions.
2. Most of his working time an agronomist spends on the fields.
3. An agronomist should be able to work with people.
4. An agronomist has good knowledge of how various conditions influence on crops.
5. An agronomist chooses the field to be worked on.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: of, in, to, for, with:

1. An agronomist has to keep a lot ... things ... mind.
2. An agronomist's work is very honourable and requires a great sense ... responsibility.
3. An agronomist should be able to work ... people.
4. It is ... an agronomist to decide what the field-crop specialists are to do.
5. An agronomist works out a plan, gives instructions and advice ... field-cropper.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

his own experience, various plants, the field, immediately seen, to be worked on.

1. An agronomist keeps a track of the state of ...
2. In his work an agronomist is guided by scientific achievements and ...
3. He keeps a track of the growth and development of ...
4. The results of his labour are not ...
5. An agronomist chooses the fields ...

V. Translate into English:

1. Агроном составляет план и дает советы землевладельцам.
2. Агроному приходится держать в голове много вещей.
3. Агрономы получают специальное образование в сельскохозяйственных колледжах.
4. Результаты работы агронома видны не сразу.
5. В работе агроном руководствуется научными достижениями и своим собственным опытом.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Agronomy

Vocabulary:

1. to deal (dealt, dealt) – вести дело, иметь дело, рассматривать, рассматривать вопрос
2. food crops – пищевые культуры
3. feed crops – кормовые культуры
4. to mean (meant, meant) – означать, подразумевать
5. to plant – сажать растения
6. seed – семя, зерно
7. tuber – клубень
8. tubers – корнеплоды
9. by means of – при помощи, посредством
10. various – различный, разнообразный
11. implement – орудие, приспособление
12. gang plow – многокорпусный плуг
13. harrow – борона
14. sweeper – шлейф-борона, шлейф-волокуша
15. differ – отличаться от чего-либо, быть непохожим на
16. exchange – обмен, обмениваться
17. experience – опыт
18. to increase – увеличиваться
19. range – диапазон
20. a plant – растение
21. to give start to – положить начало чему-нибудь
22. development – создание, разработка
23. means – способ, средство, способ, устройство, приспособление
24. fertility – плодородие
25. national economy – народное хозяйство
26. to result in – приводить к чему-либо
27. to rise (rose, risen) – возрастая, повышать, увеличивать
28. living standard – уровень жизни

Read and translate the text:

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

As the climate and the soil greatly differ in different regions of our large country, agronomists regularly exchange experience. This regular exchange of experience between agronomists has increased the range of plants which may be grown in different regions and has given start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.

It is known that regular study of chemical composition of soils and development of means for the reproductions of their fertility has become a fundamental part of agricultural science.

It may be said that the development of agriculture has become an important factor in the development of national economy and has resulted in the rise of living standard of our people. The rise of living standard of the people is the policy of our government.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What does the agronomy deal with?
2. What does cultivation mean?
3. By means of which implements is cultivation done?
4. Are the climate and the soil similar in different regions of our country?
5. Why do agronomists exchange experience?
6. What has become a fundamental part of agricultural science?
7. Is agriculture an important factor in the development of national economy?
8. Is it an important factor in the rise of living standard of our life?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Agronomy deals with the cultivation of fields for regular production of crops.
2. Cultivation is done by means of various kinds of agricultural machines.
3. Agronomists regularly exchange experience.
4. Agricultural science studies the chemical composition of soil.
5. Agriculture is an important factor in the development of national economy.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: with, to, of, between, for, in:

1. Agronomy deals ... the cultivation ... fields ... regular production ... crops.
2. The rise ... living standard ... the people is the policy ... our government.
3. This regular exchange ... agronomists has given start ... the development ... various means ... the improvement of crops.
4. Cultivation means the preparation ... the ground ... planting seeds, tubers.
5. The climate and the soil greatly differ ... different regions ... our large country.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

the Constitution; our people; national economy; experience; sweepers.

1. The development of national economy and has resulted in the rise of living standard of ...
2. The rise of living standard is guaranteed by...
3. The development of agriculture is an important factor in the development of ...
4. Agronomists regularly exchange ...
5. Various kinds of agricultural machines and implements: gang plows, harrows ...

V. Translate into English:

1. Под агрономией понимается обработка полей для регулярного производства зерновых культур.
2. Так как климат и почвы значительно отличаются в различных регионах нашей большой страны, то агрономы часто обмениваются опытом.
3. Известно, что регулярное исследование химического состава почв и развитие средств для воспроизведения их плодородия стали фундаментальной частью сельскохозяйственной науки.
4. Можно сказать, что развитие сельского хозяйства стало важным фактором в развитии народного хозяйства.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF RUSSIA & GREAT BRITAIN

Russia

Vocabulary:

1. to be situated – быть расположенным
2. to be washed – омываться
3. to border – граничить
4. variety – разнообразие
5. steppe – степь
6. highland – высокогорье
7. desert – пустыня
8. natural resource – природное ископаемое
9. Motherland – Родина

Read and translate the text:

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. It occupies over 17 million square km. Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our country. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. There are over two thousand rivers in our country. Our land is rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal.

There are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic and moderate to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world. There is oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is over 140 million people. The official language is Russian. Our country is a constitutional republic headed by the President. Moscow is the capital of our Motherland.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. Where is the country situated?
3. What territory does Russia occupy?
4. What can you say about our flora and fauna?
5. What oceans is Russia washed by?
6. How many time zones does Russia have?
7. What natural resources can be found in Russia?
8. The Russian Federation is a multinational state, isn't it?

9. What is the population of the country?
10. Who is at the head of our country?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our country.
2. There are 11 time zones.
3. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions.
4. Our country is a constitutional republic headed by the President.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: of, in, by, with:

1. The Russian Federation is the largest country ... the world.
2. Our land is washed ... 12 seas, most ... which are the seas ... three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific.
3. Our land is rich ... various lakes ... the deepest lake ... the world, the Baikal.
4. The population ... the country is over 140 million people.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions: forests, plains and steppes, is a multinational state, one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts, 17 million square km.

1. It occupies over ...
2. Our country has numerous ...
3. Our country is ...
4. The Russian Federation ...

V. Translate into English:

1. На севере и на западе страна граничит с 14 странами.
2. В нашей стране более 2000 рек.
3. Здесь есть нефть, уголь, различные руды, цветные и нецветные металлы и другие минералы.
4. Россия – многонациональная страна.
5. Москва – столица нашей Родины.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Moscow

Vocabulary:

1. scientific – научный
2. to be found – основывать
3. to mention – упоминать
4. foreign – иностранный
5. unique – уникальный
6. wonder – чудо
7. countless – бесчисленное количество
8. fabulous – поразительный
9. worth – стоящий
10. crowd – толпа
11. convenience – удобство
12. masterpiece – шедевр

Read and translate the text:

Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world and this is the capital of Russia. It is a political, industrial, cultural, educational, sports and scientific center of our country. The population of Moscow is more than 10 million people. It is situated in the western part of the country, on the Moskva River. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy and it was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147.

Five million foreign tourists visit Moscow every year. Red Square and the Kremlin are in the heart of Moscow. Russian president and the government work here. So these are the first places of interest for tourists from all over the world. And the main clock of the Spasskaya Tower in Red Square is the icon of our capital. You can also find a unique architectural wonder – St. Basil's Cathedral and the oldest monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharsky. Visitors of the Kremlin can see the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell on its territory. The magnificent Cathedral of Christ the Saviour is another symbol of Moscow. This is the tallest Orthodox church in the world which is situated on the bank of the Moskva river.

Moscow is proud of its countless museums and galleries: the History Museum, the Armoury Chamber, the Diamond Fund, the Space Museum. Art lovers usually visit the outstanding Tretyakov State Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Andrei Rublev Museum. A fabulous collection of paintings, icons and sculptures is exhibited there.

There are also a lot of drama theatres and opera houses in Moscow which are worth visiting. The Bolshoi and the Maliy Theatres are world-famous, of course, but there are about 70 other professional theatres in Moscow.

There are many prestigious high schools in the city which provide a perfect level of education. Lomonosov Moscow State University is probably the most famous and it offers a wide range of modern occupations.

Moscow is very noisy and crowded. There are thousands of cars, buses, trams and trolley-buses moving along its wide streets. Moscow Metro is famous for its

beautiful interior and convenience. Today it has about 200 underground stations and the total length of underground lines here is more than 200 kilometres. A business district Moscow City is a modern architectural masterpiece to admire. A lot of amazing glass-fronted skyscrapers have been built there. Moscow is the capital of my Motherland and that is why I am very proud of it. It is dear to the heart of every Russian citizen.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Is Moscow the capital of Russia?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. Who is the founder?
4. What is the most beautiful square in Moscow?
5. What can you see there?
6. What can you learn from visiting the History Museum?
7. Have you ever been to Moscow?
8. What places would like to visit?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy and it was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147.
2. You can also find a unique architectural wonder – St. Basil’s Cathedral and the oldest monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharsky.
3. There are many prestigious high schools in the city which provide a perfect level of education.
4. Moscow is very noisy and crowded.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: of, in, on:

1. The population ... Moscow is more than 10 million people.
2. Moscow is proud ... its countless museums and galleries: the History Museum, the Armory Chamber, the Diamond Fund, the Space Museum.
3. Visitors ... the Kremlin can see the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell ... its territory.
4. This is the tallest Orthodox church ... the world which is situated ...the bank ... the Moskva river.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

icons and sculptures is exhibited there, probably the most famous and it offers a wide range of modern occupations, more than 10 million people, my Motherland and that is why I am very proud of it.

1. The population of Moscow is ...
2. A fabulous collection of paintings, ...
3. Lomonosov Moscow State University is ...
4. Moscow is the capital of ...

V. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Москва – один из древнейших городов мира. Она была основана в 1147 году.
2. В Москве также много драматических и оперных театров, которые достойны того, чтобы их посетить.
3. Московское метро известно своим красивым интерьером и удобством.
4. Тысячи туристов приезжают в Москву и восхищаются её достопримечательностями.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Great Britain

Vocabulary:

1. to be situated – находиться
2. to consist of – состоять из
3. to be divided into – делиться на
4. to be separated from – отделяться от
5. to be washed by – омываться
6. to affect the climate – влиять на
7. to determine the direction – определять направление
8. to be rich in – быть богатым чем-либо
9. a warm current – теплое течение
10. a damp climate – влажный
11. a mild weather – мягкая погода
12. a dense fog – плотный туман
13. a surface – поверхность

Read and translate the text:

The British Isles are situated in the north-west of Europe. They consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland. Its total area is 120 thousand square miles. Great Britain is divided into three parts – England, Scotland and Wales. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. In the west it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The Atlantic Ocean, with the warm current, greatly affect the climate, which is damp and mild. The weather is very changeable. In summer it is usually hot and in winter it is not very cold. There are often dense fogs and rains.

The surface in the north and west of Great Britain is mountainous. The mountains are not high. The southern part of the island is in the lowland. The position of the mountains determines the direction and length of the rivers. The largest are the Severn and the Thames. There are lots of beautiful lakes in Scotland.

Great Britain is an industrial country rich in coal. It has highly developed iron, mining, textile, chemical and ship-building industries.

It is a sea power with many ports and big cities. The biggest industrial centers are Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Glasgow. London is the capital of Great Britain.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Where are the British Isles situated?
2. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
3. What is the climate in Great Britain?
4. What is it influenced by?
5. What can be said about the surface of Great Britain?
6. What are the main industries?
7. What is the capital of Great Britain?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.
2. The surface in the north and west of Great Britain is mountainous.
3. It has highly developed iron, mining, textile, chemical and ship-building industries.
4. London is the capital of Great Britain.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: with, which, of, in:

1. The Atlantic Ocean, ... the warm current, greatly affect the climate, ... is damp and mild.
2. The southern part ... the island is ... the lowland.
3. There are lots ... beautiful lakes ... Scotland.
4. It is a sea power ... many ports and big cities.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions: and in winter it is not very cold, are Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Glasgow, an industrial country rich in coal, England, Scotland and Wales.

1. Great Britain is divided into three parts ...
2. In summer it is usually hot ...
3. Great Britain is ...
4. The biggest industrial centers ...

V. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Великобритания делится на 3 части: Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс.
2. Погода очень изменчивая.
3. Поверхность на севере и западе Великобритании гористая.
4. Лондон – столица Великобритании.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

London

Vocabulary:

1. to strike – бить, ударять
2. opposite – напротив
3. square – площадь
4. place of interest – достопримечательность
5. to be proud of – гордиться
6. mention – упоминать

Read and translate the text:

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest should be mentioned, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world. All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too.

Tasks:**I. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. Why do the tourists come to London?
4. What are the main parts of London?
5. What is the City of London?
6. What is the richest part?
7. What is the poorest part?
8. What are the most favourite streets in London?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster.
2. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.
3. London has many places of interest.
4. The museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: with, of, among, for:

1. London is the capital ... Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre.
2. In the West End there are wide streets ... beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares.
3. The museum is famous ... its library – one ... the richest in the world.
4. ... them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot ... others can be mentioned.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions: the most important part of the capital, the East End and you can't see many fine houses there, on the river Thames, long-past history is told by its streets.

1. London is situated ...
2. Westminster is ...
3. There are no parks or gardens in ...
4. All London's ...

V. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Лондон – это столица Великобритании, политический, экономический и культурный центр.
2. Сити – это старейшая часть Лондона, его финансовый и деловой центр.
3. Букингемский дворец – это резиденция королевы.
4. Вся долгая история Лондона рассказана его улицами.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

AGRICULTURE

Russian agriculture

Vocabulary:

1. to remain – оставаться
2. to cultivate – выращивать
3. various – различный
4. breeding – разведение
5. to increase – увеличивать
6. agricultural machinery – сельскохозяйственная техника
7. rate – стоимость
8. replacement – замещение, обновление
9. citizen – житель

Read and translate the text:

The agriculture has been and remains a very important sector of Russian economy. Many of our agriculture products are well known in other countries. Russia can cultivate practically all known farm crops due to various climatic parameters on its large territory. Our country cultivates different kinds of cereals (rye, oats, wheat, barley, maize, etc.), vegetables (potatoes, beets, carrots, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, cabbage, etc.), fruits (apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc.) and very many kinds of berries. Animal breeding is a very important field of our agriculture. Cattle farming and poultry farming give us various kinds of meat (beef, lamb, pork, turkey, etc.), eggs and milk. There are many big agricultural enterprises and many small private farms in Russia. The number of these private farms tends to increase. The modern agriculture in Russia has many critical problems. The deficit of agricultural machinery belongs to the most difficult problems. The condition of agricultural machinery in Russia is very poor and the high cost makes the rate of its replacement weak and slow. But the citizens of Russia believe that the Russian agriculture will solve all existing problems in the future.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What sector of Russian economy has been remained a very important?
2. Name all kind of crops which are cultivated in Russia?
3. What meat can we get due to cattle farming?
4. What problems does modern agriculture have?
5. Is the condition of agricultural machinery in Russia poor or good?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Russia can cultivate practically all known farm crops due to various climatic parameters on its large territory.
2. Cattle farming and poultry farming give us various kinds of meat (beef, lamb, pork, turkey, etc.), eggs and milk.

3. The number of these private farms tends to increase.
4. But the citizens of Russia believe that the Russian agriculture will solve all existing problems in the future.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: in, of:

1. Many our agriculture products are well known ... other countries.
2. Our country cultivates different kinds ... cereals.
3. There are many big agricultural enterprises and many small private farms ... Russia.
4. The condition ... agricultural machinery ... Russia is very poor and the high cost makes the rate ... its replacement week and slow.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

give us various kinds of meat (beef, lamb, pork, turkey, etc.), that the Russian agriculture will solve all existing problems in the future, eggs and milk, due to various climatic parameters on its large territory, tends to increase.

1. Russia can cultivate practically all known farm crops...
2. Cattle farming and poultry farming ...
3. The number of these private farms ...
4. But the citizens of Russia believe ...

V. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Сельское хозяйство было и остается очень важным сектором экономики России.
2. Благодаря различным климатическим условиям, на огромной территории России можно выращивать практически все известные зерновые культуры.
3. Число таких частных фермерских хозяйств имеет тенденцию к увеличению.
4. Дефицит сельскохозяйственной техники относится к числу наиболее сложных проблем.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Rostov region

Vocabulary:

1. rural – сельский
2. to border – граничить
3. the Ural – Урал
4. average – средний
5. a home-made – отечественное
6. motor vessel – судно
7. temperate – умеренно
8. continental – континентальный
9. favourable – благоприятный, подходящий
10. define – определять
11. feature – черта, свойство
12. annually – ежегодно, каждый год
13. chalk – мел
14. clay – глина
15. sand – песок
16. sandstone – песчаник
17. limestone – известняк
18. quartzite – кварцит
19. phosphorite – фосфорит
20. wheat – пшеница
21. barley – ячмень
22. oats – овес
23. maize – кукуруза
24. sunflower – подсолнечник
25. equable – ровный
26. goods – товар, товары
27. marvelous – изумительный
28. recreation – отдых
29. greenery – растительность
30. glasshouse – теплица
31. mud – грязь
32. to be proud of – гордиться

Read and translate the text:

Rostov region is situated in the south of Russia, in the southern part of the Russian plain. The total area of our region is 100,8 thousand square kilometers.

It stretches for 475 kilometers from the north to the south and for 455 kilometers from the west to the east.

The geographical position of the region is favourable because all the highways and main lines connecting Russia with the Caucasus pass through it. Rostov-on-Don, the capital of our region, is known as “the gateway to the Caucasus”.

After the construction of the Volgo-Don Navigation canal Rostov-on-Don

became a port of five seas – the Black, the Azov, the Caspian, the Baltic and the White seas. Many new home-made river-to-sea – going motor vessels now make regular runs from Rostov to many ports of the world.

Rostov region consists of 42 rural districts. Our region borders on Voronezh, Donetsk, Lugansk and Volgograd regions, Krasnodar and Stavropol territories and on Kalmyk republic. The total length of its borders is 2280 kilometers.

Rostov region is a hilly plain. The main part of it is covered with steppes. You can see forests only in Vyoshenskaya and Oblivskaya districts.

On the territory of our region there are about one thousand small rivers. The longest river as you know is the Don. Our region is rich in lakes. There are about 100 lakes on its territory. The biggest lakes are the Limannoe, the Monastyrskoe, and the Tsymlyanskoe.

The climate is temperate continental. So you can clearly define four seasons. The coldest month is January with average temperature of $-9^{\circ} \dots 10^{\circ}$, the hottest one – July with average temperature $+22^{\circ} \dots 24^{\circ}$. The specific feature of our region is that it is the windiest one in Russia.

Our region is rich in natural resources. Coal is one of the main riches, more than 30 million tons of it are mined annually. The centres of coal mining industry are Kamensk, Shakty, Novoshaktinsk and others.

Chalk, different kinds of clays and sands, sandstone, limestone, quartzite, phosphorite are found in Rostov region. But still the main wealth of our region is chernozem (black earth). Professor Dokuchaev said many years ago: "Black earth for Russia is more important than oil, coal, gold and iron-ore... all these things are nothing in comparison with chernozem". Such crops as wheat, barley, oats, maize, and sunflower are grown everywhere. Today Rostov region is one of the most productive agricultural regions in Russia and the main wheat-growing area. With its rich soil and equable climate the area is noted for many kinds of fruit and vegetables. For a long time the Don stanitsas have been famous for their orchards, which make our land beautiful and charming.

Rostov region is one of the biggest industrial centres of Russia. Today it produces combine-harvesters, cultivators and other agricultural machines, transport helicopters and locomotives, furniture and refrigerators, foot-wear and clothes, champagne and tobacco goods, equipment for atomic and thermos-electric power stations.

Rostov is a marvelous place for recreation. Rostov is rich in greenery with plenty of parks, boulevards and flower gardens. The people of the city take pride in their botanical gardens, which feature a large selection of trees and bushes from east, south and central Asia, the Caucasus and the Crimea. And its glasshouses have become a second home for some 500 species of tropical plants.

Rostov region is a country's resort too. More than 20 different kinds of mineral water were discovered in our region. People come to Rostov sanatoria for mud and mineral water cure.

As you see the Don Land is indescribably beautiful and we are proud of our native place by right.

Tasks:**I. Answer the questions:**

1. Where is Rostov region situated?
2. What is the total area of Rostov region?
3. The regional position of Rostov region is very favourable, isn't it?
4. How can you prove that Rostov is a port of five seas?
5. What regions and territories does it border on?
6. Does the nature of the Don Land differ greatly from that of the past?
7. What kind of climate do we have in our region?
8. What is the specific feature of our region?
9. Coal is one of the main riches of our region, isn't it?
10. What did the professor Dokuchaev say about the main wealth of our region?
11. What is grown in our region?
12. What is produced in our region?
13. Can you prove that Rostov region is a marvelous place for recreation?
14. Our region is called a country's resort. Why?
15. Do you agree with me that the Don Land is indescribably beautiful and charming?
16. Have you ever traveled to any famous places in Rostov region?
17. What is your favourite place of the rest in the city? (in Rostov region?)
18. What places in your city (Rostov region) would you like to show to your foreign friend?
19. What does the proverb "there is no place like home" mean to you?

II. Prove that Rostov region is an interesting place to visit:

- a) its scenery;
- b) its legendary past;
- c) its places of rest.

III. Complete the following sentences:

1. Rostov region is situated in ...
2. The geographical position of the region is favourable because ...
3. Rostov region borders on ...
4. The longest river of Rostov region is ...
5. ... are found in Rostov region.
6. Such crops as ... are grown everywhere.
7. For a long time the Don stanitsas have been famous for ...
8. Rostov region is one of the biggest industrial centres of Russia. Today it produces ...
9. The people of the city take pride in ...
10. People come to Rostov sanatoria for ...

IV. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Ростовская область расположена на юге России, в южной части Русской равнины.
2. Ростов-на-Дону является столицей нашей области и известен как «ворота Кавказа».
3. Наша область граничит с Воронежской, Донецкой, Луганской и Волгоградской областями, Краснодарским и Ставропольским краями и Республикой Калмыкия.
4. Самый холодный месяц – январь со средней температурой $-9^{\circ} \dots 10^{\circ}$, самый жаркий – июль со средней температурой $+ 22^{\circ} \dots 24^{\circ}$.
5. Уголь – одно из главных богатств, более 30 тонн угля добывается ежегодно.
6. Мел, различные виды глин и песков, песчаника, известняка, кварцита, фосфора обнаружены в Ростовской области.
7. Такие зерновые культуры, как пшеница, ячмень, овес, маис, подсолнечник выращиваются везде.
8. Ростовская область – одна из крупнейших промышленных центров России. Сегодня она производит комбайны, культиваторы и другие сельскохозяйственные машины; локомотивы, оборудование для атомных и тепловых электростанций, мебель и холодильники, обувь и одежду, табачные товары.
9. Люди этого города гордятся своими ботаническими садами, в которых представлен большой выбор деревьев и кустов с востока, юга, Кавказа, из Центральной Азии и Крыма.
10. Более 20 видов различных минеральных вод были обнаружены в нашей области.

V. Make up a summary of the text.

British Agriculture

Vocabulary:

1. efficient – эффективный; умелый, подготовленный, квалифицированный
2. efficiency – продуктивность, производительность
3. efficiency of labour – производительность труда
4. acreage – площадь земли в акрах
5. acre – акр (= 0,4 га); acres – земли, владения
6. total agricultural acreage – общая площадь с/х угодий
7. average – средняя величина
8. primarily – сначала, первоначально, главным образом
9. technology – технология
10. sufficient – достаточный
11. cereals – хлебные злаки, зерновые
12. horticulture – садоводство, огородничество
13. horticultural crops – садовые культуры
14. horticulturist – садовод
15. source – источник
16. to import (into) – импортировать, ввозить
17. gooseberry – крыжовник
18. strawberry – клубника, земляника
19. raspberry – малина; raspberry cane(s) – кусты малины
20. to rear – выращивать
21. moorland – местность, поросшая вереском

Read and translate the text:

Agriculture, one of Britain's most important industries, supplies nearly two-thirds of the country's food. British agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research.

Nearly 80% of the land is used for agriculture. The total agricultural acreage of Great Britain is about 45.000.000 acres. Soils vary from the poor ones of highland Britain to the rich fertile soils in the eastern and south-eastern parts of England.

Britain is self-sufficient in milk, eggs, to a very great extent in meat, potatoes, wheat. However, it needs to import butter, cheese, sugar and some other agricultural products.

There are about 55.000 farms in Britain. They are not large. An average sized farm is about 30–40 acres. There are three main types of farming in Great Britain: pastoral, arable, mixed. 60% of farms are devoted mainly to dairy or beef cattle and sheep. Sheep and cattle are reared in the hilly and moorland areas of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and south-western England.

Milk production is of the first importance in the structure of British agriculture.

Pig breeding is carried on in most areas but is particularly important in southern England, north-eastern Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Arable farms are mainly in the eastern part of the country. The main cereal crops in Great Britain are wheat, barley and oats. Rye is grown in small quantities for use as cattle fodder.

Great Britain produces different kinds of fruit: apples, pears, cherries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and others. Potatoes are grown for sale, for fodder and for seed.

Modern machines: tractors, combines and other equipment are used on British farms. But today the main tendency in British agriculture is that small traditional farms are gradually disappearing because they cannot compete with big industrial farms.

Private woods make up 56% of the total forest area in Great Britain. Woodlands cover an estimated 2.2 million hectares. Britain's second major source of food is the surrounding seas. The fishing industry provides about 70% of British fish supplies.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. How many percent of land is used for agriculture in Russia?
2. What food is Britain self-sufficient?
3. How many farms are there in Britain?
4. Arable farms are mainly in the eastern part of the country, aren't they?
5. What kinds of fruit does Great Britain produce?
6. What machines are used in British farms?
7. Does the fishing or pig breeding industry provide about 70% of British fish supplies?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. British agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research.
2. However, it needs to import butter, cheese, sugar and some other agricultural products.
3. Arable farms are mainly in the eastern part of the country.
4. Woodlands cover an estimated 2.2 million hectares.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: in, of, for, on, to:

1. Nearly 80% ... the land is used ... agriculture.
2. Britain is self-sufficient ... milk, eggs, ... a very great extent ... meat, potatoes, wheat.
3. Rye is grown ... small quantities ... use as cattle fodder.
4. Modern machines: tractors, combines and other equipment are used ... British farms.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

for sale, for fodder and for seed, is the surrounding seas, of the first importance in the structure of British agriculture, and some other agricultural products.

1. However, it needs to import butter, cheese, sugar...
2. Milk production is...
3. Potatoes are grown ...
4. Britain's second major source of food ...

V. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Британское сельское хозяйство является эффективным, поскольку оно основано на современных технологиях и исследованиях.
2. Овец и крупный рогатый скот выращивают в холмистых и болотистых районах Шотландии, Уэльса, Северной Ирландии и юго-западной Англии.
3. Основными зерновыми культурами в Великобритании являются пшеница, ячмень и овес.
4. Но сегодня основная тенденция в британском сельском хозяйстве заключается в том, что небольшие традиционные фермы постепенно исчезают, потому что они не могут конкурировать с крупными промышленными фермами.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Farms in Britain

Vocabulary:

1. fertile – плодородный
2. arable – пахотный
3. dairy – молочный
4. divide – делить, разделять
5. gradually – постепенно
6. disappear – исчезать
7. compete – конкурировать
8. moisture – влажность
9. lower latitudes – низкие широты
10. exceed – превышать
11. barley – ячмень
12. oats – овес
13. woodland – лесной, лесная местность

Read and translate the text:

Geographically Great Britain consists of Highland Britain and Lowland Britain. Highland Britain is in the north and in the west.

The agricultural area of England is toward the English Channel and the Continent of Europe. The soil in many parts of Highland Britain is thin and poor.

Lowland Britain is rich area with fertile soil.

Rivers in Britain are narrow, but the Thames. Most of the farms are less than 50 acres² each. The types of farms are different in different soil and climatic areas. In the eastern part of Britain most farms are arable. The farmers grow different crops here. In the western part of the country most farms are dairy. Small farms in Britain are usually mixed farms on which farmers both grow crops and keep farm animals. Most of Britain is farming land divided into many fields.

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

Britain has a mild climate. The westerly winds from the Atlantic carry the warmth and moisture of lower latitudes into Britain. The weather changes with the winds. Winds from different parts of the world ranging from polar to tropical regions often visit Britain. The temperature seldom exceeds 32 °C or falls below zero. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. Thus farmers work on fields all the year round.

The main agricultural products of Britain are wheat, barley, oats, potato, milk and different kinds of meat.

A high level of agriculture enables Britain to provide about half of the food from the soil.

Britain usually imports meat, butter, wheat, tea, fruit, and tobacco. There are a few millions of acres of woodland in Great Britain. The estimated private forests make up about a half of the forest area. The size of the private woodlands ranges from a few acres to many thousands.

Tasks:**I. Answer the questions:**

1. What parts does Great Britain geographically consist of?
2. What is thin and poor in many parts of Highland Britain?
3. In what part of Britain are farms arable?
4. What climate does Britain have?
5. What are the main agricultural products of Britain?
6. What does Britain usually import?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Geographically Great Britain consists of Highland Britain and Lowland Britain.
2. Lowland Britain is rich area with fertile soil.
3. In the western part of the country most farms are dairy.
4. A high level of agriculture enables Britain to provide about half of the food from the soil.
5. The size of the private woodlands ranges from a few acres to many thousands.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: of, in, with, from, to, about, toward:

1. The agricultural area ... England is ... the English Channel and the Continent ... Europe.
2. The types ... farms are different ... different soil and climatic areas.
3. The weather changes ... the winds.
4. Winds ... different parts ... the world ranging ... polar ... tropical regions often visit Britain.
5. A high level ... agriculture enables Britain to provide ... half ... the food ... the soil.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

but the Thames; on which farmers both grow crops and keep farm animals; is thin and poor; make up about a half of the forest area; a mild climate.

1. The soil in many parts of Highland Britain ...
2. Rivers in Britain are narrow ...
3. Small farms in Britain are usually mixed farms ...
4. Britain has ...
5. The estimated private forests ...

V. Translate into English:

1. Высокогорье Британии – это север и запад.
2. Фермеры выращивают различные зерновые культуры здесь.
3. Погода меняется с ветром.
4. Фермеры работают на полях круглый год.
5. Великобритания обычно импортирует мясо, масло, пшеницу, чай, фрукты, табак.

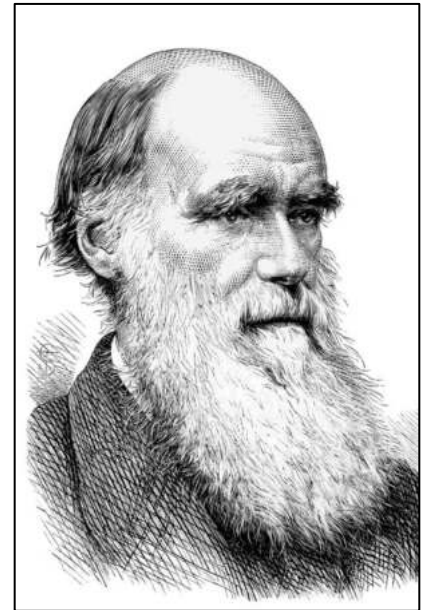
VI. Make up a summary of the text.

FAMOUS SCIENTISTS-SELECTIONERS

Charles Darwin

Vocabulary:

1. to lay the foundation – положить основание
2. slow-working process – замедленный процесс
3. major – важный
4. influence – влияние
5. sophisticated – образованный
6. maternal – материнский
7. china – фарфор
8. potter – глиняная посуда, керамика
9. entrepreneur – предприниматель
10. savant – ученый
11. clergyman – священнослужитель
12. stellar – звездный
13. meticulous – дотошный
14. painstaking – кропотливый
15. specimens – экземпляр, образец
16. fossils – остатки
17. upheaval – подъем, переворот, поднятие
18. convulsion – выпуклость
19. flood – наводнение
20. ark – ковчег
21. immutable – неизменный
22. supposedly – возможно
23. extinct – исчезнувший
24. finch – зяблик
25. survival – выживание
26. famine – голод
27. controversy – противоречие
28. expand – расширять, растягивать
29. contemporary – современный
30. honour – чтить, соблюдать, удостаивать



Read and translate the text:

Charles Darwin, British scientist who laid the foundation of modern evolutionary theory with his concept of the development of all forms of life through the slow-working process of natural selection. His work was of major influence on the life and earth sciences and on modern thought in general.

Born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England on February 12, 1809, Darwin was the fifth child of a wealthy and sophisticated English family. His maternal grandfather was the successful china and pottery entrepreneur Josiah Wedgwood his parental grandfather was well-known XVIII century physician and savant

Erasmus Darwin.

After graduating from the elite school at Shrewsbury in 1825, young Darwin went to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. In 1827 he dropped out of medical school and entered the University of Cambridge, in preparation for becoming a clergyman of the Church of England. There he met two stellar figures: Adam Sedgwick and John Stevens Henslow. Henslow not only helped build Darwin's self-confidence but also taught his student to be a meticulous and painstaking observer of natural phenomena and collector of specimens. After graduating from Cambridge in 1831, the 22-year-old Darwin was taken aboard the English survey ship, HMS Beagle, largely on Henslow's recommendation, as an unpaid naturalist on a scientific expedition around the world.

Darwin joined the crew of HMS Beagle on December 27, 1831, the five-year expedition collected hydrographic, geologic and meteorological data from South America and many other regions around the world. Darwin's own observations on this voyage led to the theory of natural selection. Darwin's job as naturalist aboard the Beagle gave him the opportunity to observe the various geological formations found on different continents and islands along the way, as well as a huge variety of fossils and living organisms. In his geological observations, Darwin was most impressed with the effect that natural forces had on shaping the earth's surface. At the time, most geologists adhered to the so called catastrophist theory that the earth had experienced a succession of creations of animals and plant life, and that each creation has been destroyed by sudden catastrophe, such as an upheaval or convulsion of the earth's surface. According to this theory, the most recent catastrophe, Noah's flood, wiped away all life except those forms taken into the ark. The rest were visible only in the form of fossils. In the view of the catastrophists, species were individually created and immutable, that is unchangeable for all time.

The catastrophist viewpoint was challenged by the English geologist Sir Charles Lyell, who maintained that the earth's surface is undergoing constant change, the result of natural forces operating uniformly over long periods.

Aboard the Beagle, Darwin found himself fitting many of his observations into Lyell's general uniformitarian view. Beyond that, however, he realized that some of his own observations of fossils and living plants and animals cast doubt on the Lyell supported view that species were specially created. He noted, for example, that certain fossils of supposedly extinct species closely resembled living species in the same geographical area. In the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador, he also observed that each island supported its own form of tortoise, mockingbird, and finch; the various forms were closely related but different in structure and eating habits from island to island. Both observations raised the question, for Darwin, of possible links between distinct but similar species.

After returning to England in 1836, Darwin began recording his ideas about changeability of species. Darwin's explanation for how organisms evolved was brought into sharp focus after he read the works by the British economist Thomas Robert Malthus, who explained how human populations remain in balance.

Malthus argued that any increase in the availability of food for basic human survival could not match the geometrical rate of population growth. The later, therefore, had to be checked by natural limitations such as famine and disease, or by social action such as war.

Darwin immediately applied Malthus's argument to animals and plants, and by 1838 he had arrived at a sketch of a theory of evolution through natural selection. For the next two decades he worked on his theory and other natural history projects. In 1839, he married his cousin Emma Wedgwood, and soon after, moved to a small estate, Downe House, outside London. There he and his wife had ten children. Darwin's theory was the first announced in 1859. His complete theory was published in 1859, in *On the Origin of Species*. Often referred to as the "book that's hook the world", the *Origin* sold out on the first day of the publication and subsequently went through six editions.

This book explained the evolutionary process through the principles of natural selection and aroused bitter controversy because it disagreed with literal interpretation of the Book of Genesis in the Bible. Darwin's work marked a turning point in many of sciences, including physical anthropology and paleontology. It caused a revolution in biological science and greatly affected religious thoughts.

Darwin spent the rest of his life expanding on different aspects of problems raised in the *Origin*. His later books published in 1868–1872 were detailed expositions of topics that had been confined to small sections of the *Origin*. The importance of his work was well recognized by his contemporaries; Darwin was elected to the Royal Society (1839) and the French Academy of Sciences (1878). He was also honoured by burial in Westminster Abbey after he died in Downe, Kent, on April 19, 1882.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What did Darwin discover?
2. Who were Darwin's relatives?
3. What education did Darwin receive?
4. Who influenced Darwin?
5. What opportunities were opened before Darwin during his expedition on board the *Beagle*?
6. What did Darwin begin doing after returning to England?
7. Why did his book shake the world?
8. What did his book explain?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. His work was of major influence on the life and earth sciences and on modern thought in general.
2. His maternal grandfather was the successful china and pottery entrepreneur Josiah Wedgwood his parental grandfather was well-known XVIII century

physician and savant Erasmus Darwin.

3. Darwin's job as naturalist aboard the Beagle gave him the opportunity to observe the various geological formations found on different continents and islands along the way.
4. For the next two decades he worked on his theory and other natural history projects.
5. This book explained the evolutionary process through the principles of natural selection.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: of, after, from, on, by:

1. Darwin was the fifth child ... a wealthy and sophisticated English family.
2. ...graduating ... Cambridge in 1831, the 22-year-old Darwin was taken abroad the English survey ship.
3. Darwin joined the crew ... HMS Beagle ... December 27, 1831.
4. Darwin's own observations ... this voyage led to the theory ... natural selection.
5. Darwin immediately applied Malthus's argument to animals and plants, and ... 1838 he had arrived at a sketch ... a theory ... evolution through natural selection.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

was the first announced in 1859; who laid the foundation of modern evolutionary theory with his concept of the development of all forms of life; led to the theory of natural selection; went to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine; about changeability of species.

1. Charles Darwin, British scientist ...
2. After graduating from the elite school at Shrewsbury in 1825, young Darwin ...
3. Darwin's own observations on this voyage ...
4. After returning to England in 1836, Darwin began recording his ideas ...
5. Darwin's theory ...

V. Translate into English:

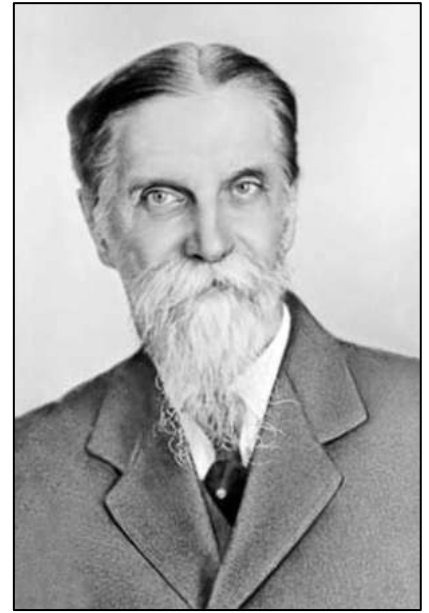
1. Дарвин был пятым ребенком богатой, образованной семьи.
2. Работая натуралистом на борту «Гончей», Дарвин получил возможность наблюдать за различными геологическими видами на разных континентах.
3. После возвращения в Англию в 1836 году, Дарвин начал записывать свои идеи об изменчивости видов.
4. Его полная теория «О происхождении видов» была опубликована в 1859 году.
5. Важность его работы была признана его современниками.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Kliment Arkadievich Timiryazev

Vocabulary:

1. activity – деятельность
2. in the field – в области
3. well-known – известный
4. to solve – решать
5. intensity – интенсивность
6. light – свет
7. quality – качество
8. to take place – иметь место, происходить
9. experimental plot – опытный участок, опытная делянка
10. effect – влияние
11. to prove – доказывать
12. phosphate – фосфат, соль фосфорной кислоты
13. phosphate ammonia – фосфат аммония
14. to raise – увеличивать
15. ammonia – аммиак
16. drought – засуха
17. standard of living – уровень жизни



Read and translate the text:

Kliment Arkadievich Timiryazev (1843–1920) began his scientific activities in the field of agriculture in the town of Simbirsk. His teachers were D.I. Mendeleev, I.M. Sechenov, I.I. Mechnikov, and other well-known scientists.

K.A. Timiryazev was one of the greatest plant physiologists of the 19th and 20th century. In his experiments and theory he practically solved the problem of photosynthesis, showing that it depended on light intensity as well as light quality. He also wrote much on the importance of chlorophyll for photosynthesis process which takes place in all plants on the Earth.

K.A. Timiryazev also studied, on an experimental plot, the effect of various mineral fertilizers on grain yields and proved that the use of phosphates in black soil raised greatly crop yields. Yet some of the fertilizers, e.g. sulphate ammonia, may have a harmful effect on a plant. Working on the same experimental plot, he discovered that deep ploughing was highly important in the fight against drought. Later, Academician V.R. Williams and farm practitioner T.S. Maltzev developed Timiryazev's idea on deep ploughing: they introduced a new method of grain field cultivation. They used machines that could plough soil more 40–50 cm deep. Thus, K.A. Timiryazev's work had great influence on modern research in agriculture. Timiryazev's principal idea of agronomy was that plant is the central object of agronomist's work. According to his theory, this means that agriculturalists should concentrate on the studies of climate, soil, fertilizers, only in connection with plant's life.

K.A. Timiryazev was a great patriot and democrat. After the Great October Socialist Revolution he did much to help people. He helped farmers to increase crop yields and thus to raise their standard of living.

Today the Moscow Higher Agricultural School where K.A. Timiryazev was a lecturer on plant physiology is well-known Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Which field were Timiryazev's activities in?
2. Who were his teachers?
3. Was he an ordinary plant physiologist?
4. Which problem did he solve in his experiments?
5. What did he show? What does photosynthesis depend on?
6. What is important for photosynthesis?
7. Did he study the effect of fertilizers?
8. Do all fertilizers have a good effect on plants?
9. What did he discover concerning plowing?
10. What was the center of his studies?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. Timiryazev showed that photosynthesis depended on light intensity as well as light quality.
2. Photosynthesis process takes place in all plants on the earth.
3. Chlorophyll is very important for photosynthesis process.
4. Various mineral fertilizers have good effect on grain yields.
5. The use of phosphates in black soils raises greatly crop yields.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: for, on, in, of, against, according to:

1. Timiryazev began his scientific activities ... the field ... agriculture ... the town ... Simbirsk.
2. Working ... the same experimental plot, he discovered that deep plowing was highly important ... the fight ... drought.
3. Some fertilizers may have harmful effect ... plants.
4. ... his theory agriculturalists should concentrate ... the studies ... climate, soil, fertilizers.
5. He wrote ... the importance of chlorophyll ... photosynthesis process.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

well-known scientists; grain cultivation; the problem of photosynthesis; on grain yields; in agriculture.

1. In his experiments and theory he practically solved ...
2. His teachers were D.I. Mendeleev, I.M. Sechenov, I.I. Mechnikov, and other...
3. K.A. Timiryazev also studied the effect of various mineral fertilizers ...
4. They introduced a new method of ...
5. Timiryazev's work had great influence on modern research ...

V. Translate into English:

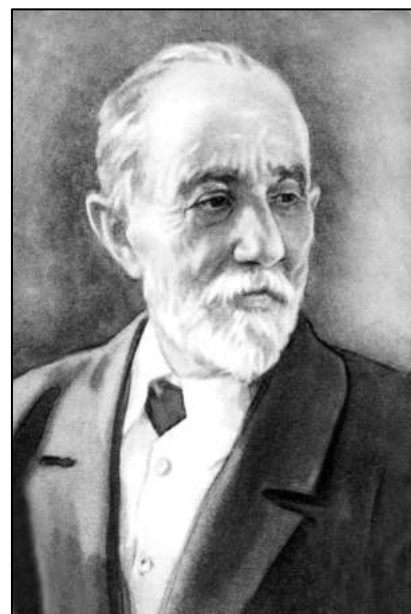
1. Некоторые удобрения оказывают вредное влияние на растения.
2. Глубокая вспашка очень важна в борьбе с засухой.
3. Работы Тимирязева очень повлияли на современные исследования в сельском хозяйстве.
4. Ученые-агрономы должны сосредотачиваться на изучении климата, почвы, удобрения только в связи с жизнью растения.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin

Vocabulary:

1. to improve – улучшать
2. to recognize – признавать
3. science – наука
4. frost-resisting – морозоустойчивый
5. northward – к северу
6. artificial – искусственный
7. fulfill – выполнять
8. to work out – разрабатывать
9. instead of – вместо
10. drawback – недостаток
11. to interfere – вмешиваться
12. to create – создавать
13. beyond – вне, по ту сторону
14. hybridization – скрещивание
15. fruitful – плодотворный
16. to exist – существовать, иметь место



Read and translate the text:

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin was born in the village of Dolgoye, near Kozlov, in 1855. All the Michurins had always been gardeners, and all of them had experimented in improving varieties of apples. The first period of Michurin's life was very hard but later he was recognized as a revolutionary in science.

The task which Michurin set himself when he was still a young man was to develop frost-resisting varieties of plants which could grow as far to the North as possible. He wanted to move the South northward.

If Michurin had used only the method of artificial selection, which his contemporaries were using at that time, he wouldn't have fulfilled this gigantic task. He had to work out new methods.

The selectionists did what nature did, only much quicker, using artificial selection instead of natural. Michurin, however, clearly saw the main drawback of selection, namely that it copied nature and its methods instead of interfering with nature and creating new methods.

Michurin did what nature never did. In his creative work he went beyond the stage of using selection and turned to hybridization that is, getting new forms by cross-breeding plants of different species and varieties. He developed completely new types of fruit and vegetables. He crossed not only different varieties of the same plant, but different plants, for instance, apples and pears.

In the course of his long and fruitful life Michurin developed about 350 varieties of plants that had not existed before, many of them of the frost-resisting type.

Michurin died in 1935 and was buried in Michurinsk, near Kozlov, where he had lived and worked for so many years.

Tasks:**I. Answer the questions:**

1. When and where was Michurin born?
2. Who were all the Michurins?
3. The first period of Michurin's life was very hard, wasn't it?
4. What task did Michurin set when he was still a young man?
5. What did he develop?
6. How many varieties of plants did he develop?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. All the Michurins had always been gardeners.
2. He wanted to move the South northward.
3. The selectionists did what nature did, only much quicker, using artificial selection instead of natural.
4. He crossed not only different varieties of the same plant, but different plants, for instance, apples and pears.
5. Michurin developed about 350 varieties of plants.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: of, to, about, in, beyond:

1. Michurin was born ... the village ... Dolgoye, near Kozlov ... 1855.
2. The first period ... Michurin's life was very hard but later he was recognized as a revolutionary ... science.
3. Michurin clearly saw the man drawback ... selection.
4. ... his creative work he went ... the stage ... using selection and turned ... hybridization.
5. Michurin developed ... 350 varieties ... plants.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

to develop frost-resisting varieties of plants; in improving varieties of apples; fruit and vegetables; what nature never did; new methods;

1. All the Michurins had experimented in ...
2. The task which Michurin set himself when he was still a young man was ...
3. He had to work out ...
4. Michurin did ...
5. He developed completely new types of ...

V. Translate into Russian:

1. Мичурин родился в деревне Долгое в 1855 году.
2. Ему пришлось разработать новые методы.
3. Мичурин сделал то, что природа никогда не делала.
4. Он получал новые формы, скрещивая растения различных видов и сортов.
5. Задачей Мичурина было выведение морозоустойчивых видов растений.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov. Father of Russian Genetics and Selection of plants

Vocabulary:

1. adulthood – взросление
2. tremendous – огромный
3. cultivated plant – выращиваемое (культивируемое растение)
4. wild plant – дикорастущее растение
5. related – родственный
6. variability – изменчивость, варибельность
7. appear – появляться
8. scholar – ученый
9. specimen – образец
10. variety – сорт, разновидность
11. species – вид, род
12. plant resources – растительные ресурсы
13. enable – давать возможность
14. incredible – неслыханный, потрясающий, невероятный
15. vision – проницательность, дальновидность
16. promote – способствовать, содействовать
17. extend – распространять, расширять
18. sound – правый, здравый, логичный



Read and translate the text:

The outstanding scientist Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov was born on November 25, 1887. During the years of his early adulthood, Vavilov became a scientist with tremendous potential in the field of genetic research.

Having studied a huge number of cultivated and related wild plants, Vavilov discovered the law of biological variability which was similar in importance to Mendeleev's periodic table.

Equally important for world science was Vavilov's study of the areas where cultivated plants first appeared. According to Vavilov, the most ancient areas of agriculture were not in the river valleys of Egypt, Mesopotamia or along the Ganges, as scholars had believed earlier, but in the mountainous parts of Ethiopia, Central Asia, China, India, and also in the Andes in South America. He organized expeditions to 60 countries of the world, which collected about 250.000 specimens of grain.

Vavilov's research changed formerly existing ideas of the varieties and species of wheat, rye, corn, cotton, flax and potatoes. The study of world's plant resources enabled Vavilov to work out the foundations of selection in Russia.

Vavilov was a scientist of incredibly broad vision. He promoted extending agriculture to northern territories beyond the Arctic Circle and to mountainous areas and deserts and subtropics.

The scientist's theoretical works were recognized throughout the world. His methods were always original and sound. He was president of the Agricultural Academy and a member of the Academy of Sciences.

His most important ideas were to change cultivated plants in the shortest time possible, develop the best varieties for all the most important crops in the main areas. Nikolay Vavilov died on January 26, 1943.

Tasks:

I. Answer the questions:

1. When was Nikolay Vavilov born?
2. What kind of a scientist was he?
3. What law did he discovered?
4. Where were the most ancient areas of agriculture according to Vavilov?
5. How did Vavilov influence the formerly existing ideas of the varieties and species of wheat, rye, corn, flax and potatoes?
6. What did he work out?
7. What did he promote?
8. What were his most important ideas?

II. Translate into Russian:

1. During the years of his early adulthood, Vavilov became a scientist with tremendous potential in the field of genetic research.
2. Equally important for world science was Vavilov's study of the areas where cultivated plants first appeared.
3. Vavilov's research changed formerly existing ideas of the varieties and species of wheat, rye, corn, cotton, flax and potatoes.
4. Vavilov was a scientist of incredibly broad vision.
5. He was president of the Agricultural Academy and a member of the Academy of Sciences.

III. Insert the adequate prepositions: throughout, in, about, of, on:

1. He organized expeditions to 60 countries of the world, which collected ... 250.000 specimens of grain.
2. Vavilov discovered the law ... biological variability.
3. According to Vavilov, the most ancient areas ... agriculture were not ... the river valleys ... Egypt, Mesopotamia or along the Ganges.
4. The scientist's theoretical works were recognized ... the world.
5. Nikolay Vavilov was born ... November 25, 1887.

IV. Complete the sentences using the following words and expressions:

beyond the Arctic Circle; sound; the Agricultural Academy; the foundations of the selection of plants in Russia; genetic research.

1. Vavilov became a scientist with tremendous potential in the field of ...
2. It was Vavilov who worked out ...

3. He promoted extending agriculture to northern territories ...
4. He was president of ...
5. His methods were always original ...

V. Translate into English:

1. Теоретические работы ученого были признаны во всем мире.
2. Исследования Вавилова изменили прежде существовавшие понятия о сортах и видах многих растений.
3. Вавилов открыл закон биологической изменчивости.
4. Он организовал экспедиции в 60 стран мира.
5. Закон биологической изменчивости Вавилова был подобен периодической таблице Менделеева.

VI. Make up a summary of the text.

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Учебное издание

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ENGLISH FOR AGRONOMISTS
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ДЛЯ АГРОНОМОВ

Сборник текстов и заданий на английском языке
для обучающихся 1 курса бакалавриата

Направление подготовки 35.03.04 Агрономия

Учебно-методическое пособие

Редактор Лучинкина Н.П.

Компьютерная верстка Гвоздик Н.В.

Дизайн обложки Вдовикина С.П.

Подписано в печать 30.05.2023 г.

Усл. п. л. 2,8. Тираж 30 экз. Заказ № 15.

Отдел информационных технологий и издательской деятельности

Азово-Черноморского инженерного института

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