

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования Казанский государственный аграрный университет  
Кафедра иностранных языков

**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК  
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ  
ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

Казань – 2021

УДК 811.111

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Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ по иностранному языку (английский язык) для обучающихся заочной формы обучения служат материалом для определения уровня знаний, умений и навыков иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации студентов Института экономики, Института механизации и технического сервиса, Института агробιοтехнологий и землепользования, факультета лесного хозяйства и экологии Казанского ГАУ.

Методические указания рассмотрены и одобрены:

Решением заседания кафедры иностранных языков Казанского ГАУ (Протокол № 1 от 28 августа 2021)

Решением методической комиссии Института экономики Казанского ГАУ (Протокол № 3 от 20 сентября 2021)

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## **Введение**

Методические указания составлены в соответствии с ФГОСТ ВО и учебным планом Института экономики Казанского государственного аграрного университета. Контрольная работа является одним из видов проверки качества знаний студентов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский).

Успешная аттестация по дисциплине, а также выполнение контрольной работы предполагает проработку тем, предусмотренных рабочей программой дисциплины, в процессе контактной и самостоятельной работы. Контрольная работа выполняется в соответствии с учебным планом.

Целью выполнения контрольной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» является определение уровня знаний, умений и навыков иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации. Задания контрольной работы отвечают содержанию обучения иностранному языку в профессиональной сфере и соответствуют требованиям учебного процесса.

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» (английский) призвана обеспечить современный квалификационный уровень бакалавра, способного владеть иностранным языком для делового общения и извлечения профессиональной информации на английском языке из зарубежных источников.

Контрольная работа содержит профессионально-ориентированные тексты и задания. Выполнение контрольных заданий предполагает актуализацию опорных знаний по изученному ранее материалу на основе профессиональной лексики.

### **Рекомендации по выполнению контрольных заданий оформлению контрольной работы**

Контрольные задания №1 и контрольные задания №3 представлены в десяти вариантах. Вам необходимо выполнить один из десяти вариантов в соответствии с последней цифрой номера зачетной книжки.

Последняя цифра номера зачетной книжки	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Вариант контрольной работы	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Контрольные задания № 2 представлены в пяти вариантах. Вам необходимо выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последней цифрой номера зачетной книжки.

Последняя цифра номера зачетной книжки	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Вариант контрольной работы	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради необходимо указать факультет (институт), курс, направление, номер группы, номер контрольной работы, фамилию, имя и отчество, номер зачетной книжки студента, вариант. В конце работы указываются используемые источники — учебники, словари и учебные пособия.

**При выполнении контрольных работ и в процессе подготовки к зачетам и экзаменам рекомендуется:**

- а) изучить грамматический материал из учебных пособий;
- б) просмотреть материал проверенных контрольных работ;
- в) проделать контрольно-тренировочные упражнения из пособия;
- г) повторить пройденный лексический, грамматический материал.

# КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

## ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. His ... aunt is ... teller in ... bank.
2. There is ... apple on the table. ... apple is from our ... garden.
3. She has ... two ... pets: ... dog and ... cat. ... dog is ... black and ... cat is ... tabby.
4. They are ... old friends.
5. ... students of our ... group are at ... university.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. This is Nina. She is my brother's wife.
2. This is Petrov's room.
3. These students' rooms are very nice.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. Bring those notebooks, please.
2. I have my pencil.
3. Their children are at this school.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

4. My sister ... a very nice bag.
5. How old ... Ann?
6. Berlin ... a big city.
7. They ... a large room in the hostel.
8. I ... an agronomist.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	2,600 universities	on the second floor
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There are	many students a large	in the USA
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	library	at the university
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8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **THE ROYAL FAMILY**

The British Royal Family is over 1,000 years old. Queen Elizabeth is the 54th queen since King Alfred in the 9th century. Her husband is Prince Philip. They have 4 children and 7 grandchildren. The Queen's eldest son is Prince Charles. He has 2 sons from his marriage to Princess Diana. Charles is now married to Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall.

The Queen is the constitutional monarch of 16 sovereign states and head of the 54- member Commonwealth of Nations. According to the United Kingdom Constitution, Queen Elizabeth II is the head of all branches of public power. As a constitutional monarch, Her Majesty does not "rule" the country, but fulfills important ceremonial and formal roles with respect to Government. She is also the chief of the Armed Forces and has important relationships with the Churches of England and Scotland.

The queen works hard. She approves and signs every Parliament bill to make it law. She appoints the Prime Minister. The secret services respond to her and she signs all treaties and she awards all the honors and recognitions of state. She visits a lot of different countries and she welcomes hundreds of visitors to Buckingham Palace

every year. She is Head of 620 charities. She also discusses politics with the Prime Minister every Tuesday.

Members of the Royal Family support the queen in her state and national duties, carry out important work in the areas of public and charitable service, and help to strengthen national unity and stability. Every year there are over 2,000 official engagements held by Royal Family. Members of the Royal Family often undertake official duties in the UK and abroad where the queen cannot be present in person.

Their various responsibilities reflect tradition, their own personal interests and Britain's former imperial status.

#### **Note**

Duchess of Cornwall – герцогиня Корнуольская

according to – по

Her Majesty – Её Величество

with respect to Government – *зд.* что касается государственной власти Armed Forces – вооруженные силы

held by - *зд.* проводимые responsibilities - обязанности

#### **Questions:**

9. Is Queen Elizabeth the fifty-third queen since King Alfred in the ninth century?
10. Who is Prince Philip?
11. What does the queen do every Tuesday?
12. How do members of the Royal Family support the queen in her many state and national duties?
13. How many official engagements held by Royal Family are there every year?

#### **ВАРИАНТ 2**

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. She is ... clever girl.
2. We have ... large library at ... home.
3. This is ... orange. It is ... my ... orange. ... orange is delicious.



4. ... secretary of our department has ... new... computer.

5. My ... mother goes to ... work by ... train.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе. ЭТИХ существительных.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. Pete's friends are on the farm now.

2. The students' books are on that table.

3. The pencils are in Nina's bag.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. Your friend`s sister is young.

2. We like playing football.

3. Answer these questions.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. Your aunt ... very late.

2. She ... not at home now.

3. My friend ... many interesting books.

4. His girlfriend... a teacher of English at school.

5. His elder brother ... a farmer.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	a park	in our town
There are	fifteen schools	in your hostel
	a big hall	not far from our university

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **BRITISH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION**

There are 3 stages in the system of public education in the United Kingdom: Primary, Secondary and Further Education. Primary and Secondary education is compulsory for all children. Further education is voluntary. There are different types of educational institutions: schools, colleges, universities and various courses.

All children study at school from 5 to 16-18 years old. Then they go to work, to further education or to university. At the age of five children go to primary school. The full secondary education age ranges from 11 to 18. There are three types of secondary schools in the United

Kingdom: grammar schools, technical schools and secondary modern schools. In grammar school's pupils have classical education. The level of education there is very high. Their graduates get higher education. In technical schools there are various technical subjects in the curriculum. From there pupils enter technical colleges. Secondary modern schools offer a general education to children not selected for grammar or technical schools. The level of knowledge is low and their graduates go to work. The comprehensive school has in one school the courses of all types of secondary schools.

After a secondary school high school (that is a college) begins, where students enter according to their abilities (like at schools). Every year thousands of high school graduates apply to universities.

According to Universities UK (the representative organization for the UK's universities), there are 109 recognized universities in the United Kingdom. There are 352 institutions in the UCAS system that offer accredited Higher Education

courses. All universities in the United Kingdom have courses in a wide range of subjects. They are different from one another in history, tradition, academic organization. The oldest and best known universities are in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Durham, Edinburgh, Bristol, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

**Note**

a graduate – выпускник

not selected for – **зд.** непринятых в curriculum - учебная программа

to apply to the university - подать заявления для поступления в университет according to – по UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service) - Национальная служба приема в университеты и колледжи

**Questions:**

1. How many stages are there in the system of public education in the United Kingdom?
2. Is Secondary education compulsory for all children?
3. When do children go to primary school?
4. What types of secondary schools are there?
5. Where are the oldest and best known universities in the United Kingdom?

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. He is ... electrician.
2. We have ... old ... car.
3. Are you ... worker? – No, I am ... student.
4. What ... color is ... your ... new ... coat? – It is ... red.
5. This is ... orange juice. It is from ... greengrocer's shop.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. This is her parents' flat.
2. Her sister's dresses are from Italy.
3. The famous economists are in Moscow.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. Open that dictionary, please.
2. Their daughter is a nice girl.
3. He is a first-year student of the Forestry University.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. ... this book on economy?
2. How old ... you?
3. My friend`s brother ... a good dog.
4. The rooms in our school ... not very large.
5. These students ... five examinations.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	a reading room	on the bookshelves
There are	a river	not far from our village
	many different	in this building
	dictionaries and encyclopedias	

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **DISTANCE EDUCATION**

Distance education is a popular method of learning for those people who do not

have the time to go to regular classes all day. It focuses on nontraditional students, such as full-time workers, military personnel, and nonresidents or individuals in remote regions.

Distance education over the world has a history of more than 100 years. Now millions of people all over the world get it. In essence distance learning is when students learn at a distance from the learning provider.

Many countries like China, the UK, Japan, Russia, Spain and the USA use this method, especially in higher education.

For example, the Open University in the United Kingdom offers degrees for people who do not have a formal education and qualifications. Most courses take 6 years and students get a number of credits for each year's work. Now the Open University founded in 1969 has about 250,000 students worldwide who take about 140 courses per year. This university has 260 local teaching and 13 regional information centers.

Such factors as age, place, and daily activities are not limiting factors in distance education. Distance education has 2 main advantages over traditional classroom education. The first advantage is a solution to the problem of teaching staff shortage and the second one is the low cost of education which gives many people an opportunity to get higher education.

It is a system of education for different people at any age. This education allows each student to have an individual scheme of study. Traditionally distance learning materials are paper materials and books. Nowadays students of many universities all over the world rarely or never attend face-to-face for on-campus access to educational facilities, because they study online or keep in contact with your lecturers through other ways of communication.

**Note**

in essence – в сущности

learning provider – источник образовательных услуг founded – *зд.* основанный staff shortage – нехватка персонала

on-line - режим реального времени, интерактивный режим, режим онлайн

**Questions:**

1. What is distant learning?

2. What countries use distance education in higher education?
3. How many regional information centers are there at the Open University in the UK?
4. What are the advantages of distance education?
5. Do students of many universities all over the world study online?

#### ВАРИАНТ 4

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. There is ... supermarket in ... next street.
2. I have ... sandwiches for ... lunch.
3. 3.... Moscow is ... capital of ... Russia.
4. My friend`s ... father has ... glass of ... milk and then goes to ... bed.
5. Maria is ... good tennis player.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. Our students' room is large and comfortable.
2. Nick has his sister's letters.
3. My friend's mother is a teacher.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My family is in Moscow.
2. This girl's voice is loud.

3. You have a daughter; how old is your daughter?

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. ... you the USA?

2. Jane ... a lot of work to do.

3. I ... ten years old.

4. We ... two lectures and two seminars every day.

5. His name ... James Baker.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	many students	at the lecture
There are	modern equipment only one	in this town
	private school	in our language laboratory

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE USA**

Young people in the USA get higher education in colleges and universities. The USA has 2,774 four-year institutions and 1,721 two-year institutions, an average of more than 115 per state. According to the Academic Ranking of World Universities, more than 30 of the highest- ranked 45 institutions are in the United States.

Most of the universities have a central campus. There are colleges of Law, Business, Medicine, Engineering, Music, and Journalism on one campus. Thus a student attends courses at various colleges.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic program. It means that students choose at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Science, Modern Languages, History or Physical Education. Students choose “major” subject and make many courses in this subject.

After the first two years every student majors in one subject and minors in another. A student can major in History and minor in Sociality. In addition to these major and minor courses he can choose other subjects according to his professional interest.

After 4 years of study students get the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy or Bachelor of Arts (if they study Greek or Latin). After a year or 2 of further study they get a Master's degree. If they go on their study and research, they will get a still higher degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

College students often continue their study at universities. Not all the students have grants. The minimum period of study is two years (in this case they do not get the degree of Ph.D.), three or even four years.

Many cities have colleges and universities. There are evening and daytime classes. People who work in the daytime attend evening classes.

**Note**

on campus – в университетском городке

thus– таким образом

to major in - специализироваться по какому-л. предмету

to minor in - заниматься чем-либо как вторым предметом, по не основной дисциплине в университете Bachelor of Science - бакалавр естественных наук

to get a Master's degree – получить степень магистра.

**Questions:**

1. Where do people in the USA get higher education?
2. What colleges are there in most of the universities?
3. When do students get the degrees of Bachelor of Science?
4. When do students get a Master's degree?
5. **Do all the students have grants?**

**ВАРИАНТ 5**

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. ... Bodrum is ... resort town on ... western ... coast of ... Turkey.
2. ... French is ... diplomatic ... language.
3. There are ... good restaurants on ... top floor.



4. We have ... three-room ... flat in ... block of ... flats next to ... park.
5. She always stays in ... single room.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. These are their new plans.
2. Ivanov's farm is far from Moscow.
3. His friends' names are Nick and Pete.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. This is my dog, its name is Sharp.
2. Look at those men.
3. She likes sweet tea.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. We ... breakfast at eight o'clock.
2. They ... at school.
3. What ... this? - It ... a Spanish book.
4. We ... free time on Saturday.
5. Sorbonne... a university. In France.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	many institutes	in their university library
There are	well-equipped language laboratories	in our country a tour
	many foreign magazines	university

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **STAMFORD SUMMER SCHOOL**

Summer schools in England for foreigners are quite popular and there are many of them all over England. Students have many opportunities to practice the English language there.

One of these schools is Stamford Summer School. It is situated in Stamford, 90 miles north of London. The students live at the school or with a family in the town. Most students over 14 prefer to stay with a family.

Students should have been learning English for at least 1 year. At the beginning of each course every student does a test. Its result determines what class the student will be in.

Teachers have contact with students not only for teaching hours a day, but they are with their students in the morning, afternoon and evening: on teaching days, excursion days, and at weekends. All the teachers are outgoing, intelligent, hardworking, and extremely talented people in their own field of expertise.

Every morning there are 3 lessons (50 minutes each) from 10 a.m. to 12.50 p.m. At the lessons the students improve their English (mainly how to speak and understand it). At the same time, they get some knowledge of Britain, its people and history. These lessons also include some information about daily life in Great Britain and how to manage ordinary situations.

Stamford Summer School is especially for boys and girls who are interested in sport such as soccer, cricket, hockey, tennis, volleyball, basketball, rugby and handball. During the course there are some trips to London, Cambridge and other places.

Students who live with a family spend the evenings together with their hosts.

Of course they are welcome at the school too. Almost students come from all over the world. They have 2 things in common. They go in for sport and they want to learn English.

**Note**

should have been learning – **зџ.** обязаны были до приезда изучать

at least – по меньшей мере

how to manage ordinary situations – **зџ.** как вести себя в повседневных ситуациях in common – **зџ.** общие (для них)

**Questions:**

1. What are the possibilities open to foreign learners of English in Stamford Summer School?
2. How many lessons are there every morning?
3. What do students learn at the lessons?
4. Are there any trips to London during the course?
5. What common do the students who come to Stamford Summer School have?

**ВАРИАНТ 6**

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. I have ... two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students.
2. We are at ... home.
3. ... Milan is ... Italian ... city.
4. ... English is ... international ... language.
5. It is ... hot ... day.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. This woman's life is very interesting.

2. These women's handbags are heavy.

3. My sister's flat is large.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. This is our garden.

2. Look at those boys.

3. My dog likes sweets.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. We ... the students of the Agrarian University

2. They ... at the meeting now.

3. My uncle ... a new motorbike.

4. My grandparents ... three sons.

5. Usually he ... at home on Sunday.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	six chairs	in the room
There are	no dictionaries	on the table in the library
	a foreign newspaper	

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky. Moscow is a modern city now. The population of the city is about 9.8 million people. Moscow is a political centre,

where the government of our country works. The total area of the city is about nine hundred square kilometers.

Moscow is the major tourist center of Russia. Thousands of people, who visit our capital, come to see its Red Square, the main square in Moscow and Russia, and the famous Kremlin, numerous museums, theatres and exhibitions. The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the famous theatres all over the world. If you are fond of painting, you can go to the Tretyakov Art Gallery or to the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum and see a lot of interesting portraits and landscapes there. We say that the Tretyakov Art Gallery is a treasure-house of Russian Art. Young people like to visit the Central Military Museum. There are many tanks, guns and war documents there.

Moscow is “a port of five seas”, because the Moscow-Volga Canal links Moscow with the Baltic, White, Caspian and Black seas and the Sea of Azov. Moscow is an industrial center, too. There are many factories and plants in it.

Moscow is a very big city, and its transport is comfortable and fast. You can see a lot of cars, buses, trolley-buses, trams in the streets of our city. The Moscow metro began its work on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 1935. There were 13 stations at that time. Now it has 190 stations. Our metro is very beautiful and convenient. There are nine railway stations in Moscow and five airports around the city. There are many stadiums in Moscow. The Central Stadium is in Luzhniki. Many competitions and football matches are held there. The Olympic village built for the 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 is a big complex for sport games.

#### **Note**

the oldest – форма превосходной степени прилагательного “old”

was founded – *зд.* была основана

Pushkin Fine Arts Museum – музей изобразительного искусства им. Пушкина are held –

*зд.* проводятся

built – *зд.* построенная

#### **Questions**

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. What is the population of Moscow?
3. What are the most interesting places in Moscow?
4. Why is Moscow “a port of five seas”?

## 5. Is Moscow a big city?

### ВАРИАНТ 7

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. This is ... book. It is ... my ... book.
2. They have got ... car.
3. I am ... engineer. I work in ... office.
4. We live in ... nice ... house.
5. I like ... potatoes.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. Our friend's house is very nice.
2. The books of her children are new.
3. My husband's car is black.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. These texts are interesting.
2. We are in our classroom.
3. He is my son.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. I ... a sister.
2. Mike ... a busy man.
3. My uncle ... a tractor-driver.
4. My friend ... married.
5. I ... a nice room in the hostel.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	many large and light rooms	in our hostel
There are	no a textbook	in the reading room in my bag
	many students	

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **NEW YORK**

New York is one of the largest cities in the world. The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometers. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people. New York is at the mouth of the Hudson River.

New York is an industrial, commercial and cultural center of the country. Manhattan Island is the center of New York and its business section. The whole area is very small, that's why New York is the city of sky-scrappers, especially, in Wall Street. Wall Street is a narrow street with big houses at the south end of Manhattan. It is the financial heart of the USA where the National Bank, the Stock Exchange and large offices are. People do business there. There are also two world-famous streets – Fifth Avenue and Broadway in New York. Fifth Avenue is the great shopping center. There are a lot of prestigious stores at this street. Now it is also a residential street with a large number of historic buildings, interesting museums and luxury hotels. Broadway is 29 kilometers long. It is the center of the theatres, cinemas and night life.

New York is the city that never goes to sleep. Buses and subway run all night.

There are many drugstores and restaurants which never close their doors. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight.

When you are in New York you see lots of cars, big and small, black and yellow, old and modern; you do not see any trees or flowers in the streets, but only cars. You see and hear advertisements everywhere.

New York is the largest port in America. More than half the trade of the United States goes through this city.

There are many places of interest in New York: the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, the United Nations Building, Columbia University, City Hall, New York Public Library, Central Park and others. The Statue of Liberty, a gift of friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States greets everybody who comes to New York by sea. It is America's symbol of freedom. The Empire State Building represents a symbol of New York itself. It has 102 storeys with 73 elevators and its height is 381 meters. Every year 2 million people visit this impressive construction.

#### **Note**

the largest – форма превосходной степени прилагательного “large”

to amount – доходить до

Hudson river – река Гудзон

section – район

advertisement - реклама, рекламное объявление

#### **Questions**

1. Where is New York?
2. What is Manhattan Island?
3. What world-famous streets are there in New York?
4. Is New York the largest port in the USA?
5. What are the most interesting places in New York?

#### **ВАРИАНТ 8**

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. She is ... doctor.



2. In ... summer we live in ... country.
3. Mike is ... agronomist on ... big ... farm.
4. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France.
5. Mary goes to ... bed at 11 p.m.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. This boy's name is Michael.
2. My son's questions are very funny.
3. My husband's office is light and large.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения.

1. Peter opens his notebook.
2. She sees her friends every day.
3. Take this pencil.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. I ... a good job.
2. Chris and Ralph ... from Australia.
3. Ella ... two brothers.
4. There ... a table in the kitchen.
5. I ... a nice cottage in the village.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is                    several combines                    in the library

There are    a new textbook on biology                    in his group

   no students from Africa                    on our farm

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation is one of the largest countries in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. The Russian Federation is washed by 3 oceans and 12 seas and borders on 14 countries. The population of the country is about 150 million people.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot, the climate is very favorable. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

There are many high mountains in the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. Russia's important rivers are the Volga, the main Siberian Rivers and the Amur. The total number of rivers in the Russian Federation is over 2 million. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. Its depth is 1,600 meters.

The Russian Federation is a highly developed industrial country. It is rich in natural and mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, aluminum, gold, diamonds and others. It produces cars, machinery, chemicals, textile and many other items.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is its political, scientific, cultural and industrial center.

As for the political system, the Russian Federation is a federal republic where

the president is the head of state and the prime minister is the head of government. The legislative body of the country is State Duma and the executive body is a Council of Ministers.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. But in spite of these problems the Russian Federation is one of the leading powers in the world.

### **Note**

the largest – форма превосходной степени прилагательного “large”

to be washed - омываться

the deepest – форма превосходной степени прилагательного “deep” as for – что касается

legislative – законодательный executive - исполнительный

complicated situation – сложная обстановка in spite of – вопреки

### **Questions**

1. What is the total area of the Russian Federation?
2. Is Russian population about 150 million people?
3. What climate is in Siberia?
4. What is the world’s deepest lake?
5. Who is the head of the state?

## **ВАРИАНТ 9**

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. My uncle is ...great specialist in biology.
2. There is ... book on ... table.
3. There are three rooms and ... kitchen in our new flat.
4. ... Saturday is ...sixth day of the week.
5. There is ... a classroom. ... classroom is large and light.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

Укажите, показателем какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

6. Michael's father is not at home.
7. My son's bag is near the table.
8. This is my husband's table.

2. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами .

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They are our children.
2. I am fond of sports.
3. Put this book on the table.

4. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. Robert ... a shower every morning.
2. The magazine ... on the floor.
3. Isabelle and Ian ... from Australia.
4. We ... many good friends.
5. He ... British.

5. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is                    no magazines on Economics                    in the library

There are                an English-Russian dictionary                    in our university on the shelf

five students from India

6. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

7. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### CANADA

Canada is a vast country. It occupies a great part of the North American continent. Its area is about 10 million square kilometers and Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia. Canada extends for thousands of miles from the Arctic Ocean to the United States and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

The climate of the country differs greatly. Northern Canada has subarctic and arctic climates. Long cold winters last 8-11 months and summers are very short. But in the South the climate is temperate.

Canada is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. It is very rich in natural resources: non-ferrous metals, uranium, oil, natural gas, coal. Canada holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests. The Canadian developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries. Canada produces cars, airliners, locomotives, sea vessels, snow-removal machines, and agricultural equipment. It grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. This country is among the world's leading wheat producers and is second in the export of wheat.

The population of Canada is 29 million people. English and French are the official languages. Nearly 60 percent of the population speaks English and 27 percent speaks French. The rest speaks other languages, such as Italian, Chinese, German, Polish and Greek.

Canada is a federation of ten provinces and two northern territories. Ottawa is the capital of Canada with the population of 800,000 people.

The story of Canada goes back over 400 years. The word Canada comes from one of the Red Indian languages – “Kannata”, meaning “a number of huts”. The maple leaf is the national emblem of Canada.

Today Canada is a country with a very high standard of living. This country is particularly advanced in the areas of health, education, social protection and human rights

## Note

a great part – значительная часть

the largest – форма превосходной степени прилагательного “large”, non-ferrous metals  
цветные металлы

industries – отрасли промышленности prosperous – процветающий the rest – остальные  
advanced – передовой

## Questions

1. What is the area of Canada?
2. Is fishing one of the prosperous industries?
3. What are the two official languages?
4. How many provinces are there in Canada?
5. What is the national emblem of Canada?

## ВАРИАНТ 10

1. Перепишите предложения, вставьте артикль, где необходимо и переведите на русский язык:

1. We read ... book.
2. This is my ... son.
3. My parents have ... lovely house in the country.
4. My mother is ... book-keeper on ... big farm.
5. He is ... richest ... man in ... world.

2. Выпишите из текста шесть существительных в единственном числе, поставьте их во множественном числе.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Укажите, показателем, какой грамматической категории является конечная буква s в выделенных словах: признаком множественного числа имени существительного или показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

1. We often visit our friend 'sisters' house.
2. These students' work is very interesting.
3. Ann's friends come to visit her every Saturday.

4. Выпишите все числительные из текста и напишите их словами.

5. Перепишите следующие предложения, найдите в них местоимения и укажите, к какой группе они относятся: личные, притяжательные, указательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We open our books.
2. They like to go to the cinema.
3. These pens are red.

6. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be или to have, перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. Robert ... a nice living-room in his flat.
2. My friend... an accountant on our firm.
3. His friends ... very busy now.
4. We ... two lectures and two seminars every day.
5. Her friend`s ... a nice puppy.

7. Составьте три предложения, используя данные в колонках слова.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

There is	four faculties	in your hostel
There are	a dining-room	at our university in Moscow
	many historical places	

8. Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык текст контрольной работы.

9. Письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за текстом.

### **BRITISH AND AMERICAN FAMILIES**

British and American families are small. In fact, the populations of both Britain and the USA have stopped growing. The typical family has two children, so that the average family has four people who live together. Grandparents come to visit, but do not usually live with their children, and uncles and aunts almost never do. Americans have fewer children than in many other cultures.

Most people get married between the ages of 20 and 23 but many marriages end

in divorce. This means that both countries have a large number of “single parent families”, one father or mother looks after his or her children alone. Marriage is not so popular now.

Marriages are not “arranged” in these countries. Young people find a husband or wife themselves; their parents do not help them. If the couple decides to marry, they tell their parents about the marriage plans. This means that parents have little control, and generally not much influence, over whom their children marry.

The typical British family has a car, a color TV set, a washing machine, and a cat or dog as well. They start the day at about 6.30, have breakfast at 7.30 and are off to work by 8.30. More and more women now go out to work as well as men. The children have lunch at school at about 12.30, and come home at 4 in the afternoon. Their parents are usually home by 6 o'clock, and the family members eat together at 7 o'clock. In the evenings, father goes to the pub for a drink, or stays at home and watches TV with the others. Children go to bed early, at about 8 o'clock, two or three hours before their parents.

A typical American family has more money than a British family. Many families have 2 or 3 cars, large modern kitchens and more electrical devices. They eat more meat and spend more on clothes. But their daily programme is nearly the same. Like British children, American children eat lunch at school, come home mid-afternoon, and go to bed earlier than their parents.

#### **Note**

have stopped growing – *зд.* перестало расти

fewer – форма сравнительной степени местоимения “few” to get married – вступить в брак (сочетаться браком)

arranged – *зд.* договорной, запланированный родителями жениха и невесты more and more – всё больше и больше

mid-afternoon – после середины полудня

earlier – форма сравнительной степени наречия “early”

#### **Questions**

1. How many children does typical American or British family have?
2. When do most people get married?



3. Do young people find a husband or wife themselves?
4. When does the typical British family start the day?
5. How many cars does a typical American family have?

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

### ВАРИАНТ 1

#### 1. Find the equivalents

1. pollution	a. отходы
2. up-to-date	b. заболевать
3. carry (goods)	c. опасный
4. wastes	d. кислота
5. contaminate	e. влиять, воздействовать
6. get sick	f. загрязнение
7. destroy	g. разрушать
8. dangerous	h. быть озабоченным
9. acid	i. перевозить(товары)
10. to be concerned about problem	j. загрязнять
11. affect	k. современный
12. dirty	l. грязный, загрязненный
13. result (in)	m. привести (к результату)

#### 2. Translate the international words

machine, technology, comfortable, result, ozone, activity, planet, balance, catastrophe, atmosphere.

#### 3. Translate the text

People have designed and produced up-to-date machines and technologies to make their life easier and more comfortable. But all these activities result in air and water pollution. One of the most important problems is the oceans. A lot of ships crossing the oceans and seas, especially those that carry oil, put their wastes into water, and the water becomes dirty. As a result, many birds and fish die because of polluted water, others are getting contaminated and people may get sick from eating them.

The second problem is air pollution. Cars and plants pollute the atmosphere with

their wastes. They destroy the ozone layer which protects us from the dangerous light of the Sun. They also destroy forests which are dying from acid rains. Now people begin to realize the danger of their activities. People are concerned about the air and the water used by everyone, they are also concerned about the future of the planet because they understand that these activities affect the balance of nature. In order to make our life not only easier but better and healthier we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution.

Our planet belongs to our children and if we want our children to live in a healthier world we must do everything to protect them from the catastrophe.

**4. Match the appropriate answers and questions**

1. What do people's activities result in?	a. Many birds, animals and fish die of polluted water. Others are getting contaminated and people may get sick
2. What happens to birds, animals, fish and people because of polluted water?	b. We must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from the pollution.
3. What do wastes of cars and plants destroy?	c. Air and water pollution.
4. What must we do if we want our children to live in a healthier world?	d. The ozone layer which protects us from the sun.

**5. Find the appropriate ending option**

1. *People have produced new machines to make their life easier...*
  - a) but all these activities did not result in air and water pollution.
  - b) but all these activities result in water and air pollution.
  - c) but all these activities do not affect the balance of nature.
2. *A lot of ships crossing the oceans, especially those that carry oil, put their wastes into water. As a result...*
  - a) they destroy the ozone layer.

- b) they destroy forests which are dying from acid rains.
  - c) they pollute water and many fish and birds die.
3. *People are concerned about the air and the water used by everyone because they understand that their activities...*

- a) improve and make their life healthier.
- b) improve machines and do not affect the balance of nature.
- c) result in air and water pollution and affect the balance of nature.

4. *The wastes of cars and plants pollute the atmosphere...*

- a) but do not destroy the ozone layer and forests.
- b) and destroy the ozone layer and forests which are dying from acid rains.
- c) but do not affect the balance of nature.

## **6. Read the text and choose the headings for the paragraphs**

1. Pollution in Russia.

2. Man and nature

3. Public for nature

4. Pollution of water and air.

5. Government's attitude

A In recent years the environmental problems have become extremely urgent and received a great publicity. In some way they are the result of scientific and technological progress of the 20-th century. But people also do a lot of harm to nature because they don't understand that the man is the part of environment. The relationship between man and nature has become one of the most important problems facing civilization today.

B Pollution of water and air is one of the problems millions of people are concerned about today. Acid rains, unsafely of nuclear power stations, radioactive and other poisonous materials, disposal of waste became the global disasters. Cars are one of the most harmful and dangerous polluters of air.

C In more than a hundred towns and cities the concentration of poisonous things in the air and water is over 10 times the admissible level. Archangelsk is one of the dirtiest towns of the country. The Northern Dvina - our main water source is fully

polluted with industrial and communal waste. Water is not suitable for drinking. Another problem is presence of dangerous radioactive military objects like near the cities and towns. Besides we must remember about ozone holes over our heads. The ozone layer doesn't protect us from dangerous ultraviolet rays any more. They get through the atmosphere causing skin cancer and other diseases.

D All these facts make us become more sensitive towards the environment. The trouble is that our government doesn't realize enough the danger of the situation and don't pay much attention and money for construction of cleaning enterprises.

E Various public organizations and unofficial movement make their best to change official and public opinion on the environmental problems. One of the most famous and strong organizations nowadays is "Green peace". The solution of the problem requires the cooperation the people's efforts in nature conservation.

### **7. Read the text and mark the statements as True or False**

The environmental problems are the result of scientific and technological progress. \_

People don't damage nature. \_\_\_\_\_

Water pollution is the only problem today. \_\_\_\_\_

Bicycles are one of the most harmful air polluters. \_

Arkhangelsk is the dirtiest town in Russia. \_\_\_\_\_

Water from The Northern Dvina is not suitable for drinking. \_\_\_\_

Ultraviolet rays cause skin cancer and other diseases. \_\_\_\_

Government helps us protect the environment. \_

### **8. Answer the questions**

Why do people do a lot of harm to nature? \_\_\_\_\_

What is one of the most important problems the civilization is facing today? \_\_\_\_\_

Water from what river is not suitable for drinking? \_\_\_\_\_

What military object is situated near Arkhangelsk? \_\_\_\_\_

Does the government help us protect the environment? \_\_\_\_\_

What is "Green peace"? \_\_\_\_\_

What does the solution of the problem require? \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Match the ecological organization and their mission**

1 Kids F.A.C.E.	a) to protect the environment from damage, caused by industrial
2 Greenpeace	b) to reduce threats to natural ecosystems and the natural species
3 PeTA	c) to stop degradation of the planet's natural environment and to
4 ISSG	d) to provide information, to encourage and facilitate youth's
5 RSPCA	e) to conserve the planet's resources and reduce pollution.
6 WWF	f) promoting kindness to animals, trying to prevent cruelty to
7 Friends of the Earth	g) to establishing and protecting the right of all animal.

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**1. Find the equivalents**

1 purpose	а роца
2 to honour	б священный
3 edible	с посвящать
4 sacred	д подходить
5 a grove	е съедобный
6 to fit	ф цель
7 to go back	г уходить корнями в
8 ornamental	h выращивать
9 according to	І декоративный
10 to cultivate	ј согласно, в соответствии

**2. Read the text and choose the headings for the paragraphs. One**

**heading is odd.**

1. The modern garden has a history going back many thousands of years. Early humans were hunters and gathered plants, and they didn't stay in one place for a long time. They travelled from place to place following the food (plants and

animals) according to the seasons. About 10, 000 years ago this slowly began to change: humans started to grow some plants, which meant they remain in one place. The first were vegetable gardens, where early humans cultivated different plants for food.

2. Early agriculture included not just edible plants such as wheat, but also ornamental plants for decorative purposes. Plants for medicine were also grown, as were herbs and spices for flavoring or preserving food. Certain plants also had spiritual value and were used in religious ceremonies.

3. Almost everyone has heard about the Hanging Gardens of Babylon which are called one of the seven wonders of the Ancient World. This garden was created around 2.600 years ago near the river Euphrates and contained many plants, flowers, fruit trees, some columns and waterfalls. It was designed in terraces so the river could water it easily and as a result it was green all year round.

4. In the past gardens were planted to honor the gods, or used in religious ceremonies such as funerals and weddings. Some trees were also sacred in some cultures, as were sycamores in Egypt. Ancient Greeks planted groves- small woods- for their Gods, and many cultures believed gardens were holy.

5. As gardens were developed over the years, design and beauty have become more and more important. People have learnt to control nature and to design gardens like a building. The gardens of Versailles, in France, are an excellent example of “garden agriculture”- everything is symmetrical and even the trees are cut in a special way to fit in with the design.

- A. The most famous garden
- B. Works of art
- C. Not a recent invention
- D. The best place to rest
- E. A tribute to Gods
- F. Plants for different aims

1	2	3	4	5
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**3. Read the text and mark the statements as True or False**

1. The first were decorative gardens.
2. Early humans travelled from place to place because of wars.
3. Early agriculture included plants for medicine and ornamental plants.
4. The Hanging Gardens were created recently,
5. In ancient times gardens were created to honour the Gods.
6. Some plants were used in religious ceremonies.
7. Trees in the gardens are cut in a special way to fit in with the owner.
8. Over the years garden design and beauty have become popular with humans.

**1. Answer the questions**

1. Who were the early humans?
2. Why did early humans travel from place to place?
3. What kind of plants were grown in early gardens?
4. What were certain plants used for?
5. When were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon created?
6. Why did ancient Greeks plant groves?
7. What does “garden agriculture” mean?

**2. Find the appropriate ending option.**

1. Early humans didn't stay in one place for a long time.  
a) because of their life style and traditions. b) following the food. c) looking for entertainments.
2. In the past gardens were planted to...  
a) grow the edible plants. b) make them relaxing areas. c) to honour the gods.
3. Over time people have learnt to...  
a) to construct buildings. b) to grow edible plants. c) to design gardens like a building.
4. Later people could remain in one place because..  
a) they got tired of moving. b) they started to grow some plants. c) they had no

opportunities to travel.

**3. Everyday English. Choose the correct response.**

	Can I offer you something?	A. So am I
	Excuse me!	B. Take care.
	Talk to you later	C. Yes. Can I help you?
	I'm glad you came.	D. Shall I open the
	How are things going?	E. No, thanks, I'm fine.
	It's very hot in here.	F. Fine, thanks.

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

**1. Find the equivalents**

1. местные власти	a) enormous implications
2. цены и заработные платы	b) local authorities
3. многие другие вопросы	c) prices and wages
4. вынуждены сократить	d) many other matters
5. оказывать огромное	e) to cut back on their
6. экономика процветает	f) the economy is enjoying a
7. уровень высоких продаж	g) high sales
8. сложные времена	h) hard times
9. более дешевые вещи	i) cheaper items
10. результат действий	j) the outcome of the actions

**2. Read the text and choose the headings for the paragraphs. One heading is odd.**

The economy comprises millions of people and thousands of firms as well as the government and local authorities, all taking decisions about prices and wages, what to buy, sell, produce, export, import and many other matters. All these organizations and the decisions they take play a prominent part in shaping the business environment in which firms exist and operate.

The economy is complicated and difficult to control and predict, but it is certainly important to all businesses. You should be aware there are times when businesses and individuals have plenty of funds to spend and there are times when



they have to cut back on their spending. This can have enormous implications for business as a whole. When the economy is enjoying a boom, firms experience high sales and general prosperity. At such times, unemployment is low and many firms will be investing funds to enable them to produce more. They do this because consumers have plenty of money to spend and firms expect high sales. It naturally follows that the state of the economy is a major factor in the success of firms.

However, during periods when people have less to spend many firms face hard times as their sales fall. Thus, the economic environment alters as the economy moves into a recession. At that time, total spending declines as income falls and unemployment rises. Consumers will purchase cheaper items and cut expenditure on luxury items such as televisions and cars.

Changes in the state of the economy affect all types of business, though the extent to which they are affected varies. No individual firm has the ability to control this aspect of its environment. Rather, it is the outcome of the actions of all the groups who make up society as well as being influenced by the actions of foreigners with whom the nation has dealings.

- A. The economic environment
- B. Environment
- C. The economy is enjoying a boom
- D. Consumers
- E. All types of business

**3. Read the text and mark the statements as True or false or doesn't state:**

1. Governments and local authorities take decisions about prices and wages.
2. It is simple to control and predict economic situation.
3. Unemployment is low when firms experience high sales and general prosperity.
4. If consumers have plenty of money to spend firms will expect high sales.
5. A recession is a period when people have less to spend and firms face hard times as their sales fall.
6. Every individual firm has the ability to control changes in the state of

the economy.

7. Foreigners with whom the nation has dealings may influence changes in the state of the economy.

**4. Answer the questions:**

- 1) The economy comprises only the government and local authorities, doesn't it?
- 2) Who plays a prominent part in shaping the business environment in which firms exist and operate?
- 3) When is unemployment low?
- 4) Why is the state of the economy a major factor in the success of firms?
- 5) What are the signs of a recession?
- 6) Can the actions of foreigners with whom the nation has dealings influence the state of the economy?

**5. Find the appropriate ending option.**

**1. The economy comprises millions of people and thousands....**

- a) of firms as well as the government and local authorities, all taking decisions about prices and wages
- b) firms exist and operate
- c) business environment
- d) sell, produce, export, import.

**2. The economy is complicated and difficult....**

- a) to control and predict, but it is certainly important to all businesses.
- b) businesses and individuals have plenty of funds to spend
- c) they have to cut back on their spending
- d) enormous implications for business.

**3. When the economy is enjoying a boom.....**

- a) the economic environment alters as the economy moves
- b) to spend and firms expect high sales
- c) unemployment is low
- d) firms experience high sales and general prosperity.

#### 4. Changes in the state of the economy.....

- a) has the ability to control this aspect of its environment
- b) cheaper items and cut expenditure on luxury items
- c) affect all types of business
- d) as well as being influenced by the actions of foreigners with whom the nation has dealings.

#### 6. Everyday English. Choose the correct response.

1. We've just heard that David lost his job.	a) That's fantastic,
2. How long has your brother been out of work?	b) That's too bad.
3. Guess what! I got a scholarship.	c) For two months.
4. I've got some good news. I got a pay rise.	d) That's great! Well done!
5. I'm going to start my new job next week.	e) Wow! That's brilliant!

### ВАРИАНТ 4

#### 1. Find the equivalents

1. Specialized holding	a) мясо птицы
2. Varieties of strawberries	b) экспорт говядины
3. Poultry meat	c) высокие урожаи
4. Food supply	d) сорта земляники
5. Glasshouse crops	e) фуражные культуры
6. Arable land	f) поставка продуктов питания
7. Beef export	g) специализированное хозяйство
8. Native breed	h) пахотная земля
9. Folder crops	i) местная порода
10. High yields	j) тепличные культуры

#### 2. Read the text and choose the headings for the paragraphs. One

## **heading is odd.**

The existing social structure of agriculture in Britain has been shaped by its historical development. By the end of the 15th century there appeared a peasantry paying rent to their landlords. But many lords and landowners were dissatisfied with the rents, and they tried to get rid of tenants who could not pay more. It led to enclosures – the separation of land from common ground by putting walls or fences or hedges round it. Arable land was turned into pastures for sheep, as wool produced high profits. Wool became Britain's most important export for several centuries after this. The direct result of the enclosures movement was the loss of land and jobs for many thousands of peasants that eventually led to the disappearance of peasantry in Britain in the 18th century. Britain became dependant for its food supply on imported agricultural produce.

But nowadays British agriculture is noted for its high level of efficiency and productivity. Employing less than 3% of the population, the agriculture produces nearly two-thirds of Britain's food requirements. Britain today is self-sufficient in milk, eggs, potatoes, barley and oats. Also, a large proportion of meat and vegetables is home-produced. Home-produced flour, cheese, bacon and ham meet half of the country's needs.

Following a long tradition of innovation, Britain is currently involved in a comprehensive program of research projects aimed at improving farming methods, machinery and the genetic quality of livestock and crops.

British livestock farmers have developed many of the cattle, sheep and pig breeds with world-wide reputations, such as Aberdeen Angus beef cattle, Romney sheep and Large White pigs. Expertise in this field has allowed Britain to become a world leader in the export of high-quality genetic material from donor animals.

In the last 10 years the average milk yield per cow has risen by approximately 1000 litres and stands at more than 5000 litres per year.

About 80% of home-produced milk and 65 % of beef production derive from the national dairy herd, in which the Friesian breed is predominant. Friesian cows are often crossed with other breeds to obtain high – quality meat. Beef exports have risen

steadily in recent years and now account for 17 % of total production. The country has a long tradition of sheep production, with more than 40 breeds. Britain's progressive pig industry is responding to consumer demands by producing leaner meat achieved by crossing such breeds as the native Large White and the Landrace. The market for poultry meat - predominantly chicken, turkey and duck - has undergone rapid expansion. Improvements in breeding and husbandry techniques have boosted output, and turkey production, once aimed mainly at the Christmas market, now totals over 25 mln birds selling throughout the year.

Arable crops grown in Britain include cereals (wheat, oats), potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops (turnip, swede, kale). There are 12 mln hectares of cultivated land under crops (37%) and grass (40%). Britain is now the world's sixth largest exporter of cereals. Increased production has been achieved by the introduction of short-stemmed varieties giving higher yields, an increased growing area and a major move into autumn-sown crops.

Horticultural crops (fruit, vegetable and flowers) are largely grown on specialized holdings, but some are produced on arable farms. Also popular are English strawberries and Scottish raspberries.

Tomatoes form the most important glasshouse crop, and, together with lettuce and cucumbers, represent some 95% of the total value of glasshouse vegetable output.

Glasshouse technology includes the use of automatically controlled heating, ventilation and watering. A recent innovation is hydroponics – a soil-less system of cultivation in which plants are fed by water rich in nutrients.

As a member state of the European Economic Community (EES), or Common Market, Britain applies the Common Agricultural market within the EES with its own prices.

1. Agriculture in Britain
2. Cattle Farming.
3. Arable Farming.
4. Horticulture.

**3. Read the text and mark the statements as True or false or doesn't state:**

1. 40 % of the population of Britain is occupied in agriculture.
2. The aim of British agricultural research projects is to improve farming methods, machinery and the genetic quality of livestock and crops.
3. British livestock farmers have developed many breeds of cattle, sheep

#### **4. Answer the questions:**

1. When did peasantry appear in Britain?
2. Why was arable land turned into pastures?
3. Is British agriculture characterized by high level of efficiency and productivity now?
4. What agricultural products does Great Britain produce?
5. What are the aims of British agricultural research projects?
6. British livestock farmers have developed many breeds of farm animals with world-wide reputations, haven't they?
7. What can you say about beef export in this country?
8. What fodder crops are cultivated in this country?
9. What kinds of poultry are kept in Britain?
10. What horticultural crops are grown on specialized holdings and arable farms?

#### **5. Find the appropriate ending option.**

##### **1. At present British agriculture is characterized by high level of ...**

- a) by its historical development.
- b) appeared a peasantry paying rent to their landlords.
- c) the separation of land from common ground
- d) efficiency and productivity.

##### **2. Today Britain is self-sufficient in ...**

- a) food supply
- b) milk, eggs, potatoes, barley and oats.
- c) meat and vegetables
- d) arable land

##### **3. The average milk yield per cow is more than ...**

- a) 5000 liters
- b) 1000 liters
- c) 7000 liters
- d) 10000 liters

**4. Arable crops cultivated in Britain include ...**

- a) strawberries and raspberries.
- b) cereals (wheat, oats), potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops (turnip, swede,
- c) lettuce and cucumbers
- d) ventilation and watering

**6. Match the columns to form English proverbs. Translate them:**

1. A bad beginning	a) who knows his trades?
2. Every man is the architect	d) is half done.
3. Well begun	c) is never found again.
4. He works best	d) makes a bad ending
5. It is the first step	e) of his own fortune.
6. Lost time	f) cannot be undone.
7. Things done	g) never shall have any.
8. Where there is a will	h) till you try.
9. Who will not keep a penny	j) there is a way.
10. You never know	i) what you can do that cost.

**ВАРИАНТ 5**

**1. Find the equivalents**

1. price	a. a house, especially a large or impressive
2. household	b. a thing or things, land and buildings that are owned by smb.
3. residence	c. a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a building.

4. to lease	d. a person who lives in a particular place or who has their home there.
5. apartment	e. all the people living together in a house.
6. cooperative	f. a building divided into two separate homes; a flat or an apartment with rooms on two
7. resident	g. a house, a flat or an apartment, etc. where a person lives.
8. property	h. the amount of money that you have to pay for an item or service.
9. dwelling	i. involving doing smth. together or working together with
10. duplex	j. to use or let smb. use smth., especially property or equipment, in

## 2. Translate the text

Real estate is property consisting of land and the buildings on it, along with its natural resources such as crops, minerals, or water; immovable property of this nature an interest vested in this; also an item of real property; more generally, it is buildings or housing in general.

Residential real estate. The legal arrangement for the right to occupy a dwelling in some countries is known as the housing tenure. Types of housing tenure include owner occupancy, tenancy, housing cooperative, condominiums (individually parceled properties in a single building), public housing, squatting, and cohousing. The occupants of a residence constitute a household. Residences can be classified by, if, and how they are connected to neighboring residences and land. Different types of housing tenure can be used for the same physical type. For example, connected residents might be owned by a single entity and leased out, or owned separately with an agreement covering the relationship between units and common areas and concerns. Major categories in North America and Europe

### Attached multi-unit dwellings

Apartment – an individual unit in a multi-unit building. The boundaries of the



apartment are generally defined by a perimeter of locked or lockable doors. It can often be seen in multi-storied apartment buildings.

Multi-family house – often seen in multi-storied detached buildings, where each floor is a separate apartment or unit.

Terraced house – a number of single or multi-unit buildings in a continuous row with shared walls and no intervening space

Condominium – building or complex, similar to apartments, owned by individuals. Common grounds and common areas within the complex are owned and shared jointly. There are townhouse or row house style condominiums as well.

Cooperative (a. k. a. co-op) – a type of multiple ownership in which the residents of a multi-unit housing complex own shares in the cooperative corporation that owns the property, giving each resident the right to occupy a specific apartment or unit

**Semi-detached dwellings (in UK, a —”semi” is by definition two units with a party wall).**

Duplex – two units with one shared wall. (In UK, a duplex is an apartment of more than one storey).

### **Portable dwellings**

Mobile homes – potentially a full-time residence which can be movable on wheels.

Houseboats – a floating home.

Tents – usually very temporary, with roof and walls consisting only of fabric-like material.

### **3. Read the text and mark the statements as true or false or doesn't state:**

1. Real estate is property consisting only of the building.
2. Real estate has movable character.
3. The occupants of a residence constitute a team.
4. Connected residents might be owned only by a single entity.
5. The size of an apartment or house is described in hectares.
6. The garage and other non-living spaces are not included in the area of –

living space.

#### **4. Find the appropriate ending option.**

##### **1. Types of housing tenure include ...**

- a) condominiums, owner occupancy, tenancy, housing cooperative, public housing, squatting, and cohousing.
- b) a number of single or multi-unit buildings
- c) an individual unit in a multi-unit building.
- d) multi-storied detached buildings

##### **2. Mobile homes are ...**

- a) building or complex, similar to apartments
- b) very temporary, with roof and walls consisting only of fabric-like material.
- c) a full-time residence which can be movable on wheels.
- d) a floating home.

##### **3. Real estate is ...**

- a) owner occupancy, tenancy, housing cooperative, condominiums
- b) property consisting of land and the buildings on it
- c) a number of single or multi-unit buildings in a continuous row with shared walls and no intervening space
- d) potentially a full-time residence which can be movable on wheels.

##### **4. Duplex is**

- a) building or complex, similar to apartments
- b) an apartment of more than one storey
- c) property consisting of land and the buildings on it
- d) potentially a full-time residence

#### **5. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations**

##### **from Text.**

Природные ресурсы, недвижимое имущество, право владения (имущественное право), договор (правоотношение), владение жильем, размещение собственника, аренда, жилищный кооператив, совместное владение собственностью (ТСЖ), незаконное вселение в дом (само захват земли),

домохозяйство, единый хозяйствующий субъект, комбинированное жилье, отдельно стоящее здание (особняк), промежуточное пространство, городской многоквартирный индивидуальный дом, жилая площадь.

## **Контрольная работа № 3**

### **Для студентов института агrobiотехнологий и землепользования**

#### **ВАРИАНТ 1**

##### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.
2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called flowers.
3. If the product is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
5. Rice should be cooked in the minimum amount of water.

##### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Butter is made from cream which has to be separated from milk.
2. Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of physiology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in agriculture was followed by the increase in food production.
5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a farm.

##### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. To prevent meats from being contaminated by harmful bacteria, producers widely used vacuum-packing.
2. Dairy products are likely to be the best dietary source of calcium.
3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the agricultural exhibition.
4. The entire length of this farm is supposed to be about twenty miles.
5. The raw milk to be drunk by little children should be boiled.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as human food.
2. By changing feeding rations of animals, one can improve the quality of farm products.
3. Only animal products satisfying all the necessary veterinarian standards can be sold in the market.
4. Modern agriculture having become highly mechanized, farm managers' must possess a good technical knowledge to operate various farm machines.
5. The shelf life of dried milk products was extended due to their having been dried less than three per cent moisture.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**FERTILIZER**

Fertilizer is any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants. They are essential for high-yield harvest. Mined inorganic fertilizers have been used for many centuries, whereas chemically synthesized inorganic fertilizers were only widely developed during the industrial revolution.

Inorganic fertilizer use has also significantly supported global population growth — it has been estimated that almost half the people on the Earth are currently fed as a result of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer use. Fertilizers come in various forms. The most typical form is solid fertilizer in granulated or powdered. The next most common form is liquid fertilizer; some advantages of liquid fertilizer are its immediate

effect and wide coverage. There are also slow-release fertilizers which reduce the problem of "burning" the plants due to excess nitrogen.

More recently, organic fertilizer is on the rise as people are resorting to environmental friendly (or 'green') products. Although organic fertilizer usually contains less nutrients, some people still prefer organic due to natural ingredients.

Fertilizers are broadly divided into organic fertilizers (composed of enriched organic matter—plant or animal), or inorganic fertilizers (composed of synthetic chemicals and/or minerals).

## **ВАРИАНТ 2**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special laboratory tests must be done in order to find out the cause of a disease.
2. Livestock often eat forage and other food sources that humans are not able to eat, and convert them to types of food that humans can consume.
3. I had to stay at the laboratory two hours more to complete the work.
4. To feed the animals properly farmers should grow grasses and grain crops.
5. Scientists can control animal physiological functions for practical purposes.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Sometimes water is referred to as the most essential substance for normal growth of animals.
2. Many various types of grain drills and planters have been developed to suit varying farm requirements.
3. Human health may be influenced by certain animal diseases.
4. Cereals are planted on fine and mellow seedbed.
5. Machines and fertilizers are purchased by farmers from large commercial companies.

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Milk is known to be highly nutritious food that has been used by humans

since the beginning of recorded time.

2. During the Ice Age in order to survive, animals had to adapt to colder environmental conditions.

3. To be successful when you produce food products, there are some simple rules to follow.

4. We expected the long-term agreements between Russia and the US to be signed in the nearest future.

5. Well-cooked and attractively presented food is more likely to be chosen and enjoyed.

#### **4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Wheat straw containing large amounts of indigestible fibre, the farmers use it for bedding.

2. Many people who rely on diet alone have great difficulty in controlling their body mass.

3. Having become more concerned about our diet, we began to eat more poultry, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables and fewer eggs and less pork.

4. Future agricultural progress depends on improving the quality of management.

5. One more commonly used method of meat preservation is canning.

#### **5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

##### **INORGANIC FERTILIZER (SYNTHETIC FERTILIZER)**

Inorganic fertilizer is often synthesized using the Haber-Bosch process, which produces ammonia as the end product. This ammonia is used as a feedstock for other nitrogen fertilizers, such as anhydrous ammonium nitrate and urea. These concentrated products may be diluted with water to form a concentrated liquid fertilizer. Ammonia can be combined with rock phosphate and potassium fertilizer to produce compound fertilizer.

The use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers has increased steadily in the last 50 years, rising almost 20-fold to the current rate of 100 million tons of nitrogen per year. In the 1960s the National Fertilizer Development Center began developing Sulfur-

coated urea; sulfur was used as the principle coating material because of its low cost and its value as a secondary nutrient. Usually there is another wax or polymer which seals the sulfur; the slow release properties depend on the degradation of the secondary sealant by soil microbes as well as mechanical imperfections (cracks, etc.) in the sulfur. They typically provide 6 to 16 weeks of delayed release in turf applications. When a hard polymer is used as the secondary coating, the properties are a cross between diffusion-controlled particles and traditional sulfur-coated.

Synthetic fertilizers are commonly used to treat fields used for growing maize, followed by barley, sorghum, rapeseed, soy and sunflower. One study has shown that application of nitrogen fertilizer on off-season cover crops can increase the biomass (and subsequent green manure value) of these crops, while having a beneficial effect on soil nitrogen levels for the main crop planted during the summer season.

### **ВАРИАНТ 3**

#### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Farmers must feed their animals properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.
3. They have to intensify and to improve agricultural production.
4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for growing crops.
5. The farmers are to keep the cattle on pasture lands in summer.

#### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More agricultural products were obtained by intensification of agricultural production on the farm last year.
2. Farm animals are bred for the production of meat, milk and eggs.
3. Dairy cows have been kept in cowsheds this spring.
4. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.
5. The pigsty will be cleaned tomorrow.

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and rice are known to be most common and valuable cereals.
2. Our farm is expected to produce high yield of rye this year.
3. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.
5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition.

### **4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.
2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the farmers obtained a higher yield.
3. We know several methods of planting vegetables.
4. The farmers began working at the problem of selection the plants.
5. Farmers supplying their animals with nutritious feed obtain much milk and meat.

### **5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

#### **ORGANIC FERTILIZER**

Organic fertilizers include naturally occurring organic materials, (e.g. manure, worm castings, compost, seaweed, guano), or naturally occurring mineral deposits. Organic fertilizers have been known to improve soil life and long-term productivity of soil, and may prove a large depository for excess carbon dioxide.

Organic nutrients increase the abundance of soil organisms by providing organic matter and micronutrients and can drastically reduce external inputs of pesticides, energy and fertilizer, at the cost of decreased yield.

Chicken litter, which consists of chicken manure mixed with sawdust, is an organic fertilizer that has been shown to better condition soil for harvest than synthesized fertilizer. Researchers at the Agricultural Research Service studied the effects of using chicken litter, an organic fertilizer, versus synthetic fertilizers on cotton fields, and found that fields fertilized with chicken litter had a 12% increase in cotton yields over fields fertilized with synthetic fertilizer. In addition to higher yields,



researchers valued commercially sold chicken litter at a \$17/ton premium (to a total valuation of \$78/ton) over the traditional valuations of \$61/ton due to value added as a soil conditioner.

Other studies have found that algae used to capture nitrogen and phosphorus runoff from agricultural fields can not only prevent water contamination of these nutrients, but also can be used as an organic fertilizer. Some scientists originally developed the "algal turf scrubber" to reduce nutrient runoff and increase quality of water flowing into streams, rivers, and lakes. They found that this nutrient-rich algae, once dried, can be applied to cucumber and corn seedlings and result in growth comparable to that seen using synthetic fertilizers. Leguminous cover crops are also grown to enrich soil as a green manure through nitrogen fixation from the atmosphere; as well as phosphorus (through nutrient mobilization) content of soils.

#### **ВАРИАНТ 4**

##### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.
2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called flowers.
3. If the product is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
5. Rice should be cooked in the minimum amount of water.

##### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Butter is made from cream which has to be separated from milk.
2. Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of physiology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in agriculture was followed by the increase in food production.

5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a farm.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. To prevent meats from being contaminated by harmful bacteria, producers widely used to vacuum-packing.

2. Dairy products are likely to be the best dietary source of calcium.

3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the agricultural exhibition.

4. The entire length of this farm is supposed to be about twenty miles.

5. The raw milk to be drunk by little children should be boiled.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as human food.

2. By changing feeding rations of animals, one can improve the quality of farm products.

3. Only animal products satisfying all the necessary veterinarian standards can be sold in the market.

4. Modern agriculture having become highly mechanized, farm manager's must possess a good technical knowledge to operate various farm machines.

5. The shelf life of dried milk products was extended due to their having been dried less than three per cent moisture.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture (also called farming) is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fiber, and other products used to sustain life. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of human civilization. The study of agriculture is known as agricultural science.

The history of agriculture dates back thousands of years, and its development has been driven and defined by greatly different climates, cultures, and technologies. However, all farming generally relies on techniques to expand and maintain the lands

suitable for raising domesticated species. For plants, this usually requires some form of irrigation, although there are methods of dry land farming; pastoral herding on rangeland is still the most common means of raising livestock.

In the developed world, industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture has become the dominant system of modern farming, although there is growing support for sustainable agriculture (organic agriculture).

Modern agronomy, plant breeding, pesticides and fertilizers, and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation, but at the same time have caused widespread ecological damage and negative human health effects. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry such as intensive pig farming have similarly increased the output of meat, but have raised concerns about animal cruelty and the health effects of the antibiotics, growth hormones, and other chemicals commonly used in industrial meat production.

## **ВАРІАНТ 5**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special laboratory tests must be done in order to find out the cause of a disease.
2. Livestock often eat forage and other food sources that humans are not able to eat, and convert them to types of food that humans can consume.
3. I had to stay at the laboratory two hours more to complete the work.
4. To feed the animals properly farmers should grow grasses and grain crops.
5. Scientists can control animal physiological functions for practical purposes.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Sometimes water is referred to as the most essential substance for normal growth of animals.
2. Many various types of grain drills and planters have been developed to suit varying farm requirements.
3. Human health may be influenced by certain animal diseases.
4. Cereals are planted on fine and mellow seedbed.

5. Machines and fertilizers are purchased by farmers from large commercial companies.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Milk is known to be highly nutritious food that has been used by humans since the beginning of recorded time.

2. During the Ice Age in order to survive, animals had to adapt to colder environmental conditions.

3. To be successful when you produce food products, there are some simple rules to follow.

4. We expected the long-term agreements between Russia and the US to be signed in the nearest future.

5. Well-cooked and attractively presented food is more likely to be chosen and enjoyed.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Wheat straw containing large amounts of indigestible fiber, the farmers use it for bedding.

2. Many people who rely on diet alone have great difficulty in controlling their body mass.

3. Having become more concerned about our diet, we began to eat more poultry, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables and fewer eggs and less pork.

4. Future agricultural progress depends on improving the quality of management.

5. One more commonly used method of meat preservation is canning.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**CEREALS**

Cereals are grasses cultivated for the edible components of their grain, composed of the endosperm, germ, and bran. Cereal grains are grown in greater quantities and provide more food energy worldwide than any other type of crop.

In their natural form (as in whole grain), they are a rich source of vitamins,

minerals, carbohydrates, fats, oils, and protein. However, when refined by the removal of the bran and germ, the remaining endosperm is mostly carbohydrate and lacks the majority of the other nutrients. In some developing nations, grain in the form of rice, wheat, millet, or maize constitutes a majority of daily sustenance.

In developed nations, cereal consumption is moderate and varied but still substantial. While each individual species has its own peculiarities, the cultivation of all cereal crops is similar. Most are annual plants; consequently, one planting yields one harvest. Wheat, rye, triticale, oats, barley, and spelt are the "cool-season" cereals. These are hardy plants that grow well in moderate weather and cease to grow in hot weather. The "warm-season" cereals are tender and prefer hot weather.

Barley and rye are the hardiest cereals, able to overwinter in the subarctic and Siberia. Many cool-season cereals are grown in the tropics. However, some are only grown in cooler highlands, where it may be possible to grow multiple crops in a year.

For a few decades, there has also been increasing interest in perennial wheat, rice. This, due to advantages in regards to erosion control, reduced need in fertilizer.

## **БАРИАНТ 6**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Farmers must feed their animals properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.
3. They have to intensify and to improve agricultural production.
4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for growing crops.
5. The farmers are to keep the cattle on pasture lands in summer.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More agricultural products were obtained by intensification of agricultural production on the farm last year.
2. Farm animals are bred for the production of meat, milk and eggs.
3. Dairy cows have been kept in cowsheds this spring.

4. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.

5. The pigsty will be cleaned tomorrow.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and rice are known to be most common and valuable cereals.

2. Our farm is expected to produce high yield of rye this year.

3. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.

4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.

5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.

2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the farmers obtained a higher yield.

3. We know several methods of planting vegetables.

4. The farmers began working at the problem of selection the plants.

5. Farmers supplying their animals with nutritious feed obtain much milk.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**WHEAT**

Wheat is grown on more land area than any other commercial crop and is the most important staple food for humans. World trade in wheat is greater than for all other crops combined. Globally, wheat is the leading source of vegetable protein in human food, having a higher protein content than either maize (corn) or rice, the other major cereals. In terms of total production tonnages used for food, it is currently second to rice as the main human food crop and ahead of maize.

Wheat is planted to a limited extent as a forage crop for livestock, and its straw can be used as a construction material for roofing thatch. The whole grain can be milled to leave just the endosperm for white flour. The by-products of this are bran and germ. The whole grain is a concentrated source of vitamins, minerals, and protein, while the refined grain is mostly starch.

Yields of wheat per unit area increased as methods of crop rotation were applied to long cultivated land, and the use of fertilizers became widespread. Improved agricultural husbandry has more recently included threshing machines and reaping machines (the 'combine harvester'), tractor-drawn cultivators and planters.

Wheat protein is easily digested by nearly 99% of human population. Wheat also contains a diversity of minerals, vitamins and fats (lipids). With a small amount of animal or legume protein added, a wheat-based meal is highly nutritious. A predominately wheat-based diet is higher in fiber than a meat-based diet.

### **ВАРИАНТ 7**

#### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.
2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called flowers.
3. If the product is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
5. Rice should be cooked in the minimum amount of water.

#### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Butter is made from cream which has to be separated from milk.
2. Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of physiology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in agriculture was followed by the increase in food production.
5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a farm.

#### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. To prevent meats from being contaminated by harmful bacteria,

producers widely used to vacuum-packing.

2. Dairy products are likely to be the best dietary source of calcium.
3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the agricultural exhibition.
4. The entire length of this farm is supposed to be about twenty miles.
5. The raw milk to be drunk by little children should be boiled.

#### **4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as human food.
2. By changing feeding rations of animals, one can improve the quality of farm products.
3. Only animal products satisfying all the necessary veterinarian standards can be sold in the market.
4. Modern agriculture having become highly mechanized, farm manager must possess a good technical knowledge to operate various farm machines.
5. The shelf life of dried milk products was extended due to their having been dried less than three per cent moisture.

#### **5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **THE LAND-PROPERTY**

The land-property relations are a part of a special social and economic category not only because of specificity of land as a unique plant of universal multiple objective interests, but also by virtue of a duality of state of the land fund participating in public reproduction as the natural factor and goods at the same time.

The set of public interests concerning land can be divided into two groups: interests concerning efficient assimilation of natural properties of a land resource (technological aspect); and interests concerning money-goods parameters of the landownership (social and economic aspect).

Allocating resources the first group of public interests is guided by parameters of functional-economic structure of land fund: scales, proportions and priorities of its



allocation depending on a degree of economic assimilation; aspects and categories of lands; types of their target usage; intensity of maintenance and productivity of lands, their geological and ecological state. The public and individual interests of this group will usually be synchronized with maintaining the most efficient functional-economic structure of the territorial land fund, and the originating contraventions have non-antagonistic character. As a rule, they are solved on the basis of market self-regulation.

## **ВАРИАНТ 8**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special laboratory tests must be done in order to find out the cause of disease.
2. Livestock often eat forage and other food sources that humans are not able to eat, and convert them to types of food that humans can consume.
3. I had to stay at the laboratory two hours more to complete the work
4. To feed the animals properly farmers should grow grasses and grain crops.
5. Scientists can control animal physiological functions for practical purposes.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Sometimes water is referred to as the most essential substance for normal growth of animals.
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2. During the Ice Age in order to survive, animals had to adapt to colder environmental conditions.
3. To be successful when you produce food products, there are some simple rules to follow.
4. We expected the long-term agreements between Russia and the US to be signed in the nearest future.
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**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Wheat straws containing large amounts of indigestible fiber, the farmers use it for bedding.
2. Many people who rely on diet alone have great difficulty in controlling their body mass.
3. Having become more concerned about our diet, we began to eat more poultry, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables and fewer eggs and less pork.
4. Future agricultural progress depends on improving the quality of management.
5. One more commonly used method of meat preservation is canning.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**LAND USE PLANNING**

Land use planning is used in order to find solutions of conflicts among various groups of the population, among different villages, between villages and authorities or large companies, etc. The different approaches reflect the spectrum of contributions to solutions expected from a process in land use planning.

The examples show participation-oriented land use planning has already a notable success in projects of the technical cooperation. Integrated land use planning should be applied when the biophysical dimension has to be combined with social, political, cultural, economic and legal aspects. In other words, land use planning is applied when social conflicts whose origins often lie in the nature of the current land use or in the form of access to resources must be settled.

Various obstacles are placed in the path which may hamper the achievements of the objectives. Creative, realistic and professional handlings of the tools in land use planning are required to cope with all obstacles. Land use planning only makes sense if the contributions to the solutions in the development cooperation can be anchored in a sustainable way, and there is a prospect of applying the approach not only locally but also at larger scales.

## **ВАРИАНТ 9**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Farmers must feed their animals properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.
3. They have to intensify and to improve agricultural production.
4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for growing crops.
5. The farmers are to keep the cattle on pasture lands in summer.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More agricultural products were obtained by intensification of agricultural production on the farm last year.
2. Farm animals are bred for the production of meat, milk and eggs.
3. Dairy cows have been kept in cowsheds this spring.
4. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.
5. The pigsty will be cleaned tomorrow

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and rice are known to be most common and valuable cereals.
2. Our farm is expected to produce high yield of rye this year.
3. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.

5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.

2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the farmers obtained a higher yield.

3. We know several methods of planting vegetables.

4. The farmers began working at the problem of selection the plants.

5. Farmers supplying their animals with nutritious feed obtain much milk and meat.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**LAND USE**

To meet land suitability a land use planner is to be able to separate suitable Land from unsuitable according to sustainability and profitability. Trials and experience of land users must be used choosing the plot of land. Land suitability classes reflect degrees of suitability.

Lands are subdivided into classes according to their degree of suitability and magnitude of changes required to achieve a satisfying level of productivity. Land suitability subclasses reflect kinds of limitations, or main kind of improvement measures required within classes. A land use planner is to identify limitations which may be reduced by specific improvements. After matching land qualities and land use requirements, we can prepare options for development in the form of land use system, which include descriptions of biophysical requirements and the socio-economic characteristics of different land use types. Land use system includes the combination of a land unit and a land use type.

Outputs are presented to land users and decisions makers as land suitability maps and descriptions of land use types.

**ВАРИАНТ 10**

**1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.

2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called

flowers.

3. If the product is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
5. Rice should be cooked in the minimum amount of water.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Butter is made from cream which has to be separated from milk.
2. Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of physiology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in agriculture was followed by the increase in food production.
5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a farm.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. To prevent meats from being contaminated by harmful bacteria, producers widely used vacuum-packing.
2. Dairy products are likely to be the best dietary source of calcium.
3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the agricultural exhibition.
4. The entire length of this farm is supposed to be about twenty miles.
5. The raw milk to be drunk by little children should be boiled.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as human food.
2. By changing feeding rations of animals, one can improve the quality of farm products.
3. Only animal products satisfying all the necessary veterinarian standards

can be sold in the market.

4. Modern agriculture having become highly mechanized, farm managers must possess a good technical knowledge to operate various farm machines.

5. The shelf life of dried milk products was extended due to their having been dried less than three per cent moisture.

### **5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

Cheese is a solid food made from the milk of cows, goats, sheep, and other mammals. It has historically been the most economically important component of the dairy industry as it can be stored and transported more easily than fresh milk. Cheese is made by curdling milk using some combination of rennet and acidification. Bacteria acidify the milk and play a role in defining the texture and flavor of most cheeses.

There are hundreds of types of cheese produced all over the world. Different styles and flavors of cheese are the result of using milk from various mammals or with different butterfat contents, employing particular species of bacteria and molds, and varying the length of aging and other processing treatments. Other factors include animal diet and the addition of flavoring agents such as herbs, spices, or wood smoke. Whether the milk is pasteurized may also affect the flavor. The yellow to red coloring of many cheeses is a result of adding annatto. Cheeses are eaten both on their own and cooked as part of various dishes; most cheeses melt when heated. For a few cheeses, the milk is curdled by adding acids such as vinegar or lemon juice.

Most cheeses, however, are acidified to a lesser degree by bacteria, which turn milk sugars into lactic acid, followed by the addition of rennet to complete the curdling. Rennet is an enzyme mixture traditionally obtained from the stomach lining of young cattle, but now also laboratory produced.

## Контрольная работа № 3

Для студентов института механизации и технического сервиса

### ВАРИАНТ 1

#### 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.

1. The engineer will be able to discuss this problem with you next week.
2. The driver should cool the engine if he wants to start it again.
3. You ought to help the driver to mend the tires.
4. Problems that might have taken years to solve are solved now within a few months or even weeks.
5. The operator couldn't have forgotten to switch the motor off, he is very careful.

#### 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. The parts will be assembled and fit on the body of the machine in the assembly shop.
2. The students are taught to control the speed of a train according to the timetable.
3. All hand operations on the construction site will be minimized with the help of new machinery.
4. The new theory of nuclear physics is often referred to.
5. The results of your experiments are always looked through by our chief.

#### 3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.

1. To avoid accidents the driver must strictly follow traffic rules.
2. The road surface to be repaired was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles.
3. The new equipment was used in order to test the vibration of the engine.
4. The new gaseous fuel is assumed to be both cheap and efficient.
5. Samples of semiconductors with improved properties are reported to be obtained on a new installation.

#### 4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.

1. Our plant producing complex machinery is very large.
2. The engineer's task is solving this difficult problem as soon as possible.
3. The operator continued testing the new motor model.
4. The research being carried out is of great importance.
5. Making many calculations and drawings and carrying out extensive tests the engineer could find the optimum solution for the design of the car.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **TRACTOR TECHNOLOGY**

Needless to say, one of the most important industrial achievements for farmers today is the introduction of agricultural tractors in their work. Horses and men have been almost entirely replaced by tractors in many heavy and time-consuming tasks that are carried out on the land. A tractor performs the work of numerous horses and what is of greater importance, it doesn't need any rest in order to recover from fatigue. If necessary attention is paid to its lubrication and it's constantly supplied with fuel, it will work on indefinitely.

During the years since its introduction, a huge progress has been made in developing a more efficient machine. Modern tractors have been constructed to meet all requirements of space, comfort, vision and safety. Many devices have been incorporated in the mechanisms of the tractor for this purpose. The 6-cylinder engines have been installed in them for improved productivity and reliability. Some tractors have been equipped with a hydraulic system, which gives the driver the choice of the right power for every operation.

Nowadays there exists a wide range of different types of tractors. Let's say, the most common type today is the general-purpose wheeled tractor that is used on most farms and has an engine of up to 100 h.p. On the other hand if you need to carry out heavy cultivation on farms, you can use either track-laying tractors with a large horse-power (up to 500 h.p.) or heavy-wheeled tractors. Most present-day tractors are powered by internal combustion engines, which operate on the same basic principles.

### **ВАРИАНТ 2**



**1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. They ought to apply the computer to get the optimum solution while designing the undercarriage.
2. Buying a car you are to know how to steer it.
3. All preparations must have been completed long ago.
4. He might have done it more carefully.
5. He couldn't have started the engine, it was out of order.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The students speak much of the new device which is used for measuring pressure.
2. They were invited to visit the new plant.
3. Some instructions will be given to the workers by our engineer.
4. The synthetic materials used in the construction of that building can be relied upon as they are of high quality.
5. Everybody is acted upon by a very large number of equal parallel forces.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. To protect the surface from heat and cold it was covered with special substances.
2. The engine to be installed in this car is very powerful.
3. This kind of steel is considered to possess very high corrosion resistance.
4. Atomic ice-breakers are known to operate on a negligible quantity of atomic fuel.
5. The fields are too wet to be ploughed.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The engineers carrying out experiments combine their research with practical work.
2. The driver spent half an hour mending the tire.
3. Nowadays engineers prefer using new methods of work.
4. In designing this device different problems must be taken into consideration.

5. The buses and motor-cars stop running when the light is red.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**FINDING PROBLEMS IN CARS**

Servicing your car regularly you prevent it from becoming unreliable. Of course, you can't foresee everything. Having failed to start the car in the morning you had better check three things first: the battery, the fuel level and the spark plugs. It is easy to repair these faults. If the battery appears to be flat it is necessary to recharge it. If this doesn't work, you should replace it.

An empty tank is another common fault in the car. Having noticed a fuel warning light on the instrument panel of your car you should fill up the tank with more petrol. Dirty spark plugs are also certain to cause a problem.

To drive the car it is important to clean them regularly and adjust the gap in the spark plugs to the proper width. If the gap is not correct the engine will not run well. If your car still does not start, the petrol pump may be broken, or the fuel pipe may be blocked. Having discovered a broken pump, it is a good idea to repair or replace it. If the fuel pipe is blocked, take it off and unblock it.

And don't forget about the air filter. Its function is to remove particles of dirt and other impurities from the air passing to the carburetor. A blocked filter decreases the airflow to the carburetor thus increasing the amount of fuel in the mixture. This causes the engine to operate inefficiently. Cleaning and changing filters regularly you prevent a considerable damage that is certain to be caused inside the cylinders. In this case the engine will need a thorough overhaul.

**БАРИАНТ 3**

**1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. She is to substitute the liquid in her tube by that in the red tube.
2. We have to apply the digital computer in all branches of industry
3. He could have broken the tube while making the experiment.
4. Before the designer begins his work he must know the specifications of aircraft.

5. Special measures must have been taken by the tunnel builders to provide stability to the works and safety to the workers in boring this tunnel.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The mixture is ignited by an electric spark.
2. The driver is provided with fuel for the engine.
3. Various fuels were obtained from crude oil.
4. The results of the last experiment were constantly referred to by the professor.
5. The narrow bridge has been used for many years, now it needs widening.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. In order to calculate the volume of any object you must measure its height, width and depth.
2. Another reason to consider is the absence of necessary facilities for the experiment.
3. Many various types of airplanes are reported to have been produced in this country during the last decade.
4. The engineers are known to be working on the problem of protecting the cosmonauts from the effect of sun radiation.
5. This battery is strong enough to last forty eight hours.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. There is a possibility of using electronic machines in all branches of industry.
2. While working the designer is making many simple models.
3. Many people are against power plants burning waste.
4. There are many thousand of ways of using electric circuits.
5. The driver's duty on the railway is controlling the speed as dictated by the timetable.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION**

Automation is one of the main factors of engineering progress. In industrial

production automation means techniques of greater mechanization by linking machine tools in automatic production lines or by automatic handling and assembly or techniques of increasingly automatic control over manufacturing processes, and non-human control of individual machine tools.

Automation of production processes would be impossible if there were no automatic control; the required machines based on electronic computation are being developed in our country and a good number of machines of this kind is already working in our industry including world-known program-controlled metal-working machine tools, an electronic system for geological prospecting, electronic data processing systems and so on.

The rationalization of production lines is making rapid headway through the induction of automation into the mechanical processes. Especially, the adoption of special machine tools incorporating automatic loading and cycle programming devices is contributing immeasurably to the development of the automobile industry, while the system of automatic gauging and sorting has served to streamline the assembling of automobile engines, thus serving to step up production. The sensing device of an automatic gauging equipment requires high accuracy, making it important to control the temperature of the equipment.

#### **ВАРИАНТ 4**

##### **1. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive Constructions.**

1. I wanted you to help me to weld these two pieces by an electric arc.
2. He suddenly felt the electrode touch the surface of the work piece.
3. Robots are supposed to facilitate people's work.
4. The short circuit is reported to have caused a lot of damage.
5. You are likely to spot distant planets if you know about Doppeler's effect.

##### **2. Translate the following sentences.**

1. If we wanted to choose the lathe we would determine the type and size of work to be performed.
2. If the ballast were poorly maintained the track would get destroyed.

3. If the voltage doubled the current would be also doubled.
4. If the production on cost were kept low, the enterprise could have good profits.
5. If computers had not been worked out many important problems might not have been solved.

**3. Choose the correct verb form.**

1. A group of engineers\_\_\_\_\_the new technology recently.  
a. has applied b. applied
2. Our teacher\_\_\_\_\_the manipulator at the lesson yesterday.  
a. described b. has described
3. When\_\_\_\_\_the robot program?  
a. did you change b. have you changed
4. I\_\_\_\_\_the new equipment.  
a. have never tested b. never tested
5. \_\_\_\_\_the history of agriculture?  
a. Did you ever study. b. Have you ever studied.

**4. Translate the following text into Russian.**

**DIESEL ENGINES VS. GASOLINE ENGINES**

Diesel's story actually begins with the invention of the gasoline engine. Nicolaus August Otto had invented and patented the gasoline engine by 1876. This invention used the four-stroke combustion principle, also known as the "Otto Cycle», and it's the basic premise for most car engines today. In its early stage, the gasoline engine wasn't very efficient, and other major methods of transportation such as the steam engine fared poorly as well. Only about 10 percent of the fuel used in these types of engines actually moved a vehicle. The rest of the fuel simply produced useless heat.

In 1878, Rudolf Diesel was attending the Polytechnic High School of Germany (the equivalent of an engineering college) when he learned about the low efficiency of gasoline and steam engines. This disturbing information inspired him to create an engine with a higher efficiency, and he devoted much of his time to developing a

"Combustion Power Engine." By 1892 Diesel had obtained a patent for what we now call the diesel engine.

In theory, diesel engines and gasoline engines are quite similar. They are both internal combustion engines designed to convert the chemical energy available in fuel into mechanical energy. This mechanical energy moves pistons up and down inside cylinders. The pistons are connected to a crankshaft, and the up-and-down motion of the pistons, known as linear motion, creates the rotary motion needed to turn the wheels of a car forward.

## **ВАРИАНТ 5**

### **1. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive Constructions.**

1. We know the steam turbine to operate by virtue of the heat it derives from steam and converts into mechanical work like any other heat turbine.
2. I heard him mention this professor's name.
- 3 The engineer saw the device invented to be exact and reliable.
4. The tunnels builders are supposed to encounter many difficulties in driving tunnels.
5. The discovery of nuclear energy is thought to cause a revolution in the entire field of energetic.

### **2. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Had the possibilities of this measuring device not been exhausted it would not have been replaced by another one.
2. Were it not for the radio there would be little point in sending satellites into space.
3. Had I seen the designer yesterday I would have considered this matter again.
4. Had we used the new method we would have obtained better results.
5. If the voltage doubled the current would be also doubled.

### **3. Use the verb in the right form.**

1. This instrument (to lose) long ago.

2. The brake system (to break) last month.
3. The engine (to switch off) several hours ago.
4. The valve in this pipe (to open) in the morning.
5. The pressure in the system (to increase) yesterday.

**4. Translate the following text into Russian.**

**ENGINEERING TRACTORS**

The durability and engine power made tractors very suitable for engineering tasks. Tractors can be attached with different engineering tools such as hoe, ripper and so on. The most common attachments for the front of a tractor are dozer blade or a bucket. When attached with engineering tools the tractor is called an engineering vehicle.

A bulldozer is a tracked-type tractor attached with blade in the front and a rope-winch behind. Bulldozers are very powerful tractors and have excellent ground-hold, as their main tasks are to push or drug things. Bulldozers have been further modified over time to evolve into new machines, which are capable of working in ways that the original bulldozer cannot. One example is that loader tractors were created by removing the blade and substituting a large volume bucket and hydraulic arms, which can raise and lower the bucket, thus making it useful for scooping up earth, rock and similar loose material to load it into trucks.

A front-loader or loader is a tractor with an engineering tool, which consists of two hydraulic power arms on either side of the front engine compartment and a tilting implement. This is usually a wide-open box called a bucket but other common attachments are a pallet fork and a bale grapppler.

Other modifications to the original bulldozer include the reduction in size of the machine to permit operations in small work areas where movement is limited. There also tiny-wheeled loaders, officially called skid steer loaders but nicknamed “Bobcat” after original manufacturer, which are particularly suited for small excavation in confined areas.

**ВАРИАНТ 6**

**1. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive Constructions.**

1. This system of calculating machines seems to be the most efficient.
2. The application of high-speed electronic computers proved to be extremely effective.
3. No man is likely to be able to compete with a computer as far as speed of operation and accuracy are concerned.
4. The chemical reactions mentioned are certain to take place at a high temperature.
5. Robots are supposed to facilitate people's work.

**2. Translate the following sentences.**

1. If you increased the cross section of the conductor you would reduce its resistance.
2. The experiment might have given good results if we had all the necessary material.
3. We should not be able to demonstrate the flow of water in a pipe unless we installed a pump somewhere in the pipe-line.
4. If I were an electrician I would know how to reduce the resistance of the conductor.
5. Were it necessary the intensity of the light source could be closely controlled.

**3. Choose the right verb form.**

1. They ... the efficiency of a new tractor.  
a) have already increased b) have already been increased
2. The oil filters in this vehicle ... recently.  
a) have replaced b) have been replaced
3. This engine ... by our mechanic.  
a) has just been tested b) has just tested
4. New refinements ... into this type of tractors.  
a) have introduced b) have been introduced
5. The engineers ... the new acoustic system.  
a) have manufactured b) have been manufactured



#### **4. Translate the following text into Russian.**

### **BRAKES**

Brakes are used to slow or stop the car where it is necessary. It is one of the most important mechanisms of the car as upon its proper performance the safety of passengers depends. Car brakes can be divided into two types, namely: drum brakes and disc brakes. The drum type may be either a band brake or a shoe brake.

Depending on their functions, the automobile has foot brakes and hand brakes (parking brakes). According to their mode of operation, the brakes are classified as: mechanical brakes, hydraulic brakes, airbrakes, electric brakes. Brakes are controlled by the brake pedal.

Most braking systems in use today are hydraulic. This system consists of a master cylinder mounted on the car frame and wheel cylinders. When the driver pushes down on the brake pedal, it forces the piston to move in the master cylinder and brake fluid is delivered to the wheel cylinders. The piston movement causes brake shoes to move and the brakes are applied (the brake shoes are pressed against the brake drums). The air brake uses compressed air to apply the braking force to the brake shoes. Electric brakes use electromagnets to provide the braking effort against the brake shoes. Formerly brakes were applied only to the two rear wheels, but now all cars are equipped with all-wheels brakes. Today many improvements are being made in brakes.

### **ВАРИАНТ 7**

#### **1. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive Constructions.**

1. I wanted you to help me to weld these two pieces by an electric arc.
2. He suddenly felt the electrode touch the surface of the work piece.
3. Robots are supposed to facilitate people's work.
4. The short circuit is reported to have caused a lot of damage.
5. You are likely to spot distant planets if you know about Doppler's effect.

#### **2. Translate the following sentences.**

1. If we wanted to choose the lathe we would determine the type and size

of work to be performed.

2. If the ballast were poorly maintained the track would get destroyed.
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**3. Choose the correct verb form.**

1. A group of engineers\_\_\_\_the new technology recently.  
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a. have never tested b. never tested
5. \_the history of agriculture?  
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**4. Translate the following text into Russian.**

**THE HISTORY OF ENGINES DEVELOPMENT**

Diesel's engines story actually begins with the invention of the gasoline engine.

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In 1878, Rudolf Diesel was attending the Polytechnic High School of Germany, when he learned about the low efficiency of gasoline and steam engines. This disturbing information inspired him to create an engine with a higher efficiency, and he devoted much of his time to developing a "Combustion Power Engine." By 1892 Diesel had obtained a patent for what we now call the diesel engine.

In theory, diesel engines and gasoline engines are quite similar. They are both Internal combustion engines designed to convert the chemical energy available in fuel into mechanical energy. This mechanical energy moves pistons up and down

inside cylinders. The pistons are connected to a crankshaft, and the up-and-down motion of the pistons, known as linear motion, creates the rotary motion needed to turn the wheels of a car forward.

## **ВАРИАНТ 8**

### **1. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive Constructions.**

1. We know the steam turbine to operate by virtue of the heat it derives from steam and converts into mechanical work like any other heat turbine.
2. I heard him mention this professor's name.
- 3 The engineer saw the device invented to be exact and reliable.
4. The tunnels builders are supposed to encounter many difficulties in driving tunnels.
5. The discovery of nuclear energy is thought to cause a revolution in the entire field of energetic.

### **2. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Had I seen the designer yesterday I would have considered this matter again.
2. Were it not for the radio there would be little point in sending satellites into space.
3. Had the possibilities of this measuring device not been exhausted it would not have been replaced by one.
4. Had we used the new method we would have obtained better results.
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### **3. Use the verb in the right form.**

1. This instrument (to lose) long ago.
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### **4. Translate the following text into Russian.**

## **TRACTORS**

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One example is that loader tractors were created by removing the blade and substituting a large volume bucket and hydraulic arms, which can raise and lower the bucket, thus making it useful for scooping up earth, rock and similar loose material to load it into trucks.

A front-loader or loader is a tractor with an engineering tool, which consists of two hydraulic power arms on either side of the front engine compartment and a tilting implement. This is usually a wide-open box called a bucket but other common attachments are a pallet fork and a bale grappeler. Other modifications to the original bulldozer include the reduction in size of the machine to permit operations in small work areas where movement is limited.

## **БАРИАНТ 9**

### **1. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive Constructions.**

1. This system of calculating machines seems to be the most efficient.
2. The application of high-speed electronic computers proved to be extremely effective.
3. No man is likely to be able to compete with a computer as far as speed of operation and accuracy is concerned.
4. The chemical reactions mentioned are certain to take place at a high temperature.
5. Robots are supposed to facilitate people's work.

**2. Translate the following sentences.**

1. If you increased the cross section of the conductor you would reduce its resistance.
2. The experiment might have given good results if we had all the necessary material.
3. We should not be able to demonstrate the flow of water in a pipe unless we installed a pump somewhere in the pipe-line.
4. If I were an electrician I would know how to reduce the resistance of the conductor.
5. Were it necessary the intensity of the light source could be closely controlled.

**3. Choose the right verb form.**

1. They ... the efficiency of a new tractor.  
a) have already increased b) have already been increased
2. The oil filters in this vehicle ... recently.  
a) have replaced b) have been replaced
3. This engine ... by our mechanic.  
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4. New refinements ... into this type of tractors.  
a) have introduced b) have been introduced
5. The engineers ... the new acoustic system.  
a) have manufactured b) have been manufactured

**4. Translate the following text into Russian.**

**INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINES**

The most important type of prime mover is the internal-combustion engine.

Most of the engines of this type use liquids as their fuel, but some burn gas from manufactured or natural sources. The two most common fuels used are gasoline and diesel or fuel oil. In the internal-combustion piston engine, the fuel is forced into the space between the cylinder head and the piston. The space between the cylinder head and the piston is called the combustion chamber. The size of this combustion chamber depends on the position of the piston.

There are several types of such engines, depending upon cycle, location of parts, and other items. A partial designation of engine types could be as follows:

type of fuel burned: gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, gases; method of cooling: liquid or gas (air); arrangement of cylinders; valve location; cycle: four-stroke and two-stroke; type of valves; ignition: spark or compression; moving parts: piston or blade (turbine); compression: low, medium, high.

One of the most important engine designation is by the cycle used. The usual outboard boat engine is of the two-stroke cycle. The usual tractor engine and all known automobile engines are of the four-stroke type.

The cycles of the four-stroke engine are as follows: intake, one valve open; compression, both valves closed; burning or combustion, both valves closed; exhaust, one valve open.

Thus one cycle of four events with four strokes of the piston has been completed (ignition could be a fifth event).

## **ВАРИАНТ 10**

### **1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special measures must have been taken by the tunnel builders to provide stability to the works and safety to the workers in boring this tunnel.
2. We have to apply the digital computer in all branches of industry
3. He could have broken the tube while making the experiment.
4. Before the designer begins his work he must know the specifications of the aircraft.
5. She is to substitute the liquid in her tube by that in the red tube.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The mixture is ignited by an electric spark.
2. The driver is provided with fuel for the engine.
3. Various fuels were obtained from crude oil.
4. The results of the last experiment were constantly referred to by the professor.

5. The narrow bridge has been used for many years, now it needs widening.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. In order to calculate the volume of any object you must measure its height, width and depth.

2. Another reason to consider is the absence of necessary facilities for the experiment.

3. Many various types of airplanes are reported to have been produced in this country during the last decade.

4. The engineers are known to be working on the problem of protecting the cosmonauts from the effect of sun radiation.

5. This battery is strong enough to last forty eight hours.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. There is a possibility of using electronic machines in all branches of industry.

2. While working the designer is making many simple models.

3. Many people are against power plants burning waste.

4. There are many thousands of ways of using electric circuits.

5. The driver's duty on the railway is controlling the speed as dictated by the timetable.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

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### **Контрольная работа № 3**

#### **Для студентов факультета лесного хозяйства и экологии**

#### **ВАРИАНТ 1**

**1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.
2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called flowers.
3. If the product is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
5. These plants should be grown in the minimum amount of water.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Butter is made from cream which has to be separated from milk.



2. Besides water the soil in which crops are grown is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of physiology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in agriculture was followed by the increase in food production.
5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a farm.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. The entire length To prevent food products from being contaminated by harmful bacteria, producers widely used vacuum-packing.
2. Dairy products are likely to be the best source of calcium.
3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the agricultural exhibition.
4. of this farm is supposed to be about twenty miles.
5. Ecologists have found a lot of bird species to be disappearing at a rapid rate now.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as human food.
2. By changing feeding rations of animals, one can improve the quality of farm products.
3. Only animal products satisfying all the necessary veterinarian standards can be sold in the market.
4. Modern agriculture having become highly mechanized, farm managers must possess a good technical knowledge to operate various farm machines.
5. The shelf life of dried milk products was extended due to their having been dried less than three per cent moisture.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

## TREE

In botany, a tree is a plant with an elongated stem, or trunk, supporting leaves or branches. At its broadest, trees include the taller palms, the tree ferns, bananas and bamboo. A tree typically has many secondary branches supported by the trunk. This trunk typically contains woody tissue for strength, and vascular tissue to carry materials from one part of the tree to another. For most trees it is surrounded by a layer of bark which serves as a protective barrier. Below the ground, the roots spread out widely; they serve to anchor the tree and extract moisture and nutrients from the soil. Above ground, the branches divide into smaller branches and shoots. The shoots typically bear leaves, which capture light energy and convert it into chemical energy by photosynthesis, providing the food needed by the tree for its growth and development. Flowers and fruit may also be present, but some trees such as conifers instead have pollen cones and seed cones, and others such as tree ferns produce spores instead.

Trees play a significant part in reducing erosion and moderating the climate. They remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store large quantities of carbon in their tissues. Trees and forests provide a habitat for many species of animals and plants. They provide shade and shelter, timber for construction, fuel for cooking and heating, and fruit for food as well as having many other uses. In parts of the world, forests are shrinking as trees are cleared to increase the amount of land available for agriculture.

## БАРИАНТ 2

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special laboratory tests must be done in order to find out the cause of a disease.
2. Livestock often eat forage and other food sources that humans are not able to eat, and convert them to types of food that humans can consume.
3. I had to stay at the laboratory two hours more to complete the work.
4. To feed the animals properly farmers should grow grasses and grain crops.

5. Scientists can control animal physiological functions for practical purposes.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Sometimes water is referred to as the most essential substance for normal growth of animals.

2. Many various types of drills and planters have been developed to suit the varying requirements.

3. Human health may be influenced by certain animal diseases.

4. These plants are planted on fine and mellow seedbed.

5. Machines and fertilizers are purchased from the large commercial companies.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Ecologists have found a lot of bird species to be disappearing at a rapid rate now.

2. During the Ice Age in order to survive, plants and animals had to adapt to colder environmental conditions.

3. To be successful when you produce food products, there are some simple rules to follow.

4. We expected the long-term agreements between Russia and the US to be signed in the nearest future.

5. Well cooked and attractively presented forest products are more likely to be chosen and enjoyed.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Wheat straw containing large amounts of indigestible fiber, the farmers uses it for bedding.

2. Many people who rely on diet alone have great difficulty in controlling their body mass.

3. Having become more concerned about our diet, we began to eat more poultry, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables and fewer eggs and less pork.

4. Future agricultural progress depends on improving the quality of management.

5. One more commonly used method of meat preservation is canning.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**TREES AS FOOD**

Trees are the source of many of the world's best known fleshy fruits. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and citrus are all grown commercially in temperate climates and a wide range of edible fruits are found in the tropics. Other commercially important fruit include dates, coconuts and other nuts, figs and olives. Palm oil is obtained from the fruits of the oil palm. The fruits of the cocoa tree are used to make cocoa and chocolate and the berries of coffee trees are processed to extract the coffee beans. In many rural areas of the world, fruit is gathered from forest trees for consumption.

Many trees have flowers rich in nectar which are attractive to bees. The production of forest honey is an important industry in rural areas of the developing world where it is undertaken by small-scale beekeepers using traditional methods. The leaves of trees are widely gathered as fodder for livestock and some can be eaten by humans but they tend to be high in tannins which make them bitter.

In temperate climates there is a sudden movement of sap at the end of the winter as trees prepare to burst into growth. In North America, the sap of the sugar

Maple is most often used in the production of a sweet liquid, maple syrup. About 90% of the sap is water, the remaining 10% being a mixture of various sugars and certain minerals. The sap is harvested by drilling holes in the trunks of the trees and collecting the liquid that flows out of the inserted spigots. It is piped to a sugarhouse where it is heated to concentrate it and improve its flavor.

**БАПИАНТ 3**

**1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Farmers must feed their animals properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.
3. They have to intensify and to improve agricultural production.

4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for growing crops.
5. The farmers are to keep the cattle on pastur lands in summer.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More products were obtained by intensification of production processes last year.
2. Farm animals are bred for the production of meat, milk and eggs.
3. Dairy cows have been kept in cowsheds this spring.
4. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.
5. The pigsty will be cleaned tomorrow.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and rice are known to be most common and valuable cereals.
2. Our farm is expected to produce high yield of rye this year.
3. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.
5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.
2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the farmers obtained a higher yield.
3. We know several methods of planting vegetables.
4. The farmers began working at the problem of selection the plants.
5. Farmers supplying their animals with nutritious feed obtain much milk.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**TREE ECOLOGY**

Trees are an important part of the terrestrial ecosystem, providing essential habitat for a community of organisms. Epiphytic plants such as ferns, some mosses,

liverworts, orchids and some species of parasitic plants (e.g., mistletoe) hang from branches; these along with arboreal lichens, algae, and fungi provide micro-habitats for themselves and for other organisms, including animals. Leaves, flowers and fruits are seasonally available. On the ground underneath trees there is shade, and often there is undergrowth, leaf litter, fallen branches and/or decaying wood that provide other habitat. Trees stabilize the soil, prevent rapid run-off of rain water, help prevent desertification, have a role in climate control and help in the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem balance.

Trees can play a role in the development of an ecosystem, for example in mangrove swamps the roots of the mangrove trees reduce the speed of flow of tidal currents and hence trap water-borne sediment, leading over time to a reduction in water depth and the creation of suitable conditions for further mangrove colonization. Thus mangrove swamps tend to extend seawards in suitable locations. Mangrove swamps also provide an effective buffer against the more damaging effects of cyclones and tsunamis.

A forest of great age is called ancient woodland and a forest in its natural state, before being explored or exploited by man is a virgin forest. Trees have conservation value and add interest to the landscape. They can be planted as isolated specimens in hedgerows or as shelter belts. They provide shade for people and animals. They can be planted in grand avenues in parkland or alongside roads in town and country.

#### **БАРИАHT 4**

##### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Foresters must look after the forests properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation methods.
3. They have to intensify and improve their production.
4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for forestry or growing crops.
5. The foresters are to look after forest lands in summer.

##### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More forestry products were obtained by the intensification of production.

Flowering plants were imported from Egypt two weeks ago.

2. If the forestry product is to be exported to other countries, the managers must make sure that it is acceptable.
3. At present more forestry products are obtained by intensification of production.
4. Planting material should be grown in the minimum amount of water.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Spruce larches, cedar are known to be most valuable type of needle-leave trees.
2. Our forestry department is expected to get high yield of fir cones this year.
3. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.
5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.
2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the foresters obtained good plants.
3. We know several methods of tree planting.
4. The foresters are working at the problem of plants selection.
5. Foresters supplying their plants with nutritions obtain more trees.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Economists have long thought of the environment as an unlimited source of resources. They have thought that the atmosphere, forests, rivers and seas are capable of absorbing all the rubbish the economy throws into them. In fact, the economy and the environment are closely related. The environment supplies the economy with all its resources, such as water, timber, minerals and oil. The environment has to absorb all its waste products.

Nevertheless, some economists have always argued that pollution damages the resources. For example, pumping waste gases cause acid rain;

this leads to forest damage and therefore reduces the resources of forestry industry.

There are many consequences of damaging the environment. One of them is acid rain. Another one is water shortage resulting from abuse of arable lands in agriculture. The third one is destroying the ozone layer of the Earth through pollution from factories and plants. The fourth problem is damage to water and soils. The fifth one is damage to wildlife: numerous species of animals and plants can disappear. This is the danger for the life and health of the man.

Many territories, lakes, rivers, seas, oceans and the atmosphere are polluted with all kinds of technological, chemical, nuclear and other wastes. Awful harm is caused to our «home» by nuclear tests and accidents on the atomic power stations.

English writer John Galsworthy said: «If you don't think about the future you will not have it». We must protect our planet from littering, air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and destruction of natural resources.

## **ВАРИАНТ 5**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.
2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called flowers.
3. If the forestry production is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Foresters can produce wood without using any chemical treatment.
5. These planting material should be grown in the minimum amount of water.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The planting material should be grown in the minimum amount of water.
2. Besides water the soil planting material is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of biology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in forestry was followed by



the increase in fir tree plants production.

5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a firm.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.

2. Dairy products are likely to be the best source of calcium.

3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the exhibition.

4. The entire length of this forest belt is supposed to be about twenty miles.

5. Spruce larches, cedar are known to be most valuable type of needle-leave trees.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as food.

2. By changing feeding rations, one can improve the quality of farm products.

3. Only products satisfying all the necessary standards can be sold in the market.

4. Modern forestry having become mechanized, forestry engineer must possess.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**SCIENCE**

Science is important to most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons. In particular, science is important to world peace and understanding of technology, and to our understanding of the world.

Science is important to world peace in many ways. On one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of modern tools of war. On the other hand, they also helped to keep the peace through research which has improved life for people. Scientists have helped us understand the problem of supplying the world with enough energy; they have begun to develop a number of solutions to energy problem – for example, using energy from the sun and from the atom. Scientists have also analyses the world`s

resources. We can begin to learn to share the resources with the knowledge provided to us by science. Science studies Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

Science is also important to everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the results of advances in technology and technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now. In some cases, such technology for taking salt out of ocean water, technology may be essential for our lives on Earth.

The study of science also provides people with an understanding of natural worlds. Scientists are learning to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and nature. The study of the natural world may help improve life for many people all over the world.

## **ВАРИАНТ 6**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special laboratory tests must be done in order to find out the cause of a disease.
2. If the forestry production is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
3. I had to stay at the laboratory two hours more to complete the research work.
4. We cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but we can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation methods.
5. Scientists can control plants physiological functions on practical purposes.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Sometimes water is referred to as the most essential substance for the normal growth of trees.
2. Many various types of drills and planters have been developed to suit varying forestry requirements.
3. Human health may be influenced by certain diseases.

4. The introduction of modern machinery in forestry was followed by the increase in fir tree plants production.

5. New machines and fertilizers are purchased from large commercial company.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.

2. Dairy products are likely to be the best source of calcium.

3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the exhibition.

4. The entire length of this forest belt is supposed to be about twenty miles.

5. Spruce larches, cedar are known to be most valuable type of needle-leave trees.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.

2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the foresters obtained good plants.

3. We know several methods of tree planting.

4. The foresters are working at the problem of plants selection.

5. Foresters supplying their plants with nutrition obtain more trees.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **THE ECOLOGY OF TREES**

Trees are an important part of the terrestrial ecosystem, providing essential habitat for a community of organisms. Epiphytic plants such as ferns, some mosses, liverworts, orchids and some species of parasitic plants (e.g., mistletoe) hang from branches; these along with arboreal lichens, algae, and fungi provide micro-habitats for themselves and for other organisms, including animals. Leaves, flowers and fruits are seasonally available. On the ground underneath trees there is shade, and often there is undergrowth, leaf litter, fallen branches and/or decaying wood that provide other habitat. Trees stabilize the soil, prevent rapid run-off of rain water, help prevent desertification, have a role in climate control and help in the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem balance.

Trees can play a role in the development of an ecosystem, for example in mangrove swamps the roots of the mangrove trees reduce the speed of flow of tidal currents and hence trap water-borne sediment, leading over time to a reduction in water depth and the creation of suitable conditions for further mangrove colonization. Thus mangrove swamps tend to extend seawards in suitable locations. Mangrove swamps also provide an effective buffer against the more damaging effects of cyclones and tsunamis.

A forest of great age is called ancient woodland and a forest in its natural state, before being explored or exploited by man is a virgin forest. Trees have conservation value and add interest to the landscape. They can be planted as isolated specimens in hedgerows or as shelter belts. They provide shade for people and animals. They can be planted in grand avenues in parkland or alongside roads in town and country.

## **БАРИАНТ 7**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Foresters must look after the forests properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation methods.
3. They have to intensify and improve their production.
4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for forestry or growing crops.
5. The foresters are to look after forest lands in summer.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More forestry products were obtained by the intensification of production.
2. Flowering plants were imported from Egypt two weeks ago.
3. If the forestry product is to be exported to other countries, the managers must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. At present more forestry products are obtained by intensification of production.
5. Planting material should be grown in the minimum amount of water.

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and**

### **Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Spruce larches, cedar are known to be most valuable type of needle-leave trees.
2. Our forestry department is expected to get high yield of fir cones this year.
3. The soil texture without mechanical analysis.
4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.
5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition.

### **4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.
2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the foresters obtained good plants.
3. We know several methods of tree planting.
4. The foresters are working at the problem of plants selection.
5. Foresters supplying their plants with nutrition obtain more trees.

### **5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

#### **POLLUTION**

Man has been trying to make his life easier for many centuries. In doing so, he invented machines and instruments. They have been working-and polluting the world we live in.

In this world around us, there are two things that do not belong to any country: air and ocean water. In both the air and the water, there is much pollution. People are concerned about the air and the water used by everyone, and they are also concerned about the future of the Earth.

One of the most important pollution problems is in the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water-fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or trash from the ships is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many birds and fish die because of the polluted water. Many fish are dying in the sea; others are getting contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish which may be sold in markets and people may get sick from eating them. Fish may also move to another part of the ocean. Lakes and rivers are getting polluted, too. Some beaches are dangerous for swimming.

The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. It also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun. If we want our children to live in the same world we live in, or in a better and healthier world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution.

## **ВАРИАНТ 8**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Protein can also be used to provide the body with energy.
2. Flowering plants are able to reproduce using highly adapted structures called flowers.
3. If the forestry production is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
4. Foresters can produce wood without using any chemical treatment.
5. These planting material should be grown in the minimum amount of water.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The planting material should be grown in the minimum amount of water..
2. Besides water the soil planting material is to be provided with air and all the necessary nutrients.
3. The latest discoveries in the field of biology were spoken much of by the scientists at the conference.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in forestry was followed by the increase in fir tree plants production.
5. Management has always been an important factor in operation of a firm.

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
2. Dairy products are likely to be the best source of calcium.
3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the exhibition.
4. The entire length of this forest belt is supposed to be about twenty miles.

5. Spruce larches, cedar are known to be valuable type of needle-leave trees.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Being rich in such nutrients as essential amino acids, meat is highly valued as odd

2. By changing feeding rations, one can improve the quality of farm products.

3. Products satisfying all the necessary standards can be sold in the market. Modern forestry having become mechanized, forestry engineer must possess a good technical knowledge to operate various machines.

4. The foresters are working at the problem of plants selection.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY**

Ecology is the science of how living things are related to their environment. Many people all over the world are concerned about the ecology today. The word «ecology» came from the Greek which means «home». This idea of «home» includes the whole planet of ours.

Air pollution is the result of man`s use of chemicals, and is a common hazard in both industrial and developing countries. One form of air pollution is acid rains.

Acid rain results from the release into the atmosphere of sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide. Electrical plants, industrial boilers and automobiles are among chief sources of these emissions. The gases react with water droplets, forming a mixture of sulfuric acid and nitric acid, this mixture returns to earth in form of acid rain, mist or snow.

Acid rain is killing vast stretches of forests in Canada, in the USA, and central and northern Europe. Acid rain has acidified lakes and streams making unable to support fish, wildlife, plants or insects.

High above the Earth`s atmosphere there is a thin veil called the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the sun`s destructive ultraviolet (UV) rays. This protective layer is being damaged by chemicals, which are released into the

atmosphere by the daily use of industrial and household products. The chlorine attacks the ozone molecules, thinning or even making a «hole» in ozone layer. This «hole» allows more UV rays to penetrate to the Earth. Overexposure to UV rays can increase the risk of skin cancer, weaken the immune system. Not only are humans at risk, so are animals, plants, and the environment in general.

## **ВАРИАНТ 9**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Special laboratory tests must be done in order to find out the cause of a disease.
2. If the forestry production is to be exported to other countries, the designer must make sure that it is acceptable.
3. I had to stay at the laboratory two hours more to complete the research work.
4. We cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but we can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation methods.
5. Scientists can control plants physiological functions on practical purposes.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. Sometimes water is referred to as the most essential substance for the normal growth of trees.
2. Many various types of drills and planters have been developed to suit varying forestry requirements.
3. Human health may be influenced by certain diseases.
4. The introduction of modern machinery in forestry was followed by the increase in fir tree plants production.
5. New machines and fertilizers are purchased from large commercial company.

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
2. Dairy products are likely to be the best source of calcium.
3. Many specialists have been already invited to take part in the exhibition.



4. The entire length of this forest belt is supposed to be about twenty miles.
5. Spruce larches, cedar are known to be most valuable type of needle-leave trees.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.
2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the foresters obtained good plants.
3. We know several methods of tree planting.
4. The foresters are working at the problem of plants selection.
5. Foresters supplying their plants with nutrition obtain more trees.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **THE ECOLOGY OF TREES**

Trees are an important part of the terrestrial ecosystem, providing essential habitat for a community of organisms. Epiphytic plants such as ferns, some mosses, liverworts, orchids and some species of parasitic plants (e.g., mistletoe) hang from branches; these along with arboreal lichens, algae, and fungi provide micro-habitats for themselves and for other organisms, including animals. Leaves, flowers and fruits are seasonally available. On the ground underneath trees there is shade, and often there is undergrowth, leaf litter, fallen branches and/or decaying wood that provide other habitat. Trees stabilize the soil, prevent rapid run-off of rain water, help prevent desertification, have a role in climate control and help in the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem balance. Trees can play a role in the development of an ecosystem, for example in Man grove swamps the roots of the mangrove trees reduce the speed of flow of tidal currents and hence trap water-borne sediment, leading over time to a reduction in water depth and the creation of suitable conditions for further mangrove colonization. Thus mangrove swamps tend to extend seawards in suitable locations. Mangrove swamps also provide an effective buffer against the more damaging effects of cyclones and tsunamis.

A forest of great age is called ancient woodland and a forest in its natural state, before being explored or exploited by man is a virgin forest. Trees have conservation value and add interest to the landscape. They can be planted as isolated specimens in

hedgerows or as shelter belts. They provide shade for people and animals. They can be planted in grand avenues in parkland or alongside roads in town and country.

## **ВАРИАНТ 10**

### **1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. Farmers must feed their animals properly.
2. Man cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by proper cultivation or by irrigation.
3. They have to intensify and to improve agricultural production.
4. Most of Japan's land cannot be used for growing crops.
5. The farmers are to keep the cattle on pasture lands in summer.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. More products were obtained by intensification of production processes last year.
2. Farm animals are bred for the production of meat, milk and eggs.
3. Dairy cows have been kept in cowsheds this spring.
4. At present more agricultural products are obtained by intensification of agricultural production.
5. The pigsty will be cleaned tomorrow.

### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn and rice are known to be most common and valuable cereals.
2. Our farm is expected to produce high yield of rye this year.
3. It is impossible to determine the soil texture without mechanical analysis.
4. The field is too wet for the tractor to operate.
5. This soil is said to be in good structural condition.

### **4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. The ploughs being in good order, one could plough the soil well.
2. Having applied fertilizer to the soil the farmers obtained a higher yield.

3. We know several methods of planting vegetables.
4. Farmers supplying their animals with nutritious feed obtain much milk
- 5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**

A national park is a large piece of land, where animals are free to come and go. People go to a national park to enjoy nature. Many people stay in campgrounds in national parks. They also walk on trails or paths in the park. On a gate at the entrance of Yellowstone, a sign says, «For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the people».

Yellowstone is the United States` first and most famous national park. This large wilderness area is very high in the Rocky Mountains of the north-western US. It includes large areas of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

Yellowstone became the world`s first national park in 1872. Although millions of people visit the park, the land is still unchanged – still a wilderness. The valley of the Yellowstone River has beautifully colored rocks and three large waterfalls. In the valley you can come across moose, large deer-like animals, or buffalo eating grass along the shores of Lake Yellowstone. The high mountains around Yellowstone are covered with evergreen forests. Great grizzly bears live there.

Yellowstone is famous for its geysers. These holes in the ground shoot hot water into the air. There are about seventy geysers in the park. The most famous is Old Faithful. About every hour Old Faithful shoots hot water hundreds of feet into the air. In winter Yellowstone Park is covered with heavy snow. With clouds of steam above geysers and snow all around, Yellowstone`s hot springs look even more spectacular. Two-and-half million people visit this beautiful park each year. Park rangers give information to visitors. They also take care of the park.

## Контрольная работа № 3

### Для студентов Института экономики

#### ВАРИАНТ 1

#### 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.

1. He must be sitting in his office.
2. You needn't send the letter.
3. He should sign the contract.
4. They will be able to dispatch the goods next month.
5. The flight is to arrive at 2 p.m.

#### 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. The material loss will be estimated in three months.
2. Intensive technologies were applied on this farm last year.
3. A new research is being carried out successfully.
4. The documents have been sent for.
5. A lot of time is given to the study of the new methods of work.

#### 3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.

1. The economical problems to be solved in our country are cost accounting labor organization and self-financing.
2. They do not expect the President to cut taxes as he has promised.
3. A new pension fund is reported to be set up next year.
4. The computer is said to be able to do computation in milliseconds.
5. The incomes to be obtained by our farm will be high.

#### 4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.

1. Having looked through all the documents and letters received that day he called his secretary.
2. Farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
3. Making a decision without knowing the facts is foolish.
4. The exhibition has always been the place for introducing new products and new technologies.

5. He insisted on their being invited to the conference.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

Farm management draws on agricultural economics for information on prices, markets, agricultural policy, and economic institutions such as leasing and credit. It also draws on plant and animal sciences for information on soils, seed, and fertilizer, on control of weeds, insects, and disease, and on rations and breeding; on agricultural engineering for information on farm buildings, machinery, irrigation, crop drying, drainage, and erosion control systems; and on psychology and sociology for information on human behavior. In making his decisions, a farm manager thus integrates information from the biological, physical, and social sciences.

Because farms differ widely, the significant concern in farm management is the specific individual farm; the plan most satisfactory for one farm may be most unsatisfactory for another. Farm management problems range from those of the small, near-subsistence and family-operated farms to those of large-scale commercial farms where trained managers use the latest technological advances, and from farms administered by single proprietors to farms managed by the state.

In Western Europe the typical family farmer has less land than is economical with modern machinery, equipment, and levels of education and training, and so must select from the products of an emerging stream of technology the elements that promise improved crop and livestock yields at low cost; adjust his choice of products as relative prices and costs change; and acquire more land as farm labor is attracted by nonfarm employment opportunities and farm numbers decline.

**БАРИАНТ 2**

**1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. She had to send the letter yesterday.
2. We are not able to make a reduction in price.
3. Freight is to be paid by the Supplier.
4. Your car may be immobilized by a wheel-clamp.

5. He must have studied English for a long time.

**2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The managerial decisions in large corporations are made by a board of directors elected by common stockholders.

2. This problem has not been solved yet by the US agricultural economists.

3. The credit that can be obtained by a single proprietor is much smaller than that obtained by a big corporation.

4. This letter from Continental Equipment is often referred to.

5. No capital is required if your company is well-known.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Before planning the crops to grow one should make an estimate of the income to be earned.

2. Continuous grain cropping is likely to insure the highest net returns.

3. We expect the delegation to come on Monday.

4. The equipment was reported to be delivered to other port.

5. Media salesmen are believed to be knowledgeable about business and skilled in salesmanship.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Having been offered some interesting work in Italy he went there.

2. All problems having been discussed, the businessmen left the office.

3. Forecasting the success or failure of new product introductions is very important.

4. We improved the contract by changing some points.

5. The organizers of the conference were informed of his refusing to take part in it.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**PRICING METHODS**

Price is a very important weapon that can be used to persuade consumers to buy.

Price is one of many factors that determine the demand for a product. What are the

most common pricing methods adopted by firms? Cost-plus pricing is a very simple pricing method and is perhaps the most common. A firm may calculate its average costs of producing a product and simply add a profit «mark up», say 10 %, on to average costs. This mark-up could be changed to allow for the effects of competition and economic conditions, e.g. where there is a lot of competition this mark-up may be lowered or when business is good the mark-up could be raised.

Marginal-cost pricing differs from the above in that the firm looks not at its average costs but marginal costs, i.e. the firm calculates the additional cost of producing the next unit or set of units of output and the firm charges a price (plus a 'mark-up') according to the marginal cost. A typical example is found in the shoe repair business. There appear to be no standard prices for repairing shoes.

What tends to happen is that the cobbler examines the shoes and makes a quick estimate of how much material and time it will take to repair them. Larger shoes, those made of leather and those in greater disrepair have a higher marginal cost and therefore a higher price is charged for their repair.

Price discrimination: several firms are able to charge different prices for a similar product. This is known as price discrimination. British Rail (BR), for example, charges different consumers such as businessmen and women, children, senior citizens and student's different prices and also charges different prices according to the time of journey, e.g. peak, off-peak, weekly and week-end.

### **БАРИАНТ 3**

#### **1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. I need more money. I must change my job.
2. You have to go a Payment Centre and pay a fee.
3. They will have to deliver the equipment within 12 months.
4. I won't be allowed to transfer the money.
5. He should have checked the TV set before he bought it.

#### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The order cannot be canceled because it has been already sent.

2. Our business in the Middle East was influenced by inflation very badly.
3. Payment will be made by letter of credit.
4. The contract was being discussed when I came.
5. All new catalogues had been looked through by last Friday.

**3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. To maximize profits of a farm it is important to select the best enterprise combinations.
2. This experimental method proved to be quite useless.
3. Economics is known to be an independent science.
4. We believe this discussion to be very useful in helping to approach the problem in a new way.
5. Poor labor planning is sure to result in unnecessary expenditures.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Natural resources being rather poor, the country depends greatly in foreign trade.
2. All the preparations having been made, our managers went home.
3. We are interested in making our contribution partly in goods and partly in currency.
4. Before opening a branch in St. Petersburg we are planning to train a new staff in London.
5. Country may protect its economy by erecting artificial trade barriers

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

The financial tools a farmer can use to analyze, plan, and control his business (business finance) include financial statements, profit and loss statements, and cash-flow statements. A financial statement tells the amount of money invested in farm assets, outstanding debts, the owner's equity in the business, and the degree to which the farm is liquid and solvent.

Liquidity is the ability to meet financial obligations on time, whereas solvency



is the ability to pay all debts if the business is forced to discontinue. A profit and loss statement shows sources and amounts of income and operating expenses. Comparison of profit and loss statements over a period of years tells which resources have been most profitable and whether there has been an advance or decline in net income.

A cash-flow statement shows the sources and uses of funds at given periods during the year. Such a statement provides a useful check on the accuracy of the farm's other business records. For the traditional farmer, land and labor (his own and that of his family) are the major resources. Under favorable conditions, the farmer has changed his role from laborer to operator-manager; much larger farm units with high capital investments have resulted. Such conditions include the existence of a considerable body of applicable scientific knowledge, an opportunity for greater efficiency from large-scale operations, the existence of good markets and transportation, the opportunity to centralize direct farm work, and an absence of community antagonism to large-scale agriculture.

#### **ВАРИАНТ 4**

##### **1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. She must be sitting in her office.
2. They needn't send us the letter.
3. We should sign the contract.
4. They will be able to dispatch the goods next month.
5. The flight is to arrive at 5 p.m.

##### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

1. The documents have been sent for.
2. Intensive technologies were applied on this farm last year.
3. A new research is being carried out successfully.
4. The loss of the material will be estimated in three months.
5. A lot of time is given to the study of the new methods of work.

##### **3. Translate the following sentences with the Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions.**

1. The economic problems to be solved in our country are cost accounting labor organization and self-financing.
2. They do not expect the President to cut taxes as he has promised.
3. A new pension fund is reported to be set up next year.
4. The computer is said to be able to do computation in milliseconds.
5. The incomes to be obtained by our farm will be high.

**4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to V-ing forms.**

1. Having looked through all the documents and letters received that day she called her secretary.
2. These farmers can produce food without using chemicals.
3. Making a decision without knowing the facts is foolish.
4. The exhibition has always been the place for introducing new products and new technologies.
5. He insisted on their being invited to the conference.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**THE MARKET ECONOMY**

The market economy is sometimes called the free market. A free market is not controlled in any way by a government. It is also free from the influence of custom or tradition. In a free market the only reason why things are bought or sold is because there is a demand for them. Prices for goods and services are simply what people are prepared to pay. The market economy is not really controlled by anyone. It controls itself. Supply and demand control what is on the market and how much it sells for.

The role of the company in the free market is to supply what people want. However, companies need an incentive. The incentive is profit. The first way is to raise their prices. The second way is to reduce their production costs. And this brings us to two more features of the market economy: competition and technology.

Competition exists in a free market because theoretically, anyone can be producer. This means that companies have to compete with each other for a share of the market. Competition is good for consumers because it helps to control prices and quality.

Technology exists in a free market because producers need ways to reduce their costs. They cannot buy cheaper raw materials. Instead, they must make better use of time and labor. Technology is the use of tools and machines to do jobs in a better way. This helps companies produce more goods in less time and with less effort. People often think that most economies are free markets. However, at the macroeconomic level, a truly free market economy does not exist anywhere in the world. This is because all governments set limits in order to control the economy. Some governments set many limits, other governments set very few, but they all set some.

## **ВАРИАНТ 5**

### **1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

1. She had to send the letter yesterday.
2. He must have studied English for a long time.
3. Freight is to be paid by the Supplier.
4. Your car may be immobilized by a wheel-clamp.
5. We are not able to make a reduction in price.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

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2. This problem has not been solved yet by the US agricultural economists.
3. The credit that can be obtained by a single proprietor is much smaller than that obtained by a big corporation.
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5. The organizers of the conference were informed of his refusing to take part in it.

**5. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

**THE LAW OF DEMAND**

Economics can often be very confusing. Econometric formulas and impressive charts are sometimes impossible to understand. Thankfully, though, some economic ideas are completely obvious. One of these ideas is the law of demand. Economists are always disagreeing with each other, but the law of demand is the only thing they are all agree on. They all agree on it because it makes sense even to non-economists.

Demand is how of the same good or service people would like to buy. The law of demand says that demand for something falls as its price rises. Economists show this concept with the demand curve.

The reason why the law of demand works is obvious: the money we have is limited. If something becomes more expensive, we will have less money available to spend on our other needs. If the product or service is not a necessity, we will decide to buy less of it.

Most rules have exceptions, but economists agree that there very few exceptions to the law of demand. It even applies to the necessities like water. When water becomes more expensive, people find ways to use less. When the government put higher taxes on petrol, people try not to use their cars so often. The fall in demand might be very small, but it is real.

Therefore, price has an effect on demand, but the strength of effect varies. The strength of the price / demand relationship is called price elasticity. Economists use a simple econometric formula to measure price elasticity product in a particular market. This helps governments and companies set price at the correct level for a particular time and plan price increases.

In addition, other things affect demand apart from price. For example, during a very cold winter, demand for heating fuel as gas or coal will rise at any price. If the winter is unusually warm, then demand for fuel will fall. Economists say that these situations cause a shift in the demand curve

## **ВАРИАНТ 6**

### **1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Modal Verbs.**

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2. You have to go a Payment Centre and pay a fee.
3. They will have to deliver the equipment within 12 months.
4. I won't be allowed to transfer the money.
5. He should have checked the TV set before he bought it.

### **2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Passive Voice.**

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problem in a new way.

5. Poor labor planning is sure to result in unnecessary expenditures.
6. Natural resources being rather poor, the country depends greatly on foreign Trade.
7. All the preparations having been made, our managers went home.
8. We are interested in making our contribution partly in goods.
9. Before opening a branch in St. Petersburg we are planning to train a new staff in London.
10. country may protect its economy by erecting artificial trade barriers.

#### **4. Read and translate the text into Russian.**

### **MONOPOLIES AND COMPETITION**

Economists consider every business to have competition. Merriam-Webster defines competition in business as "the effort of two or more parties acting independently to secure the business of a third party by offering the most favorable terms." It may stimulate innovation, encourage efficiency, or drive down prices. According to microeconomic theory, no system of resource allocation is more efficient than pure competition. Competition, according to the theory, causes commercial firms to develop new products, services, and technologies. This gives consumer's greater selection and better products. The greater selection typically causes lower prices for the products compared to what the price would be if there was no competition or little competition. Scientists believe competition to exist at different sizes; some competitions may be between two members of a species, while other competitions can involve entire species. In an example in economics, a competition between two small stores would be considered small compared to competition between several mega giants. As a result, the consequences of the competition would also vary the larger the competition, the larger the effect. Honestly evaluating your competition will help you better understand your own product or service and enable you to know how best to distinguish your company in the consumer's eyes and it points to opportunities in the market. Although in a perfect market, competition is unrestricted and sellers are numerous, free competition and large numbers of sellers are not always

available in the real world. Our strict definition of a perfectly competitive market is a market in which every firm is too small to affect the market price. If a firm can appreciably affect the market price of its output, then the firm is classified as an “imperfect competitor”. Imperfect competition prevails in an industry whenever individual sellers have some measure of control over the price of output in that industry.

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