

**UMAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF HORTICULTURE**

**Department of Ukrainian and Foreign Languages**

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN ENGLISH FOR  
AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS OF AGROBIOLOGICAL  
SPECIALTIES**

**for junior bachelors majoring in 091 Biology**

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Recommended for use in the educational process at the meeting of the methodical committee of the faculty of management (No. 3, October 31, 2022).

Methodical recommendations are a comprehensive and communicatively oriented collection that promotes active mastery of vocabulary on topics, develops abilities and skills in all types of speech activity.

The proposed material contributes not only to the development of reading and translation skills, but also deepens students' knowledge in speaking. Variable tasks for texts are aimed at activating lexical and grammatical materials. The manual contains interactive exercises for the development of speaking skills, adapted texts. The manual is intended for students of agricultural higher education institutions.

## Preface

For the development of foreign (English) speech and the formation of professional communicative competence of future specialists in agrobiological specialties (biology, agronomy, horticulture, horticulture, forestry, ecology, etc.) offers a collection of texts with exercises to prepare for professional oral and written speech.

In order to effectively use the following materials, learn a foreign language course in agricultural freelance education, as well as intensify the use of a foreign language (English) in everyday and preparatory and professional activities, students must work in this sequence.

- Perform all exercises in writing (except the first).
- The content of tasks and exercises is presented in Ukrainian.
- Carefully read the texts (second exercises), and remove from them 10-15 or more sentences for oral thematic conversation.
- Write all exercises and translations of texts in a separate notebook, clearly distinguishing each topic.
- Write unknown words in a separate dictionary at the end of the notebook.
- Keep an electronic collection and records in a notebook and dictionary to be evaluated.
- Oral thematic messages can be written separately, if the topic block does not provide a separate exercise, preferably the last.
- The control of the executed and mastered material will be carried out systematically.

The work can be evaluated from 1 to 2 points for written work and from 1 to 3 points for oral thematic communication.

# INTRODUCTION

## What is Agrobiology

The division of agrobiolgy consists of 4 education and research groups: applied molecular biology, plant breeding science, botany and agronomy, and animal production, all of which are engaged in education for development and utilization of crop, animal and plant resources, and for establishment of their production technologies, thereby allowing sustainable reproduction. The major themes of our division are: development of biological production systems based on molecular biology, establishment of practical plant breeding by functional analysis of genes and genomes, elucidation of growth mechanisms of plants under various environmental conditions, elucidation of factors and their interrelationships for production of domestic animals. The division also promotes talent to contribute to agriculture through the education and research activities in close connection with experiments and farms in Ukraine.

Applied molecular biology. The living organism is a huge complex system of chemical processes specified by hereditary information. A gene consists of DNA as a basic unit of the hereditary information and the gene product plays a central role in the chemical process of life. This provides education and research programs concerning the regulation mechanism of gene expression, molecular functions of proteins, and utilization of molecular biology approaches to develop biological production systems.

Plant breeding science research covers from fundamental biology to molecular and cellular biology and genetic engineering of plants. Using various research materials (e.g., viruses, microorganisms and plants), one of the goals of this group is functional analysis of genes and genomes to control genetic resources towards practical plant breeding.

Botany and agronomy cover an education field to understand growth mechanisms of field and horticulture crops under various environmental conditions with ecological, physiological and pathological methodologies, and to realize the basic principles of efficient utilization of plant resources and sustainable crop production.

Animal production covers education on genetics, reproduction, nutrition, management and behavior of domestic animals and also their interrelationships with the aim of understanding the production, maintenance and health of domestic animals from the molecular level to individual and population levels. The goal of the education is to provide students with an understanding of the importance of animal production in ecosystems, including human society.

Some agricultural biologists work in laboratories doing diverse work to help solve some of today's most important agricultural issues. They may work in food production and trade, where they help maintain a safe food supply and inform policy makers. Agricultural biologists also work in outreach education to help people learn about plants, insects, and microbes. Some agricultural biologists start their own companies, others may work for start-up businesses or for large global firms. They may also work in government or in education and research. Some go to graduate school, where they study entomology, plant pathology, food science, or plant biology and breeding, among others.

Agricultural biologists are necessary members of teams that work to solve complex and important problems. No matter where they work, agricultural biologists make valuable contributions towards food and ecosystem sustainability. To prepare you to meet these challenges, this degree program will help you develop skills that top employers want, such as communication, teamwork, and leadership.

## MY FAMILY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. I'd like to tell you about	я хочу розказати вам про
2. to be born	народитися
3. to work as	працювати (у якості)
4. a milkmaid	доярка
5. to enjoy doing something	насолюдуватися чимось
6. to go in for	займатися (спортом)
7. to take part	брати участь
8. a book-keeper	бухгалтер
9. to have much in common	мати багато спільного
10. to have a view on smth	мати погляд на щось
11. a sister-in-law	невістка
12. a niece	племінниця (небога)
13. a nephew	племінник (небіж)
14. to graduate from (the University)	закінчити (університет)
15. a wife	дружина
16. a husband	чоловік
17. a son	син
18. a daughter	дочка
19. grandchildren	онуки
20. to be older (younger) than	бути старшим (молодшим) за когось
21. to be married	бути одруженим
22. a kindergarten	дитячий садочок
23. relatives	родичі
24. on one's mother's (father's) side	по лінії матері (батька)
25. an aunt	тітка
26. an uncle	дядько
27. a pensioner	пенсіонер
28. to take care of smb.	піклуватися про когось

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Halyna Ivanenko. I'd like to tell you about myself and my family. I was born in a village. I am twenty. I finished school 2 years ago. Then I worked as a milkmaid. Now I am a first-year student of Uman Agrarian University. I like all the subjects taught at the University but most of all I like the subjects of my future speciality. When I am free I enjoy doing different things with my friends and alone. I am fond of reading interesting books. I like sports very much. I go in for basketball and always take part in sport competitions at our university.

I want to tell you about my parents. They live in a nice village. My father is 50. He works as an agronomist. My mother is 48. She works as a book-keeper. My parents work at "Svitanok" farm enterprise. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, films and sports.

I have a brother, a sister-in-law, a nephew and a niece. My brother's name is Andriy. He is 32. He is 12 years older than I am. Andriy graduated from Kyiv Agricultural University 6 years ago. Now he works as an economist at a small farm enterprise. Andriy is married. His wife's name is Kate. She is 30. She works as a teacher of chemistry at school. They have two children: a son and a daughter. My nephew is 7. He is a pupil. My niece is 4. She goes to a kindergarten.

Speaking about our family I want to say a few words about other relatives. We have many relatives on my mother's side. My mother's brothers are my uncles. My mother's sisters are my aunts. My uncles and aunts are married and have children. Their sons and daughters are my cousins. I also have grandparents. My grandmother is 70. She does not work. She is a pensioner and she takes care of her little grandchildren. My grandfather does not work either. He is a pensioner.

So, my family is large. And I must say that we are all good friends.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. Where was Halyna born?
2. When did she enter the University?
3. What are her favorite subjects?
4. What does she like to do when she stays at home alone?
5. What can you say about her parents?
6. Does she have many relatives? Speak about them.
7. Does her grandmother work or take care of her grandchildren?
8. What can you say about Halyna's family?

Завдання IV. Закінчіть речення та використайте їх у розповіді про себе.

When I have free time I like... At school I have always been (was) good at... It has always been very difficult for me to... I would describe myself as a ... and ... person.

I enjoy going to parties where... When I go out with friends we usually... When I am short of money I sometimes... Sometimes I am envious of people who... I like (don't like) to have pets in my house because... When I feel out of sorts (in a bad mood) I... When I want to enjoy myself I usually... I am not very interested in... I find it very easy to... I study English because... I like people who... I try to avoid people who... I like to read books about... I am very proud of... One day I hope... As a child I used to be afraid of...

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When and where were you born?
2. Do you think you are an interesting person? Why do you think so?
3. Is your family large?
4. Do your parents live in a town or in a village? Speak about them.
5. Do you regularly go in for sports?
6. What do you like to do when you have free time?
7. Do you know people who have interesting hobbies?
8. Do you share you parents' hobbies, interests, tastes? Why?
9. How much have your hobbies and interests changed since you were a child?
10. Have you got any relatives who live in the countryside?

Завдання VI. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

Дозвольте мені розповісти про свою родину. Нас четверо: батько, мати, старший брат і я. Зараз я навчаюся в університеті на факультеті економіки та підприємництва. Я студент першого курсу. Я відвідую всі заняття в університеті, також маю бажання пройти практику за кордоном. Як вам вже відомо, у мене є старший брат. Він студент четвертого курсу агрономічного факультету. Ми допомагаємо один одному. Наші батьки завжди мріяли, щоб ми мали вищу освіту, оскільки самі вони мають лише середню спеціальну. Батько працює шофером, а мати – у дитячому садочку. Ми дуже поважаємо своїх батьків.

Завдання VII. Розкажіть про себе і свою сім'ю.



## STUDENT'S WORKING DAY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to get up	вставати
2. to do morning exercises	робити ранкову зарядку
3. to make the bed	застеляти ліжко
4. to wash oneself	умиватися
5. to brush teeth	чистити зуби
6. to take a shower	приймати душ
7. to get dressed (to dress)	одягатися
8. to have breakfast (lunch, dinner)	снідати (обідати, вечеряти)
9. a hostel (dorm)	гуртожиток
10. it takes me 5 minutes to get to ...	мені потрібно 5хв., щоб дістатись до ..
11. to return (to come back)	повертатися
12. classes (lessons)	заняття
13. to begin	починати(ся)
14. to be over	закінчуватися
15. usually	звичайно
16. a canteen	їдальня
17. to do (prepare) homework	готувати домашні завдання
18. to clean the room	прибирати кімнату
19. to have a short rest	трохи відпочити
20. to go in for	займатися (чимось)
21. amateur art activities	художня самодіяльність
22. to watch TV	дивитися телевізор
23. spare time	вільний час
24. a cinema	кінотеатр
25. to take a bus	їхати автобусом
26. to play chess	грати у шахи
27. to go for a walk	ходити гуляти
28. to go to bed	лягати спати

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

I'd like to tell you about my working day.

It begins at 6:30. I get up and open the window. Then I go to the stadium to do morning exercises. After that I return to my room; here I make my bed. Then I wash myself and brush my teeth. At 7:30 I get dressed and have breakfast. Usually I have a cup of tea or coffee, some bread and butter or a sausage or cheese sandwich for breakfast. After breakfast I go to the University. I live in the hostel which is not far

from the University. I do not take a bus, I walk there. It takes me 5 minutes to get to the University.

Our classes begin at 8 o'clock. We have 3 or 4 lessons every day. Our classes are over at 2 or 4 o'clock. After that I usually go to the canteen to have dinner. Then I have a short rest, clean my room and begin to prepare my homework. As a rule I do my lessons in the reading-room, but sometimes in the hostel. In the evening I have spare time. I like to read and watch TV. I also like to play chess or go to the cinema with my friends. Sometimes I go for a walk in the park. Twice a week I go in for amateur art activities as I enjoy dancing. Many students go in for sports; my friend prefers tennis.

At 11 o'clock my working day is over and I go to bed.

Завдання III. Заповніть пропуски словами та виразами.

11 p.m.

local bus

one day

on his homework

tenth form student

finishes with

a glass of orange juice and a sandwich

suburb of Manchester

in the canteen

at 7:30 a.m.

team-mates

6:30 a.m.

Peter Dryden lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ (1). He is a \_\_\_\_\_ (2). Every morning he gets up at \_\_\_\_\_ (3).

He has \_\_\_\_\_ (4) for breakfast and leaves the house \_\_\_\_\_ (5).

To get to the public school he takes a school bus. He usually has 4 lessons before lunch.

He does not take a packed lunch from home because he prefers to eat \_\_\_\_\_ (6).

He has three more classes after lunch and then plays football with his \_\_\_\_\_ (7).

Peter is a promising football player and he dreams that \_\_\_\_\_ (8) he will be invited to play for "Manchester United". After his training he takes a \_\_\_\_\_ (9)

home and has supper at about 7 o'clock.

Peter does not spend much time \_\_\_\_\_ (10) and it is always ready by 9 o'clock. His usual evening \_\_\_\_\_ (11) watching TV or listening to the CDs of

his favorite pop-groups. He goes to bed at \_\_\_\_\_ (12).

Завдання IV. Прочитайте текст "A Man of Habit" і складіть розпорядок дня містера Гріна до і після його переїзду до Лондона.

A Man of Habit

Mr. Green lived in the USA all his life. He said that a good life meant good habits. He got up at 7 o'clock, had breakfast at 8, went to his office at 9, returned home at 5, had a cup of tea, played with his children till half past 6, had dinner at 7, went to the club and stayed there till 10:30 and went to bed at 11. Such life lasted for 25 years. But then the family moved to London. Something strange happened to Mr.

Green. He began to wake up at 1 o'clock and to get up after breakfast. He went to bed at 11 p.m. but he could not sleep. He fell asleep only at 5 a.m.

Nobody could understand it. But the explanation was simple: for 25 years Mr. Green lived by clockwork which was American clockwork, not a British one. And it was very difficult for him to change his habits. The only way out was to return to his old daily program. So, he began to work at his office at 3 p.m. and was free at 10 p.m. He had dinner at 1 o'clock in the morning and then went to the club. At half past 4 he returned home. At 5 a.m. he went to bed and fell asleep at once. He was a man of habit.

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання стосовно Ваших звичок, що допоможе Вам зрозуміти, наскільки Ви є послідовним та організованим.

1. Do you always get up at the same time on weekdays?
2. Do you use an alarm clock every morning?
3. Do you get up as soon as you wake up?
4. Do you regularly do morning exercises?
5. Do you make the bed before or after breakfast?
6. Do you have breakfast before or after you get dressed?
7. Do you put on your left shoe before your right one?
8. Do you always have meals at the same time and place?
9. Do you use a diary or calendar to arrange your life (working days and weekends)?
10. Are you late or in time for classes (appointments, dates)?
11. Do you go to bed at a fixed time or when you feel tired?
12. Do you usually read in bed before falling asleep?
13. Do you turn off the light before or after you get into bed?

Завдання VI. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

Протягом робочого тижня мій день починається рано вранці. Я встаю о 6 годині. Я роблю ранкову гімнастику, потім іду до ванної почитати зуби та прийняти теплий душ. Після того я одягаюся. Під час сніданку я слухаю радіо або дивлюсь телевізор. О 7:30 я йду до університету. Кожного дня у мене чотири пари. Після обіду я трохи відпочиваю, читаю журнали, слухаю музику, граюся з моїм молодшим братиком. Потім я виконую домашні завдання. Ми вивчаємо багато предметів, і виконання домашнього завдання займає у мене приблизно три-чотири години. Іноді я роблю покупки і допомагаю мамі по господарству. Я часто ходжу до бібліотеки, тому що мені подобається працювати у читальній залі. Як правило, я не маю вільного часу у робочі дні.

О 7-й годині вечора вся родина вечеряє на кухні, а потім збирається у вітальні. Там ми обговорюємо проблеми дня, дивимось телевізор або читаємо газети.

О 10-й годині я лягаю спати.

Завдання VII. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Do you get up early in the morning?
2. Do you do your morning exercises in the hostel or at the stadium?
3. When do you make your bed?
4. Do you clean your room yourself?
5. When do you have your breakfast (dinner, supper)?
6. Where do you do your homework?
7. How often do you go to the library?
8. What do you do in the evening?

Завдання VIII. Запитайте свого товариша:

- коли він звичайно встає
- коли він устав вчора
- скільки йому потрібно часу, щоб вмитися і одягнутися (how long)
- що він робив вранці
- де він снідає
- з чого складається його сніданок
- коли починаються заняття
- скільки у нього було вчора пар
- що він робив після занять

Завдання IX. Опишіть (розкажіть про) свій робочий день.

## OUR UNIVERSITY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to enter the University	вступати до університету
2. forms of studies	форми навчання
3. full-time studies	стаціонарне навчання
4. studies by correspondence	заочне навчання
5. preliminary (pre-diploma) courses	підготовчі курси
6. refresher (post-diploma) courses	факультет підвищення кваліфікації
7. the faculty of agronomy	агрономічний факультет
8. the faculty of economics an entrepreneurship	факультет економіки і підприємництва
9. the faculty of management	факультет менеджменту
10. the faculty of horticulture and forestry	факультет плодовоовочівництва та лісівництва
11. the faculty of food technologies	факультет харчових технологій

12. a department	кафедра
13. a teaching (teachers') staff	професорсько-викладацький склад
14. an associate professor	доцент
15. a lecturer/teacher	викладач
16. a dean's office	деканат
17. a hostel (dorm)	гуртожиток
18. an assembly hall	актовий зал
19. a gym (gymnasium)	спортзал
20. modern equipment	сучасне обладнання
21. facilities for leisure	умови для відпочинку
22. to join an amateur art society	записатися у гурток художньої самодіяльності
23. to be fond of singing	любити співати
24. a brass band	духовий оркестр
25. a grade/mark	оцінка
26. to take a post-graduate course	вступати до (навчатись в) аспірантури
27. to attend (miss) classes	відвідувати (пропускати) заняття
28. tutorials	консультації
29. to work by oneself	працювати самостійно
30. to take tests and exams	складати заліки і екзамени
31. a subject/course	предмет
32. to arrange a conference	проводити конференцію
33. to organize a contest	організовувати олімпіаду
34. to go sightseeing	оглядати цікаві місця
35. a students' board	студентська рада
36. to improve	покращувати

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

This story is about Uman National University of Horticulture. I have entered the University this year, so I am a first-year student now. I would like to tell you about my University. To begin with, it is one of the oldest educational institutions in our country. Its history goes back to 1844.

There are 2 forms of studies at our University: full-time studies and studies by correspondence. Besides, there are pre-diploma and post-diploma courses at the University. At present about 3 thousand students study here. The University has 6 faculties: the Faculty of Agronomy, the Faculty of Economics and Entrepreneurship, the Faculty of Management, the Faculty of Horticulture, Ecology and Pest Management, the Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Gardening and the Faculty of Engineering and Technology. There are about 30 departments at the University. The teachers' staff includes a lot of full professors and associate professors.

There are 5 academic buildings at our University. There are many lecture-halls, classrooms, laboratories, studies, administration rooms (dean's offices, etc.). Most of the students live in hostels (dorms).

The University has a museum, a library, three reading-rooms, an assembly hall, a gym and a canteen. The laboratories and classrooms have modern equipment. Students and teachers can take books and textbooks from the library; they can also work in the reading rooms. Among the facilities for leisure (rest) one can mention different amateur societies (clubs), a stadium and a gym. If you are fond of music or singing, you may join the brass band or the choir.

Students attend lectures, seminars and practical classes. Besides, they take advanced courses (English, computer, driving) and work much by themselves. Classes begin at 8:30 and they are over at about 1 or 3 o'clock. Students study various subjects, such as History of Ukraine, philosophy, mathematics, computer science, arable farming, fruit production, microbiology, farm mechanization, economics, management, marketing and a foreign language. Twice a year students have sessions: they take tests and exams.

Every spring a students' scientific conference is arranged at the university: students prepare reports and make presentations. Contests in various subjects are organized for the first-year students. Sport competitions are held all the year round. Students who like to travel may join tourist groups and go sightseeing. Students' board is very active in both solving problems and making students' life interesting.

Students study for 4 years at the University and get a bachelor's degree; some students continue their education for another year to get a master's degree; students with excellent results/grades (those who get a diploma with honors) can take a post-graduate course.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What forms of studies are there at the University? Which one do you prefer?
2. What do students do during their examination sessions?
3. Where do students have their lessons? Where can they do their homework?
4. What facilities for leisure are available/offered at the University?
5. Do students like to attend lectures (seminars)? Why? Why not?
6. Who can take a post-graduate course?
7. Are advanced courses popular among the University students? Which one/ones?

Завдання IV. Поставте загальні запитання до речень.

1. Young people from Cherkasy and other regions study at Uman National University of Horticulture.
2. Many well-known scientists worked at our University.
3. There are about 30 departments at our University.
4. The University has a museum, a library, three reading-rooms, an assembly hall, a gym and a canteen.
5. Sport competitions are held all the year round.
6. Students may take any book from the library to do their homework.
7. Students attend lectures, classes and tutorials five days a week.

Завдання V. Задайте спеціальні запитання, щоб одержати ці відповіді.

1. Classes start at 8 o'clock every day except Saturday and Sunday.
2. There are two forms of studies at the university.
3. Students have examination sessions twice a year.
4. Students' board helps solve the problems of studying and living on campus.
5. Contests in various subjects are organized for the first-year students.
6. Students study for 4 years to get a bachelor's degree.
7. The University students have classes five days a week except for Saturday and Sunday.

Завдання VI. Розширте висловлювання до 2-3 речень.

1. I am a first-year student.
2. Our University is one of the oldest educational institutions in our country.
3. There are 2 forms of studies at our University.
4. There are 5 academic buildings at our University.
5. Students study for 5 years at the University.
6. Students attend lectures, seminars and practical lessons.
7. Every spring a students' scientific conference is arranged at the university.

Завдання VII. Прокоментуйте, користуючись виразами:

I think so, too; I do not think so; You are right; I do not agree; It must be true, but

1. I think the students are proud to study at one of the oldest Universities with good traditions.
2. I think it is easy to get excellent grades (marks) in all subjects.
3. There are not enough facilities for leisure at our University.
4. Advanced courses play an important role in students' life.
5. All the students have to take part in scientific conferences, arranged every spring.
6. English and computer skills are necessary for students' future career (work).
7. Students' board helps students improve their living conditions.

Завдання VIII. Розкажіть про:

- ✓ університет (загальна інформація)
- ✓ факультет, предмети, заняття
- ✓ можливості гарно провести вільний час
- ✓ участь у конференціях, олімпіадах тощо

## UKRAINIAN COUNTRYSIDE

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. population	населення
2. a rural area/countryside	сільська місцевість
3. a homestead	присадибна ділянка
4. a vegetable garden	город
5. an orchard	сад
6. to deal with	займатися
7. protected gardening	садівництво закритого ґрунту
8. bee keeping	бджільництво
9. a bee hive	вулик
10. conveniences	зручності
11. a vehicle	пересувний засіб (машина, мотоцикл)
12. a cottage hospital	медпункт
13. hospitable people	гостинні люди
14. orchards in blossom	квітучі садки

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

The population of Ukraine is about 47 million people; over 30 % of Ukrainians live in a rural area. Many people like to spend their weekends and/or holidays in the countryside. Here is a description of a typical Ukrainian village. On the average, 3-5 thousand people live in it. People have their private houses and homesteads around them. There are several types of them: a vegetable garden, an orchard, a field, a flower garden. Some individual plot owners keep animals and have a barn or a shed in the yard. Others deal with protected gardening and have greenhouses near their houses. Many village residents are fond of bee keeping; you can see beehives both in the yard and somewhere closer to the forest or meadows.

People have such conveniences in their houses as central heating, water, gas and electricity supply, many villagers have telephones or mobile phones. The number of village residents who have cars or other vehicles increases.

As a rule, there is a school, a kindergarten and a stadium or a playground in the village. A post-office and a cottage hospital function almost in every village. Some villages have a library, a house of culture and a store and a café in them. In many villages you can see a monument to the Unknown Soldier and/or a museum of local history.

In fact, there is always a river or a lake, a forest and fields around every Ukrainian village. Hospitable people, singing birds and orchards in blossom (bloom) are the greatest attractions of the countryside in Ukraine.

Завдання III. Знайдіть відповідний переклад.



1. to spend weekends	a. захоплюватись
2. on the average	b. жителі села
3. a private house	c. ліс та луки

4. a plot owner	d. власник ділянки
5. village residents	e. присадибна ділянка
6. to be fond of	f. приватний будинок
7. a forest and meadows	g. пам'ятник
8. a house of culture	h. в середньому
9. a monument to	i. будинок культури
10. a homestead	j. проводити вихідні

Завдання IV. Зробіть правильний вибір, переклавши вирази.

1. I would like to read a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some village residents \_\_\_\_\_ and have a barn or a shed in the yard.
3. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ closer to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Many villagers have a car or \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ function almost in every Ukrainian village.
  - a. пошта і медпункт
  - b. вулики; ліс та луки
  - c. інші пересувні засоби
  - d. опис типового українського села
  - e. тримати худобу

Завдання V. Задайте спеціальні запитання, щоб одержати ці відповіді.

1. Some people like to spend their holiday in the countryside.
2. People have central heating, water, gas and electricity supply in their houses.
3. Almost in every village you can see a monument to the Unknown Soldier.
4. The greatest attractions of the countryside in Ukraine are singing birds, orchards in blossom, and of course, hospitable people.
5. Village residents can go to the library to take a book to read; they can go to the house of culture to see a concert or a film.

Завдання VI. Розкажіть про своє село.

## KYIV

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. ancient	давній, старовинний
2. picturesque	мальовничий
3. meadows	луки
4. pastures	пасовища, вигони
5. to attract	приваблювати

6. to settle	оселятися
7. to expand	розширювати(ся)
8. a masterpiece	шедевр
9. a place of worship	місце поклоніння
10. a cave	печера
11. a monk	монах
12. ravines	яри
13. to burn to ashes	спалити на попіл
14. an invader	загарбник
15. medieval	середньовічний
16. an entertainment place	місце розваг
17. a research institute	науково-дослідний інститут
14. contemporary	сучасний

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст:

Like any other ancient city, Kyiv was founded on the bank of a river. It happened more than 2000 years ago. A beautiful old legend about the foundation of Kyiv tells about the three brothers – Kyi, Schek, Khoryv and their sister Lybid, who sailing down the Dnieper saw the picturesque green banks and thought that this place would be perfect for a new city. They settled there and named the place Kyiv after the eldest brother. The new city started to rise quickly on the hills among the dark forests, full of wild animals, and rich meadows which provided good pastures for the cattle.

Kyiv grew larger and larger; it attracted many people from other cities, towns and villages. Rich people settled on the hills where the Princes' palaces were built. Common people lived in the lower part of the city, known as Podil, which later developed into a busy trading district. In the 9th century, with the establishment of Kyiv Rus, Kyiv became its capital. Now its population is about 3 million and it occupies an area of 790 square kilometers.

In the 10th century Prince Volodymyr the Great expanded the city, and his son Yaroslav the Wise ordered to build many beautiful churches, including the famous St. Sofia's Cathedral (1037) – the unique masterpiece and the top of the creative spirit of the Ukrainian people. The Cathedral was erected at the exact place of the victorious battle over the Pechenigs. At the same time the first monks settled in the caves on the steep left banks of the Dnieper, initiating another place of worship and amazing architectural beauty – Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (Monastery). It was an outstanding cultural centre of Kyiv Rus where many famous people lived and worked: the Chronicle writers Nestor, Nikon and Ioan, the painters Olimpiy and Hryhoriy, the doctors Agapyt and Damian. Several times the Lavra was burnt to ashes by numerous invaders but each time it was restored. Nowadays we can admire wonderful churches and cathedrals of this architectural complex.

Another famous place in Kyiv is the Golden Gates which used to be one of

the entrances to the city in ancient times. Usually the Golden Gates were opened to

welcome very important guests. Now it is an interesting museum where you can wander around and imagine yourself in medieval Kyiv.

Opposite St. Sofia's Cathedral there is an impressive monument to Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, the 17th century outstanding Ukrainian statesman and military leader who played an important role in the Ukrainian history. If you walk up Shevchenko Boulevard, you will be amazed by the beauty of St. Volodymyr Cathedral. Its icons and frescoes were painted by the famous artists Victor Vasnetsov, Mykola Nesterov and Mykhailo Vrubel. In Andriyivskyi Spusk (Descent) your attention will be attracted by Rasstrelli's masterpiece – Andriyivska Church. Mykhailo Bulhakov's readers will find his museum walking down Andriyivskyi Spusk (Descent).

Khreschatyk, the beautiful brightly-lit main street of Kyiv, has not always been like this. Originally it was Khreschata Dolyna covered with forests and ravines. At the beginning of the 19th century the first wooden houses were built there, later stone buildings were erected. Practically all of them were ruined during the Great Patriotic War but later they were restored by Kyiv residents. The street leads to Independence Square, the main square of Kyiv. Together with Khreschatyk, it is a favorite entertainment place for the citizens and guests of the capital.

People who love art will find hundreds of beautiful exhibits in the Museums of Ukrainian/Russian/Foreign Fine Arts; the museum of Ukrainian Fine Art has 21 galleries which contain valuable collections of Ukrainian icons, pictures and sculptures from the 14th to the 20th century, including some works by Taras Shevchenko. His other paintings, manuscripts and personal belongings can be found in Taras Shevchenko State Museum in Shevchenko Boulevard. Another rich collection of pictures and sculptures can be seen in the Russian Arts Museum, which is the third largest museum after those of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Theatre-goers will never be bored in Kyiv as there are theatres for all tastes: Taras Shevchenko National Opera and Ballet House, Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, Lesia Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre, Tchaikovsky Conservatory, Kyiv Philharmonic Society, the Musical Drama Theatre and many others.

Kyiv has always been a very important scientific, educational and cultural centre. Shevchenko Kyiv National University, Kyiv Polytechnic University, International Independent University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Kyiv State Conservatory and many others are among the best known institutions. Kyiv is the home of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and hundreds of research institutes. It is also the seat of the Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada) and the Cabinet of Ministers.

The present and the past live side by side in Kyiv, and both people who are fond of history and people who are interested in the contemporary life of it, will find something to enjoy in the busy capital of Ukraine, the city of Kyiv.

Завдання III. Доповніть речення словами, що відповідають змісту тексту.

The city of ... is an industrial, scientific, administrative and cultural ... of Ukraine. It is the ... of Ukraine, and its ... is about 3 million people. Kyiv ... on the scenic banks of the Dnieper River. Being one of the oldest European cities, it has many places of .... Some of them are St. Sophia's Cathedral, Kyiv-

Pechersk

Lavra,

St. Volodymyr's Cathedral, the Golden Gates, Askold's Grave, the monument to Bohdan Khmelnytskyi and to Prince Volodymyr. The Ukrainian capital is famous for its ... such as Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre, Lesia Ukrainka Russian Drama Theatre and others. There are many fine ... in Kyiv: the State Historical Museum, the Museum of Ukrainian and Russian Art are among them. No wonder Kyiv residents ... of their city.

Завдання IV. Перекладіть речення.

Київ було засновано більше 2 тисяч років тому. У IX столітті він став столицею України. Сьогодні населення міста складає близько 3 млн. чоловік. Це промисловий, науковий, адміністративний та культурний центр України. Київ відомий своєю красою. Не дивно, що кияни пишаються своїм містом.

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. What kind of city was the capital of Ukraine once?
2. When was Kyiv founded?
3. What is the population of Kyiv?
4. Have you ever been to Kyiv? What places of interest did you visit? Which of them impressed you most of all?
5. Would you like to go to Kyiv again? What would you like to see?
6. Which museums in Kyiv do you want to visit? Why?
7. Is Kyiv the largest centre of Ukrainian culture? Give your reasons.

Завдання VI. Перекажіть текст „Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine”.

## UKRAINE

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту:

1. to border on	межувати
2. flat	рівнинний, плоский
3. mountainous	гористий
4. to be washed by	омиватись
5. the temperate belt	помірний пояс
6. temperate continental climate	помірно-континентальний клімат
7. fertile black soil	родючий чорнозем
8. coast	узбережжя
9. proximity	близькість
10. navigable rivers	судноплавні річки
11. raw materials	сировина
12. manganese	марганець
13. ore	руда

14. sulphur	сірка
15. coal	вугілля
16. metallurgical and heavy industries	металургійна та важка промисловість
17. to make a contribution	робити внесок
18. discoveries and inventions	відкриття та винаходи
19. Paton Research Institute of Electric Welding	науково-дослідний інститут електрозварювання імені Є.О.
20. mighty, powerful	могутній, сильний
21. medieval power	середньовічна держава
22. legislative authority	законодавча влада
23. executive authority	виконавча влада
24. judicial authority	судова влада
25. vested	наділений (владою)
26. central and local executive bodies	центральні та місцеві органи виконавчої влади
27. the National Emblem	державний герб
28. a Golden Tryzub (trident)	Золотий тризуб
29. a rectangular cloth	прямокутне полотно
30. horizontal stripes of equal width	горизонтальні смуги однакової ширини
31. an anthem	Гімн
32. to establish relations	встановлювати відносини
33. to make contact	налагоджувати контакти
34. a founding member	член-засновник
35. to reject	відмовляти(ся)
36. a long-cherished goal	заповітна мета
37. disarmament	роззброєння

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe with the population of about 47 mln people. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. The territory of our country is about 603.700 square kilometres. It borders on many countries: Belarus, Russia, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. The geographical position of Ukraine is very favourable for the development of relations with other countries.

As to the territory of Ukraine, 95 % of it is flat and the rest is mountainous. The Ukrainian Carpathians and the Crimean Mountains make up the remaining 5% of its area. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and it has very important ports. The major rivers are the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Bug, the Danube and the Donets. Ukraine lies in the temperate belt. In general the climate is temperate continental, it is subtropical only on the southern coast of the Crimea. Together with its fertile black soil, this makes it ideal for the development of agriculture.

Ukraine's proximity to the Black Sea and the presence of large navigable rivers running through its territory has always promoted the development of trade and

culture. The Black Sea is not only a means of communication with Trans-Caucasus and Turkey but also with the rest of the world through the Mediterranean Sea.

Ukraine has many industrial raw materials. It is rich in such mineral resources as iron, manganese, ores, salt, sulphur, coal and others. The country has metallurgical and heavy industries.

The scientists of Ukraine make their contribution to the world science. Many outstanding scholars and researchers, famous for their important discoveries and inventions, work at the National Academy of Sciences, Paton Research Institute of Electric Welding, the Research Institute of Cybernetics, the Institute of Super-hard Materials are among the leading research institutions of Ukraine.

Ukraine has rich culture and art. It has a very long and eventful history, beginning from one of the largest and mightiest (most powerful) medieval powers Kyiv Rus up to the present-day sovereign state.

A new state, Ukraine, appeared on the world map in 1991. It is a democratic state, ruled by the law. It includes 24 administrative regions and the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

The National emblem of Ukraine is a Golden Tryzub (trident) on a blue shield. The National flag of Ukraine is a rectangular cloth with 2 horizontal stripes of equal width, the upper is blue and the lower is golden yellow. The National anthem "Ukraine lives on" has been performed since January 1992 (music by Mykhailo Verbytskyi, verses by Pavlo Chubynskyi). The national holiday, Independence Day, is celebrated on August 24.

The power in Ukraine has three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine is the sole legislative authority. It has 450 members who are elected for a 4-year term. The President is the highest official of the country, vested with supreme executive authority. He exercises it through the Government, the Cabinet of Ministers, and through a system of central and local executive bodies. The people of Ukraine elect President for a 5-year term. Judicial power in Ukraine is vested in the courts of law. The courts are independent and all their activities are based on the law of Ukraine.

About a hundred of political parties, registered in Ukraine, have various and/or similar membership and programs. The representatives of the most popular ones are usually elected to the Supreme Council.

Ukraine makes strong efforts to create an effective economic system, to set up the institutions of democracy, and to raise the country's prestige/image in the world. By voluntarily rejecting its recent status as the world's third nuclear power, Ukraine took the first step toward a nuclear-free, peaceful future, bringing mankind closer to a long-cherished goal, total nuclear disarmament.

Ukraine establishes business and cultural relations with other countries of the world. Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization. In 1995 Ukraine became a member of the Council of Europe. Ukraine enjoys the status of the country with a market economy and is a member of the WTO (World Trade Organization). The country moves to European integration gradually and consistently.



Завдання III. Доповніть речення словами, що відповідають змісту тексту.

*heavy industries, legislative, navigable, countries, power, sulphur, trade, capital, judicial, raw materials, borders on, highest official, resources, proximity, elect*

Ukraine is one of the largest (1)... in Europe. It (2)... many countries: Belarus, Russia, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. The (3)... of our country is Kyiv. Ukraine's (4)... to the Black Sea and the presence of large (5)... rivers promoted the development of (6)... and culture.

Ukraine has many industrial (7)... . It is rich in such mineral (8)... as iron, manganese, ores, (9)..., coal and others. The country has metallurgical and (10)... . The (11)... in Ukraine has three branches: (12)... , executive and (13)... . The President is the (14)... of the country, vested with supreme executive authority. The people of Ukraine (15)... President for a 5-year term.

Завдання IV. Поставте різні типи запитань до наступних речень.

1. Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe.
2. Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
3. The temperate continental climate makes Ukraine ideal for the development of agriculture.
4. A new state, Ukraine, appeared on the world map in 1991.
5. The Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine has 450 members, elected for a 4-year term.
6. The national holiday, Independence Day, is celebrated on August 24.
7. Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization.
8. Ukraine enjoys the status of the country with a market economy.

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the population of Ukraine?
2. What is the area of Ukraine?
3. What countries does Ukraine border on?
4. What are the main branches of industry in Ukraine?
5. What historical events of Ukrainian history do you know?
6. What natural resources is Ukraine rich in?
7. Comment on a political system of Ukraine?
8. What national symbols of Ukraine (of other countries) do you know?

Завдання VI. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи вивчені слова та вирази.

Україна – це одна з найбільших країн Європи. Вона займає територію більше 600 000 кв. км і має населення близько 47 млн. чоловік. Географічне положення України дуже зручне для розвитку стосунків із країнами Європи.

Територія країни переважно рівнинна (95%), решту 5% займають Карпати та Кримські гори. Україна омивається Чорним та Азовським морями, а її найбільша річка – Дніпро. Загалом, на території країни переважає помірно континентальний клімат, що робить її сприятливою для розвитку сільського господарства.

Україна – демократична держава; вона складається із 24 областей та Автономної республіки Крим. Державним гербом нашої країни є Золотий тризуб, а національним прапором є прямокутне полотно з блакитною та жовтою горизонтальними смугами однакової ширини. Україна встановлює ділові та культурні зв'язки з іншими країнами світу та є членом-засновником Організації Об'єднаних Націй.

Завдання VII. Складіть план до тексту „Ukraine” та перекажіть його.

## LONDON

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. a cradle	колиска
2. a clerk	клерк
3. an insurance company	страхова компанія
4. a street vendor	вуличний торговець
5. to attract	приваблювати
6. a cathedral	собор
7. a masterpiece	шедевр
8. a tomb	могила
9. a crypt	склеп
10. a fortress	фортеця
11. an arsenal	арсенал, запас зброї
12. a raven	ворона
13. knight's armor	лицарські лати
14. a site	місце
15. familiar	добре відомий, знайомий
16. to toll	дзвонити
17. a landmark	тут: символ, візитівка
18. a sovereign	монарх
19. to commemorate	увічнювати
20. a fleet	військово-морський флот, флотилія
21. the focal point	центральне, головне місце

22. an underground crossing	підземний перехід
23. to erect	споруджувати, зводити
24. charity	миłosердя, благодійність
25. to stroll	гуляти, прогулюватись
26. a fancy shop	модний магазин
27. to please the eye	тішити, милувати око
28. fine arts	образотворче мистецтво

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

London, one of the greatest cities in the world, is the capital of Great Britain, and a cradle of British traditions and culture. London, with a population of more than 8 million people, is the largest city in the world after Tokyo and New York. London is situated on both sides of the Thames. The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster.

On week-days the City is the busiest place in London with its numerous banks, offices, insurance companies and different firms. Probably today you will not see a legendary clerk in a dark suit and a bowler hat there. They are in the past. But the City is still the country's business and financial centre and its streets are always full of hurrying people and transport, souvenir street vendors, tourists and policemen. Tourists are attracted by the Bank of England, the Stock and the Royal Exchange, the Barbican Cultural Centre with the Museum of London and the London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company. It is much quieter in the City at the weekend, as nobody lives there. However, there are always a lot of people in St. Paul's Cathedral which is the masterpiece of the famous British architect Sir Christopher Wren whose tomb can be seen in the crypt.

One of the oldest, best-known and most impressive places of interest in the City is the Tower of London which stands on the north bank of the Thames. In the course of history it has been a fortress, a royal palace, a state prison, a citadel and an arsenal. Nowadays it is a unique museum in which you can feel the past centuries. It is also a living museum in which you can watch the Tower ravens, try on the knight's armour and the king's crown.

The Houses of Parliament which stand on the site of the burnt Palace of Westminster, built in the 14th century, is the seat of the British government. It is here that the House of Commons makes the laws and the House of Lords discusses and debates them. It is here that the most important decisions for the country's policy are made. Besides, it is a wonderful work of art with hundreds of paintings and sculptures which are worth seeing. Its Clock Tower is famous all over the world as a symbol of London and Britain: it contains a huge clock and a bell, known as Big Ben. The bell tolls every hour and its sound is familiar to millions of people.

Westminster Abbey is another leading landmark of London. Its ancient walls house the church where almost all British monarchs have been crowned, married and buried since the 11th century.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the sovereign. Although the building itself is not an architectural masterpiece, its interior decoration, paintings and furniture are really worth seeing. The weekly ceremony of the Changing of the Guard with its music and soldiers' traditional uniforms attracts numerous visitors of London.

From Buckingham Palace it is a short walk to Trafalgar Square which may be called the main square and the geographical centre of London. It is not as old as some other places of the capital. It was designed in the middle of the 19th century to commemorate the victory of the British fleet headed by Admiral Nelson over Napoleon's fleet at Trafalgar in 1805. Admiral Nelson lost his life in that battle but brought victory to his country. So the British people think of him as their national hero. Nelson's column in the centre of the square is very high with a statue of the Admiral on the top and four bronze lions around it. They symbolize the power of the British Empire. The National Gallery with a wonderful collection of arts is among other attractions situated at the square.

Another 10 minutes' walk can bring you to the heart of the West End – Piccadilly Circus. It is one of the busiest places in London, and if you want to see its focal point closer – the Statue of Eros – do not risk crossing the street; use the underground crossing. Originally the statue was erected as a symbol of charity but now it has become one of the most popular meeting places of young people who make money letting tourists take their pictures.

From Piccadilly Circus you can stroll along the richest streets of London – Regent, Oxford and Bond Streets – lined with fancy shops, restaurants and hotels. London's numerous parks are an all-year-round attraction both for Londoners and guests of the city. The parks are called "the lungs" of London and they are true oases in the polluted and overcrowded city. Hyde Parkland, Green Park, St. James's Park and Kensington Gardens are beautiful in any season and please the eye with their trees, bushes, flowers and ponds.

The most important London museums are the British Museum with its unique archeological collections and the Library, the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Victoria and Albert Museum with collections of fine arts, the Science Museum with its main aim to educate people, and Madame Tussaud's Gallery that displays wax figures of famous people.

The East End of London used to be the poorest district of the city, but now it is a developed area with new houses and a modern industrial centre. It has many interesting sights including an exact copy of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, built on its original site, and London Dungeon which is very popular with children and adults who like horrors.

London, rich in history and culture, parks and shops, always welcomes its visitors.

Завдання III. Знайдіть у тексті англійські еквіваленти до таких слів та виразів.

Вуличний торговець, шедевр, колиска культури, фортеця, приміряти лицарські лати, використовувати підземний перехід, воскові фігури  
відомих

людей, увічнювати пам'ять про перемогу; вартий того, щоб побачити; символізувати владу, центральне місце; зведений, як символ милосердя; модні магазини, монарх, тішити око.

Завдання IV. Доповніть речення словами, що відповідають змісту тексту.

*an arsenal, places of interest, stroll, stands, capital, a state prison, Tokyo, cradle, the City, the East End, the busiest, Regent, a fortress, fancy shops, landmark, Piccadilly Circus*

London, one of the greatest cities in the world, is the (1)... of Great Britain, and a (2)... of British traditions and culture. It is the largest city in the world after (3)... and New York.

The most important parts of London are: (4)..., the West End, (5)... and Westminster. The City is (6)... place in London. One of the oldest (7)... in the City is the Tower of London which (8)... on the north bank of the Thames. In the course of history it has been (9)..., a royal palace, (10)..., a citadel and (11)....

Westminster Abbey is another leading (12)... of London. (13)... is the heart of the West End. From there you can (14)... along the richest streets of London – (15)..., Oxford and Bond Streets - lined with (16)..., restaurants and hotels.

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. Where is London situated?
2. What parts does it consist of?
3. Describe the City of London.
4. What places of interest are there in London?
5. Name 5 sights of London that you would like to see (in the order of preference). Explain why you have chosen this order.

Завдання VI. Перекладіть англійською мовою.

Лондон, з його населенням більше 8 млн. чоловік, – найбільше місто світу після Токіо та Нью-Йорку. Місто розташоване на берегах річки Темзи. Найважливіші його частини – Сіті, Вест-Енд, Іст-Енд та Вестмінстер.

Сіті є діловим та фінансовим центром Лондона, що завжди переповнений пішоходами, транспортом, вуличними торговцями та туристами. Тут розташований Собор Святого Павла, який є шедевром архітектури. Трафальгарську площу можна назвати головною площею та географічним центром Лондона. Вона була створена всередині 19 століття як пам'ять про перемогу британської флотилії над військово-морським флотом Наполеона.

Лондон, багатий історією та культурою, парками та магазинами, завжди чекає на своїх відвідувачів.

Завдання VII. Складіть діалог «Відвідування столиці туманного Альбїону». Перекажіть текст „London”.

## GREAT BRITAIN

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту:

1. political unity	політичний союз, об'єднання
2. an island	острів
3. to be determined	зумовлюватись
4. severe	суворий (про погоду, пори року)
5. a mild climate	помірний клімат
6. outstanding features	відмінні особливості
7. humidity	вологість
8. variability	змінність, непостійність
9. to diminish	зменшуватись
10. to be washed by	омиватись
11. a range of hills	ланцюг пагорбів
12. boundary	межа, кордон
13. to flow through	протікати через
14. a mouth	гирло (річки)
15. once	колись
16. a densely populated country	густонаселена країна
17. coal-mining industry	вуглевидобувна промисловість
18. textile industry	текстильна промисловість
19. aircraft	авіація
20. iron and steel industries	тут: чорна металургія
21. woollen and cotton manufacture	виробництво вовни та бавовни
22. woollen stuffs	речі із вовни
23. to be widely known	бути широко відомим
24. sheep and cattle farming	вівчарство та скотарство
25. a public (free of charge) school	середня (безкоштовна) школа
26. primary education	початкова освіта
27. a parliamentary monarchy	парламентська монархія
28. a queen	королева
29. to rule	керувати, правити
30. the House of Commons	Палата общин
31. the House of Lords	Палата лордів
32. general elections	загальні вибори
33. the Prime minister	прем'єр-міністр
34. the staff of the Cabinet	склад кабінету міністрів

## ГЕОГРАФІЧНІ НАЗВИ

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Об'єднане Королівство Великої Британії та Північної
England	Англія
Scotland	Шотландія
Wales	Уельс
Northern Ireland	Північна Ірландія
the British Isles	Британські острови
the North Sea	Північне море
the Atlantic Ocean	Атлантичний океан
the English Channel	Ла-Манш
the Strait of Dover	Па-де-Кале
the Irish Sea	Ірландське море
Ben Nevis	гора Бен Невіс
the Pennine Chain	Пенінські гори
The Cambrian Mountains	Кембрійські гори
The Cheviot Hills	Чевіот-Хілс (гори)
the Severn (England)	р. Северн
the Thames	р. Темза
the Humber	р. Хамбер
the Tyne	р. Тайн
the Avon	р. Ейвон
the Lake District	Озерний край
Loch Lomond	озеро Лох-Ломонд
London	Лондон
Edinburgh	Едінбург
Cardiff	Кардіф
Belfast	Белфаст
Glasgow	Глазго
Manchester	Манчестер
Liverpool	Ліверпуль
Newcastle	Ньюкасл
Sheffield	Шеффілд

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the political union of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the British Isles. This group of islands lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and it consists of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland, and 550 smaller islands around them.

Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west. It is separated from the continent of Europe by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover. In the west the UK is separated from Ireland by the Irish

Sea and the North Channel. The west coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea; its east coast is washed by the North Sea and the south coast – by the English Channel.

The climate of the British Isles is determined by the Atlantic Ocean, which influences temperatures. Winters are not as severe as they can be on the continent, and summers are not as warm as they are on the other side of the Channel. In other words, Great Britain has a mild climate. Because of the length of the British Isles, temperatures differ from district to district. The outstanding features of the climate in Britain are its humidity, its mildness and its variability. Another remarkable feature of the climate of Britain is that temperature diminishes from east to west rather than from south to north.

The British Isles have no high mountains. The highest mountain, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland. In the centre of England there is a range of hills called the Pennine Chain which is also known as the “backbone of England”. The Cambrian Mountains in Wales are not high. The Cheviot Hills mark the boundary between England and Scotland, and physically Scotland is divided into three regions: the Highlands, the Central Lowlands and the Southern Uplands.

The British Isles have many rivers but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn (England), but the most famous is the Thames because once it gave rise to the capital of the country – London. It flows through rich agricultural and industrial districts; its mouth is wide and deep. Large ships can easily reach London. Other rivers are the Humber, the Tyne, and the Avon.

Ireland and Scotland have many beautiful lakes. There are many lakes in the Lake District which is situated in the west of England. Loch Lomond is the largest one.

Britain is a densely populated country. It has about 60 million people and the territory of the country is 224,000 square kilometres. London, the capital of England, has a population of about 8 million people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, the capital of Wales is Cardiff, and Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. The main branches of industry are coal-mining, textile, ship-building, electronics, automobile, aircraft, chemical and others. Big cities and towns as London, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool have enterprises of nearly all branches of industry. The biggest centres of iron and steel industries are Newcastle, Cardiff and Sheffield. The most important branches of textile industry are woollen and cotton manufacture. British woollen stuffs are widely known for their high quality.

The greater part of the land of Great Britain is used for sheep and cattle farming. The farmers grow wheat in the east of England. Vegetables are grown in all parts of England.

The system of education in Great Britain is based on tradition. Besides private schools there are public (free of charge) ones. There are 3 stages of education there: primary, secondary and University. English children go to school at the age of 5.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is at the head of the state, the country is ruled by the Parliament. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. There are three main political parties in Britain: Conservative, Labour and Liberal-Democratic parties.



The

party

which

wins the most seats in the general elections forms the Government. The leader of this party becomes Prime Minister, the head of the Government. He chooses the ministers and appoints the staff of the Cabinet.

Завдання III. Доповніть речення словами, що відповідають змісту тексту.

*is determined, parliamentary monarchy, severe, political union, backbone of England, lies, influences, Lords, continent, is situated, consists of, Parliament, range of hills, densely populated, is ruled*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the (1)... of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and (2)... on the British Isles. This group of islands (3)... between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and (4)... two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland, and 550 smaller islands around them.

The climate of the British Isles (5)... by the Atlantic Ocean, which (6)... temperatures. Winters are not as (7)..., and summers are not as warm as they are on the (8)... In the centre of England there is a (9)... called the Pennine Chain which is also known as the “(10)...”.

Britain is a (11)... country. It has about 60 million people. Great Britain is a (12)..., the Queen is at the head of the state, the country (13)... by the Parliament. The British (14)... consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of (15)....

Завдання IV. Чи правдиві твердження? Якщо ні, виправте помилку.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the political union of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
2. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles.
3. Great Britain is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the north-west.
4. The highest mountain, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland.
5. The longest river is the Thames, but the most famous is the Severn (England) because it gave rise to the capital of the country – London.
6. Belfast, the capital of England, has a population of about 8 million.
7. The capital of Scotland is London, the capital of Wales is Cardiff, and Edinburgh is the capital of Northern Ireland.
8. English children go to school at the age of 5.
9. The country is ruled by the Queen.
10. The British Parliament consists of three main political parties: Conservative, Labour and Liberal-Democratic parties.

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. What countries does the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consist of?
2. Where is Great Britain situated?

3. What is the climate of Great Britain like?
4. Comment on the mountains of the country.
5. What do you know about rivers and lakes?
6. What are the capitals of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
7. What are the main branches of industry of Great Britain?
8. What can you say about the political system of Great Britain?

Завдання VI. Перекладіть текст.

Об'єднане Королівство Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії складається із Англії, Шотландії, Уельсу та Північної Ірландії. Клімат країни зумовлюється впливом Атлантичного океану, що омиває Велику Британію, і тому є помірним. Його особливості – це вологість та нестійкість. На Британських островах знаходиться багато річок, найдовшою з яких є Северн. Населення країни складає близько 60 млн. людей.

Велика Британія – це високорозвинена промислова країна, основними галузями промисловості якої є вуглевидобувна, текстильна, суднобудівельна, авіаційна тощо.

За своїм політичним устроєм Велика Британія – парламентська монархія. На чолі держави стоїть королева, але керує країною Парламент.

Завдання VII. Розкажіть про Велику Британію, попередньо склавши план.

## FARMING IN UKRAINE

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. favorable conditions	сприятливі умови
2. average annual precipitation	середня річна кількість опадів
3. industrial crops	технічні культури
4. forages	кормові (фуражні) культури
5. an orchard	плодовий сад
6. vineyards	виноградники
7. meadows	луки
8. pastures	пасовища
9. grain crops	зернові культури
10. buckwheat	гречка
11. millet	просо
12. sunflower	соняшник
13. flax	льон
14. onion	цибуля
15. garlic	часник
16. rural areas	сільська місцевість

17. gooseberry	аґрус
18. currants	смородина
19. cattle breeding	ви­ро­щу­ван­ня ро­га­тої ху­до­би
20. pig fattening	ві­д­го­ді­в­ля сви­ней
21. sheep breeding	ві­в­чар­ство
22. poultry farming	пта­хів­ниц­тво
23. bee-keeping (apiculture)	ро­з­ве­ден­ня бджіл, бджо­ляр­ство
24. a farm enterprise	сі­ль­сь­ко­го­спо­дар­сь­ке під­при­єм­ство
25. a household (household plot)	при­са­ди­б­не го­спо­дар­ство (ді­ля­нка)
26. a land share	зе­мель­ний пай
27. personal consumption	в­ла­сне спо­жи­ван­ня
28. for sale	на про­даж
29. to run business efficiently	ве­сти справу/бі­з­нес успі­шно

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Ukraine has always been an agrarian country because it has favorable soil and climate conditions. The weather is suitable for winter and spring crops. Average annual precipitation is about 600 millimeters (mm), including 350 mm during the growing season (April-October). Amounts are typically higher in western and central Ukraine and lower in the south and east. Both crop production and livestock production are developed in the country.

The total land area is 60 million hectares; 40 mln is classified as agricultural land, which includes cultivated land (grains, industrial crops, forages, potatoes and vegetables, and fallow), gardens, orchards, vineyards, and permanent meadows and pastures.

Winter wheat, spring barley and corn are the main grain crops; they are grown all over the country. Buckwheat, millet and rice are cultivated on smaller areas. Sugar beets, sunflowers, flax and potatoes are industrial crops.

Vegetable production as well as fruit production is seasonal in Ukraine. The most popular vegetables are potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, carrots, red beets, onions and garlic. Many fruits are grown in the orchards of Ukraine such as apples, pears, plums, cherries (sweet and sour), apricots, peaches (mostly in the south). In the rural areas people grow small fruits (berries), namely, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants (red and white).

Livestock production is the second branch of agriculture; it is divided into cattle breeding, pig fattening, sheep and poultry farming. In its turn, poultry farming is classified as commercial and household business.

Fishery and bee-keeping (apiculture) (the latter is mostly typical for private farm producers) are widely spread all over the country.

The most popular forms of running a farm business are farm enterprises and households (household plots). Farm enterprises were created by former collective and state farmers who received their land shares. Household plot owners (HPOs) are

individuals who grow crops and raise animals both for their personal consumption and for sale. There is a trend to set up cooperatives (service or production) which help farmers run their business efficiently.

Завдання III. Утворіть словосполучення.

agrarian	crops
industrial	enterprises
livestock	climate conditions
farm	production
favorable	precipitation
poultry	farming
annual	country

Завдання IV. Розширте висловлювання словами із тексту.

Ukraine has always been an \_\_\_\_\_. The weather is suitable for \_\_\_\_\_. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and livestock production are developed in the country. The total land area is \_\_\_\_\_ million hectares. \_\_\_\_\_ are the main grain crops. \_\_\_\_\_ are industrial crops. The most popular vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_. Many fruits are grown in \_\_\_\_\_ of Ukraine such as \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is the second branch of agriculture. The most popular forms of running a farm business are \_\_\_\_\_. There is a trend to set up \_\_\_\_\_ which help farmers run their business efficiently.

Завдання V. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. Does Ukraine have favorable soil and climate conditions?
2. Is our weather suitable for winter and spring crops?
3. What do you know about the total land area of Ukraine?
4. What are the main grain crops?
5. What is cultivated on small areas?
6. Livestock production is the second branch of agriculture, is not it?
7. What are the most popular forms of running a farm business?
8. What can you say about private farm producers?
9. Do you have your own small farm and/or orchard?
10. What do you/your parents grow on your household plot?

Завдання VI. Складіть план до тексту «Farming in Ukraine».

Завдання VII. Уявіть, що ви познайомилися зі студентами з Англії, проходячи практику за кордоном. Розкажіть про сільське господарство в Україні.

## FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A.

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to farm	господарювати, обробляти	10. to be unwilling	не мати бажання
2. to supply with	постачати, забезпечуват	11. to be respected by	користуватись повагою
3. to raise animals	розводити худобу	12. to buy surpluses	купувати надлишки
4. horticultural produce	продукція садівництва	13. to pass a law	приймати закон
5. food processing industries	галузі переробки продуктів	14. to respond to public demand	відповідат и вимогам суспільств
6. to be responsible for	бути відповідаль-	15. to be involved in	бути залученим,
7. to represent	представлят и інтереси	16. to influence government	впливати на політику
8. to employ	наймати, давати роботу	17. extension officers	спеціалісти/ консультанти з дорадництва
9. workforce	робоча сила	18. to be in favor of	підтримувати

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Agriculture is a very important branch in Great Britain. About 75 % of its land is farmed and British farms supply over half the country's food. Arable farms are mainly in the east and south of England and in eastern Scotland. The main crops are such cereals as wheat and barley, potatoes, sugar beet and oilseed rape. Livestock, mainly sheep and cattle, are raised in hilly areas, though dairy cows are kept on the richer grass of the lowlands. Kent, often called the "garden of England", is famous for horticultural produce (fruits and flowers).

The average size of a British farm is 172 acres (69 hectares). Most farms are managed like other modern businesses. The word agribusiness describes the commercial aspects of farming, including food processing.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is the government department responsible for agriculture. Farmers' interests are represented by the National Farmers' Union. Agriculture employs about 2 % of the British workforce, and 25 % work in food processing industries.

There are farmers who practise organic farming without chemicals; some people like it, others are unwilling to pay higher prices for organic produce.

Agribusiness in the USA employs more people than any other industry – over 22 million, but only about 2.5 % of the Americans are farmers. The average size of a farm is now 470 acres (188 hectares), compared with 174 acres (70 hectares) in 1940.

Many farmers live in the Corn Belt of the Midwest where corn and soybeans are grown. The US farmers grow 36 % of the world's corn and 47 % of its soybeans. Others live on the prairies of the Great Plains; it is known as the Wheat Belt, which stretches from Canada to southern Texas on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. Most livestock farmers live around the Great Lakes in the Dairy Belt, or further south in states like Texas where cattle are raised for meat on ranches. In the South many people live in the Cotton Belt. Citrus fruits (oranges etc.) are grown in Florida, Southern California and Hawaii, and tobacco is grown in the south-east. Farmers and ranchers are usually well respected by other people.

The US Department of Agriculture spends a lot of its budget on buying surpluses and paying subsidies to farmers (in this case, money for not growing certain crops). In 1996 Congress passed “a freedom to farm” law that will gradually end these subsidies and give farmers more freedom to respond to public demand and grow what they want.

Farmers are represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation and county farm organizations called farm bureaus. The Federation is involved in agricultural research. It also protects farmers' rights and tries to influence government policy. Agricultural colleges attached to universities are highly respected. Extension officers act as a link between research departments and farmers.

As in Britain, many people are in favor of organic produce, but still others are unwilling to pay higher prices.

Завдання III. Знайдіть відповідний переклад.

1. an important branch	a. головні культури
2. to supply with	b. бути відомим
3. the country's food	c. вівці та ВРХ
4. the main crops	d. важлива галузь
5. sheep and cattle	e. середній розмір
6. to be famous for	f. сільське господарство без використання хімічних засобів
7. an average size	g. постачати
8. organic farming	h. продовольство країни

Завдання IV. Утворіть вирази, перекладіть їх, складіть свої речення.

1. to farm	a. a farm/business
2. to raise	b. surpluses
3. to manage	c. land
4. to grow	d. government policy

5. to represent	e. animals
6. to buy	f. crops
7. to protect	g. as a link between
8. to be involved in	h. interests
9. to influence	i. agricultural research
10. to act	j. rights

Завдання V. Зробіть правильний вибір, переклавши вирази.

1. Livestock, mainly sheep and cattle, ... in hilly areas.
2. Kent ... the “garden of England”.
3. There are farmers who ... without chemicals.
4. Usually farmers and ranchers ... by other people.
5. The Farm Federation ... and tries ....
6. Some people ... for organic produce.

- a. не бажати платити вищі ціни
- b. практикувати органічне вирощування культур
- c. розводити/вирощувати
- d. користуватися повагою
- e. часто називати
- f. захищати права фермерів, впливати на політику уряду

Завдання VI. Перекладіть запитання та дайте відповіді на них.

1. Яким є середній розмір ферми у Великій Британії, США, Україні?
2. Які головні культури вирощуються у Великій Британії, США, Україні?
3. Чи фермери Великої Британії, США та України застосовують органічне вирощування сільськогосподарських культур?
4. Чи ви готові платити вищу ціну за продукцію, вирощену без хімічних засобів?
5. Які організації/установи представляють та захищають права фермерів у Великій Британії, США та Україні?

Завдання VII. Розкажіть про сільське господарство Великої Британії або США. Дайте порівняльну характеристику сільського господарства України.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.



1. welfare	добробут
2. to be associated with	бути пов'язаним
3. failure	невдача, помилка
4. to bring distress to	негативно впливати, завдавати шкоди
5. abundant harvests	великі врожаї
6. to provide	забезпечувати, надавати
7. pest management	захист рослин
8. a diploma with honors	диплом з відзнакою
9. to take a post-graduate course	вступати до/навчатись в аспірантурі
10. to carry out researches	проводити наукові дослідження
11. to deal with	мати справу з, займатись
12. to rely on	покладатись на
13. expertise and experience	знання та досвід
14. to store	зберігати
15. to process farm products	переробляти с.-г. продукцію
16. the public	суспільство
17. tips and recommendations	поради та рекомендації
18. beginners, amateurs	початківці, любителі
19. to run farm business efficiently	успішно займатись сільським господарством

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

The welfare of our towns, cities, regions and the nation as a whole is associated with successful agriculture. Failures in farming bring financial distress to every business, while abundant harvests ensure great national prosperity. Agriculture is a very important branch of the national economy and agricultural education is of great significance in our country.

There are three major stages of agricultural education in Ukraine:

- Elementary
- College and university
- General

*Elementary agricultural education* is provided at schools; students learn about plants and animals, they have experimental plots, keep farm animals and make flowerbeds around their schools.

*College and university agricultural education* is very popular among young people who like nature, soil, animals and physical work. Students study crop and livestock production, farm mechanization, soil and water conservation, pest management and various other aspects of agriculture.

Agrarian universities provide three types of degrees: Bachelor's, Specialist's and Master's. The students who have excellent results (a diploma with honors) may take a post-graduate course. They carry out researches and get a degree of Candidate of Sciences.

Every college and university has an agricultural experiment station which may consist of laboratories and farms. There teachers, students and researchers work together to develop better methods of farming and to find answers

questions of farm producers. This is the place where students get practical experience.

A farmer has to deal with many things which are not in his power of control. He cannot control the season, the weather or the markets. However, he may rely on the facts obtained from expertise, observation and experience; he may also use updated technologies to decide whether the season is late or early, when to plant and to harvest, how to store and process agricultural products.

*General agricultural education* informs the public about food and agriculture; mass media with their radio and TV programs, talk-shows, round-table discussions, newspapers and magazine publications play a very important role. They all give tips and recommendations for beginners and amateurs (for those who do not have college or university agricultural education) how to run their farm business efficiently.

Завдання II. Знайдіть відповідний переклад.

1. successful agriculture	a. вивчати, дізнаватись про
2. to ensure prosperity	b. науковий ступінь
3. an important branch	c. сучасні технології
4. to learn about	d. успішне сільське господарство
5. soil conservation	e. гарантувати процвітання
6. a scientific degree	f. товаровиробники
7. farm producers	g. важлива галузь
8. updated technologies	h. збереження ґрунту

Завдання III. Утворіть вирази і перекладіть їх.

1. to bring	a. three types of degrees
2. to ensure	b. researches
3. to learn about	c. financial distress
4. to provide	d. practical experience
5. to take	e. national prosperity
6. to carry out	f. answers to numerous questions
7. to develop	g. plants and animals
8. to find	h. many things/problems
9. to get	i. better methods of farming
10. to deal with	j. a post-graduate course

Завдання IV. Зробіть правильний вибір, переклавши вирази.

1. Ukraine is an agrarian country and agricultural education ....
2. Every school has experimental plots where students ....
3. Post-graduate students ... to get a scientific degree.
4. Farmers ...: from production to marketing of their produce.
5. It is advisable ... and experience in decision making.

6. As beginners and amateurs do not have ... in running a farm business, they need tips and recommendations.

- a. знання і досвід
- b. мати справу із багатьма процесами
- c. одержувати практичні навички
- d. мати велике значення/бути дуже важливим
- e. проводити дослідження
- f. покладатись на спостереження

Завдання V. Перекладіть запитання та дайте відповіді на них.

- 1. Чому сільськогосподарська освіта важлива в Україні?
- 2. Що саме із сільського господарства вивчають школярі?
- 3. Які ступені можуть одержати студенти аграрних університетів?
- 4. Чи ви часто даєте поради і рекомендації стосовно ведення аграрного бізнесу?
- 5. Що допомагає суспільству бути обізнаним у питаннях продовольства та сільського господарства?

Завдання VI. Розкажіть про сутність та значення сільськогосподарської освіти в Україні.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A.

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. crop production	рослинництво
2. to conserve, conservation	зберігати, збереження (грунту, довкілля),
3. to include, to involve	включати
4. nutrition, nutritious	харчування, поживний
5. to provide	забезпечувати
6. vocational	професійний
7. to deal with	вивчати, займатись, мати справу
8. to farm	тут: обробляти (землю)
9. to offer	пропонувати
10. marketing	маркетинг, реалізація, продаж
11. extension service	надання консультацій (інформаційно-консультативна
12. to conduct/carry out research	проводити науково-дослідницьку роботу
13. to advance	сприяти підвищенню/кращому розвитку
14. ranching	заняття скотарством (скотарство)
15. to be equipped with	бути оснащеним
16. to distribute/share	поширювати інформацію (досвід)

17. volunteers	добровольці
18. to accomplish programs	виконувати/здійснювати програми
19. workshops	семінари
20. safety	безпека
21. to assist in, assistance	допомагати, допомога

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Agricultural education is instruction about crop production, livestock management, soil and water conservation and various other aspects of agriculture; it also includes food education, such as nutrition. Agricultural and food education improves the quality of life for all people; it helps farmers increase production, conserve resources and provide nutritious foods.

There are three major levels of agricultural education:

- Elementary agriculture
- College and university (vocational)
- General

*Elementary agriculture* is taught in schools; it deals with such subjects as how plants and animals grow, and how soil is farmed and conserved. Most school agricultural courses offer both classroom instruction and practical experience. For example, a student may raise a crop or an animal, work on a farm, or work for an agriculture business, such as a machinery dealer.

Vocational agriculture course trains people for such areas as production, marketing and conservation. Many schools offer adult education courses to help people improve their production, management, and computer skills.

*College and university agriculture course* has three main functions: teaching, research, and extension service. It involves training of people to teach, to conduct research, or to provide information which will advance the field of agriculture and food science.

Graduates receive bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees. Some career choices include food science and veterinary science, farming, ranching, teaching, marketing, management and social services.

Each University has an agricultural experiment station equipped with laboratories and experiment farms. There, agricultural scientists work to develop better farming methods, solve the special problems of local farmers, and provide new technology.

The Cooperative Extension System distributes information, gathered by universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to farmers, families and young people. Its experts and volunteers accomplish extension programs via meetings, workshops, newsletters, radio, television, and visits.

Youth organizations, for example 4-H organization or Young Farmer's Club, play an important role in agricultural education. Members of 4-H organization carry out group and individual projects, which deal with conservation, food and agriculture, health and safety, and other subjects.

*General agriculture course* informs the public about food and agriculture; mass media with its radio and TV programs and talk-shows, round-table discussions and newspaper and magazine publications is very important. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations works to train people all over the world in modern farming methods. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) gives technical assistance to farmers in various countries of the world.

Завдання III. Знайдіть англійські еквіваленти у тексті.

Обробляти землю, практичний досвід, покращувати методи управління (менеджменту), вивчати предмети, навчати, проводити наукову роботу, вибір професії, здоров'я і безпека, сприяти покращенню викладання, навчання (курси) для дорослих

Завдання IV. Утворіть словосполучення та складіть речення із ними.

1. to improve	a. farming methods
2. to increase	b. plants and animals
3. to accomplish	c. updated information
4. to raise	d. an important role
5. to solve	e. production
6. to conserve	f. nutritious crop
7. to develop	g. the quality of life
8. to train	h. technical assistance
9. to provide	i. resources
10. to give	j. special problems
11. to grow	k. extension programs
12. to play	l. people

Завдання V. Розширте висловлювання словами із тексту.

1. Agricultural education is instruction about \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Agricultural and food education improves \_\_\_\_\_ for all people.
3. There are four major fields of agricultural education: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Elementary agriculture \_\_\_\_\_ in schools.
5. Vocational agriculture course trains people for such areas as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. College and university agriculture course has three main functions: \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Each University has \_\_\_\_\_ equipped with laboratories and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Graduates receive \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.

Завдання VI. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. What are the task and the aim/purpose of agricultural education?

2. What types of agricultural education are there in Great Britain?
3. Comment on the main functions of vocational and elementary agriculture course.
4. How do college and university agriculture differ?
5. Where do agricultural scientists work to develop better farming methods?
6. What do you know about the Cooperative Extension System?
7. Are there 4-H organizations or Young Farmers' Clubs in Ukraine (your region)?
8. What role does mass media play in education?
9. What organization trains people all over the world in modern farming methods?
10. What is similar/different in agricultural education between Ukraine and other countries (e.g. Poland, Denmark, Finland, the UK, the USA)

Завдання VII. Перекажіть текст "Agricultural education in Great Britain".

## AGROECOLOGY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до теми.

1. environment	навколишнє середовище
2. a branch	галузь
3. to deal with	мати справу з чимось
4. habitat	природне середовище
5. mode of life	спосіб життя
6. relationship	співвідношення, відносини
7. surrounding	оточення
8. pure	чистий
9. an acute problem	нагальна проблема
10. to embrace	охоплювати
11. a consequence	наслідок
12. a nuclear disaster	ядерна катастрофа
13. to contaminate	забруднювати
14. dangerous/harmful	небезпечний, шкідливий
15. industrial wastes	промислові відходи
16. influence	вплив
17. crop capacity	урожайність
18. to leach	вилуговувати
19. to cause	спричиняти, викликати
20. to weaken	послаблювати
21. a root disease	хвороба/захворювання коріння
22. to prove	доводити
23. air pollution	забруднення повітря
24. to be responsible for	бути відповідальним
25. excessive and improper	надмірний і неправильний
26. soil management	обробіток ґрунту

27. to result in	призводити до, спричиняти
28. exhaustion	виснаження
29. soil fertility	родючість ґрунту
30. an issue	проблема, питання
31. means of pest management	засоби захисту рослин
32. to apply pesticides	вносити пестициди
33. to destroy	руйнувати
34. algal bloom	цвітіння водоростей
35. aquatic plants	водяні рослини
36. to interfere with	втручатися в
37. the use of repellents	застосування репелентів
38. pest-resistant	стійкі до шкідників
39. to eliminate	усувати
40. fossil fuels	добувне паливо
41. to disintegrate organic wastes	розкладати органічні відходи
45. sediment	осад
46. crop residues	залишки рослин

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Ecology is the science of relations between organisms and their environment. As a branch of biology it deals with the habitat of living organisms, their modes of life and relationship to their surroundings.

All living things need clean air, water and healthy, ecologically pure food of high quality. This is an extremely acute problem because environment crisis has embraced almost all branches of agricultural production. As a consequence of the world's worst nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in 1986 major natural resources in many regions of Ukraine and other countries are contaminated with radio nuclides, the half- lives of the most dangerous ones, strontium-90 and cesium-137 being approximately 30 years. Industrial wastes and emissions have disastrous influence on crop capacity reducing it by 3-8%. Getting into the soil, acid rains leach calcium, potassium and magnesium, which affect plant development, and cause degradation of flora and fauna. Acid rains weaken plants and increase the possibility of root disease. It was proved that under the influence of air pollution the yield of wheat decreased by 40- 60%.

High-tech agriculture is responsible for many environmental problems. Excessive and improper soil management results in its exhaustion: the soil loses its fertility due to some changes of its structure, washing off nutrients and loss of humus. Such human activities as deforestation, plowing up steep slopes, incorrect road location, etc. lead to soil erosion.

Another issue of environmental concern is excessive and uncontrollable use of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of pest management. Chemicals are an effective means of control, but if too high doses of pesticides are applied, it may produce undesirable effect: it may both destroy natural pest enemies and contaminat

food and feed. Nowadays over 700 chemical substances are used in farming to control harmful organisms, none of pesticides being safe for living things. Overuse of synthetic chemical fertilizers affects nature as the chemicals drain through the fields into streams and ponds. Excess nitrates in drinking water can cause human and animal health problems while excess phosphorus in lakes and streams can lead to algal bloom and excessive growth of aquatic plants. Heavy metals, occurring naturally or added incidentally, are also of some concern because at high concentration they interfere with various plant and animal metabolic processes. Chemical control methods should be combined with the introduction of pest-resistant crop varieties, the use of repellents and hormones, the encouragement of natural pest enemies and other biological and mechanical control measures.

Nowadays much is being done to eliminate harmful effect of high-tech farming. Environmental groups like “Greenpeace” offer “the green solution” to energy problem – using natural energy already in the environment, which is the energy of wind, sun, sea and geothermal energy instead of the energy that comes from fossil fuels. One of the progressive means of getting energy is the use of meta-bacteria that can disintegrate organic wastes forming biogas, mixture of methane (70%) and carbon monoxide (30%). Agricultural engineers work with sediment, animal wastes, agricultural processing wastes, plant nutrients, forest and crop residues, inorganic salts and minerals and air pollution. They design special systems where the wastes are collected and recycled.

Завдання III. Знайдіть відповідний переклад.

Part 1.

1. pollution	a. предки
2. environment	b. спадщина
3. heritage	c. покоління
4. source	d. власність
5. diversity	e. відходи
6. forestry	f. забруднення середовища
7. charity	h. довкілля
8. property	i. джерело
9. wastes	j. охорона лісів, лісівництво
10. generation	k. різноманітність
11. ancestors	l. добродійність, доброчинність

Part 2.

1. soil	a. зникнення
2. discharge	b. види (тварин, рослин)
3. acid rains	c. шкода, збиток
4. ozone layer	d. загроза
5. greenhouse effect	e. речовини



6. species	f. пестициди
7. extinction	g. викиди
8. fertilizers	h. ґрунт
9. pesticides	i. кислотні дощі
10. threat	j. парниковий ефект
11. substances	к. озоновий шар
12. damage	l. добрива

Part 3.

1. to conquer	a. розвивати
2. to conserve	b. заносити до списку
3. to protect	с. зносити
4. to develop	d. страждати
5. to participate	e. підтримувати
6. to list	f. завойовувати
7. to demolish	g. захищати
8. to support	h. зберігати
9. to suffer	i. брати участь

Завдання IV. Знайдіть відповідний синонім чи пояснення.

1. to alter	a. to widen, to lengthen
2. to make an attempt	b. to have, to possess
3. to demolish	с. to count
4. to extend	d. to confront
5. to own	e. garbage
6. litter	f. to throw things
7. to chop down	g. to destroy
8. to dump	h. immediate
9. to increase	i. shortening
10. enterprises	j. to cut down
11. urgent	к. an illness
12. reduction	l. to go up
13. a disease	m. plants and factories
14. to face	n. to try
15. to calculate	o. to change

Завдання V. Визначте речення, що відповідають дійсності (True/False).

1. The word *ecology* appeared in the 20th century.

2. The rapid growth of science and technology produced a negative effect on the biosphere of the Earth.
3. Due to the pollution of the biosphere many species of animals and birds face extinction.
4. The Aral Sea in Russia is slowly dying because of industrial wastes.
5. The long term effects of the Chernobyl catastrophe were calculated immediately after the disaster.
6. In Great Britain as well as in many other countries the buildings of special architectural and historical interest cannot be altered or extended without special permission.
7. In every country (and Great Britain is no exception) there are special government bodies which are responsible for protecting and conserving the country's heritage.
8. In the U.S.A. the adoption of some federal laws led to numerous improvements in the environment.
9. All the states in America adopted the unified law concerning the environment protection.
10. Many years ago the problems of pollution became the public concern in the USA.

Завдання VI. Складіть план до тексту та перекажіть його.

## STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC WORK

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to be involved in	бути залученим, брати участь
2. to research	вивчати, досліджувати
3. to carry out experiments	проводити досліди
4. a scientific advisor	науковий консультант/керівник
5. to make conclusions	робити висновки
6. a scientific society	науковий гурток
7. to take place	мати місце, відбуватися
8. a subject contest	предметна олімпіада
9. proceedings	збірник наукових праць
10. under the supervision	під керівництвом
11. to prepare a report	готувати доповідь
12. to make a presentation	робити презентацію
13. a sitting of a scientific society	засідання наукового гуртка
14. to encourage	заохочувати, рекомендувати
15. to take part/participate in	брати участь у чомусь
16. to publish a paper	друкувати/публікувати статтю
17. to enrich knowledge	збагачувати знання
18. to broaden outlook	розширювати кругозір
19. to develop independent thinking	розвивати самостійне мислення
20. capable and talented	здібний і талановитий
21. to take a post-graduate course	вступати до аспірантури/навчатися в аспірантурі
22. to get a degree	одержувати ступінь

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Scientific work plays a very important role in the course of studying at the University.

Both teachers and students are involved in researching various aspects of farming.

All the students of the University study agriculture, they learn how to carry out

experiments at experimental plots, to make analyses and collect data. Their advisors

teach them how to do calculations, to sum up the results and to make conclusions.

There are some forms of students' research such as:

- scientific societies at every department of the University
- students' scientific conferences which take place every spring
- subject contests
- publications in the Proceedings of the University

Under the supervision of their teachers (scientific advisors) students read scientific literature and prepare reports. They make their presentations at the sittings of the scientific societies which take place twice a month. The students also present

their reports at the students' conferences which are organized at our University and at other Universities of Ukraine.

The best students are encouraged to take part in the subject contests and the winners participate in similar contests at a regional and national level.

Senior students work at their diploma projects and learn how to sum up the results of their scientific work. Together with their scientific advisors they publish papers in the Proceedings of the University.

Scientific work enriches students' knowledge of the subjects, broadens their outlook, and develops independent thinking. As a rule, capable and talented students are recommended to take a post-graduate course; they study for three years and prepare a dissertation to get a scientific degree.

Завдання III. Знайдіть англійські еквіваленти у тексті.

Вивчати сільське господарство, досліджувати різні аспекти господарювання, підсумовувати результати, брати участь у студентській конференції, перемагати у предметній олімпіаді, працювати із науковою літературою, готувати дисертацію, проводити експерименти

Завдання IV. Утворіть словосполучення та складіть речення із ними.

1. to broaden	a. part, place
2. to develop	b. conclusions, presentations
3. to take	c. outlook
4. to publish	d. a report, a dissertation
5. to make	e. independent thinking
6. to carry out	f. researching, studying
7. to prepare	g. subjects, agriculture
8. to get	h. experiments, researches
9. to study	i. a paper, an article
10. to be involved in	j. a degree

Завдання V. Розширте висловлювання словами із тексту.

1. At the University students learn how \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The best students \_\_\_\_\_ in subject contests.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are recommended to take a post-graduate course.
4. Students make their presentations \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Students sum up the results and \_\_\_\_\_.

Завдання VI. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.

1. What do students learn in the course of studying at the University?
2. What forms of research do you know? Which one are you active in?

3. Do you take part in the sittings of a scientific society? Which department?
4. Have you prepared a report or made presentations at the students' scientific conference? Why or why not?
5. Have you or your friends taken part in a contest? What subject?
6. Are you planning to take a post-graduate course? Why or why not?
7. What role does scientific work play in your life?
8. Have you started to work at your diploma work? Which department?
9. What is a (possible) topic of your diploma project?
10. What aspect of farming would you like to research?

Завдання VII. Перекажіть текст «Students' scientific work».

## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) AGRONOMY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to make the best use	використати у найкращий спосіб
2. to take together	розглядати (взяти) разом
3. to be of great significance	мати велике значення
4. skilled	умілий
5. experienced	досвідчений
6. to manage	могти; керувати, управляти
7. to provide better conditions	створювати кращі умови
8. germination	проростання
9. fertile, fertility	родючий, родючість
10. nutrients	поживні речовини
11. moisture content	вміст вологи
12. to consider	розглядати, зважати на
13. precipitation	опади
14. requirement	вимога, потреба
15. cereals/grain crops	злакові, зернові культури
16. to produce crops/yields	вироснути урожай
17. crop rotation	сівозміна
18. pest management	захист рослин
19. a pest	шкідник
20. a disease	хвороба, захворювання

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Successful farming means making the best use of natural conditions, land, crops, livestock, machinery and technologies. The farming system works efficiently when all this is taken together. However, human factor is of great significance, that is, only well-educated, skilled and experienced farmers (agronomists) manage to run farm business successfully/profitably. Their main task is to keep the soil in its optimal state which makes it easier to cultivate and provide better conditions for seed germination and growth. Finally, better soils produce better crops.

Some clay and loamy soils are naturally highly fertile; some light sandy soils are naturally poor. Such factors as moisture content, plant nutrients and soil structure make up soil fertility; they can be regulated by a proper soil management.

A successful farmer should consider the following: soil types of the district, annual precipitation, maximum and minimum temperatures, etc. No one can deny that plants can be grown successfully without organic matter. But everyone will agree that the most efficient way to grow plants is in a productive soil, rich in fresh, decomposing organic matter. Some of the essential nutrients for plant growth come directly from organic matter. It reduces soil erosion.

To understand scientific crop production, agronomists should know the temperature requirements of plants: the optimum temperature for germination and growth is different for different kinds of plants. For example, such cereals or grain crops as wheat and oats grow at a lower temperature than cotton or corn do.

An efficient farm producer will keep soil and crops in healthy condition and produce the largest crops possible. For this purpose he has to use good soil management system: proper cultivation, sufficient soil fertility level, proper crop rotation and pest management (control of weeds, pests and diseases).

At the University I am studying all these aspects of running farm business efficiently. When I graduate from the University, I will use my knowledge of agriculture working at the farm and getting experience and practical skills in farming.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. When does the farming system work efficiently?
2. What is the main task of an agronomist (a farm producer, a farmer)?
3. What factors make up soil fertility? Can they be regulated?
4. What does scientific crop production mean?
5. What do you plan to do after graduation from the University?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## **FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) HORTICULTURE**

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. nutrient	поживна речовина
2. a variety	сорт, вид
3. layout	планування, розбивка
4. planting	садіння
5. fertilization	внесення добрив
6. pruning	обрізка
7. grafting	щеплення
8. processing	переробка
9. a disease	хвороба, захворювання
10. seedling	сіянець, саджанець
11. a pest	шкідник
12. to have a good command of	досконало володіти
13. plant protection (pest management)	захист рослин

Завдання II. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст.

Fruits and vegetables play a very important role in the life of people. They are good sources of different vitamins and other nutrients for diet. A lot of factors such as variety, soil type, fertilizer and farm practices, climate conditions and seasonal variations affect the composition of fruits and vegetables. So, a good specialist must know a lot to grow good crops of fruits and vegetables.

Cultivation of fruit plants is a complex process. Choice of site, soil preparation and correct layout of the orchard are considered to be the main factors for long-lived and high-yielding plantations. The choice of proper planting and fertilization systems, pruning, training, grafting and spraying of fruit trees and harvesting are also of great importance for successful fruit production.

Diseases often cause serious fruit and vegetable problems or even the loss of crops. Some diseases cause seeds to decay or seedlings to die. Others attack roots, stems and fruits. In contrast to insect control, disease control measures must be taken before the disease is noticed in the garden. In spring weeds often serve as the initial source of several vegetable diseases and they should be destroyed. That's why in order to control pests and diseases successfully and economically farmers must have a good command of pest management.

So, to become a good specialist in agriculture a student must not only know all subjects well but also he/she has to be good at doing practical work.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What effects the composition of fruits and vegetables?
2. What are the factors of successful fruit production?
3. Why should the weeds be destroyed?
4. Do you agree that cultivation of fruit crops is a complicated process?  
Comment on it.
5. Share your experience in working with fruits and vegetables.

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) ECONOMICS

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to influence/to affect	впливати
2. allocation	розміщення/розподіл
2. to deal with	займатись, вивчати
3. to distribute	розподіляти, збувати
4. output	випуск продукції, виробництво
5. employment	зайнятість
6. an interest rate	відсоткова ставка
7. consumption	споживання
8. job description	опис посадових обов'язків
9. to make a decision	приймати рішення
10. descriptive economics	описова економіка
11. a behavior	поведінка
12. to correct/to avoid a problem	вирішувати проблему, уникати

	проблеми
13. applied economics	прикладна економіка
14. to achieve a goal	досягати мети

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Almost everything people do is influenced in some way by economics. The activities of businesses, farm enterprises, agribusinesses, financial institutions, labor unions, government agencies, and governments of other nations all significantly influence people's everyday lives.

Local, national, and international economic conditions affect economic choices and decisions. That is the reason why people have to know some principles/basics of economics.

Economics is the study of the allocation of scarce resources (land, labor and capital) to produce, to exchange, to distribute goods and services. It deals with output, income, employment, expenditure, interest rates, prices, consumption, inflation and others, associated with production, distribution, transportation and trade.

Economics is very important for every business. A manager should understand how an economic system works; it will help him develop the strategy/policy of a company. The better the strategy, the more competitive and profitable the company is.

What do economists do? What is their job description? Economists gather and interpret economic information; then business decisions will be made. They gather facts about a specific economic problem. This task is sometimes called descriptive economics. Economists also determine economic principles, theories and laws of economic behavior of individuals and institutions. This task is called economic theory or economic analysis. Finally, knowledge of economic principles can be used to formulate methods of correcting and/or avoiding problems. This final aspect of economics is called applied economics.

There are four major economic goals: full employment, price stability, economic growth, equitable distribution of income.

The economist's job is to work out policies which will help allocate resources in the best possible way and as a result to achieve these goals.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Why do people study economics? Give your personal opinion.
2. What is economics?
3. What is the difference between "economy" and "economics"?
4. How many economic goals do you know? What are they?
5. What kinds of economics do you know? Comment on each.
6. Discuss the following idea: "The best things in life are free and hence outside the realm of economics: the air we breathe, a view of sunset, libraries and freedom of speech. Many other things should also be free, for example, ..." Give your opinion.

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.



## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) ACCOUNTING

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to describe	описувати
2. sales volume	обсяг продажу
3. return on investment	повернення від вкладення (інвестування)
4. to make decisions	приймати рішення
5. labor unions	профспілки
6. an enterprise	підприємство
7. an opportunity	можливість
8. public accounting	незалежна ревізійна діяльність
9. taxes and tax policy	податки і податкова політика
10. managerial accounting	облік із управлінськими функціями
11. a variety of capacities	різна компетенція (обов'язки)
12. recording	запис, ведення обліку
13. routine (day-to-day) transactions	буденні процеси/операції
14. to perform a task	виконувати завдання
15. to be involved in	бути залученим, займатись
16. interpretation	пояснення, тлумачення
17. to include	включати
18. evaluation of efficiency	оцінка ефективності
19. to forecast a result	передбачити результат
20. accounting background	освіта з бухгалтерського обліку
21. a stepping stone	засіб/сходи́нка для досягнення мети

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Accounting is widely used to describe all types of business information, that's why it is sometimes called "the language of business".

Costs, prices, sales volume, profits and returns on investments are all accounting measurements (indicators). Many different users need accounting information to make important decisions. They are investors, creditors, managers as well as government agencies, labor unions, and others who have a financial interest in an enterprise.

Accounting opens the door to many career opportunities.

Public accounting is the segment of the profession where a professional offers audit, tax and consulting services to clients.

Management (or managerial) accounting is the segment of accounting where an accountant works for individual companies in a wide variety of capacities.

Many accountants work for various governmental agencies. Some accountants choose education as a career and teach students for one of the segments of the accounting profession.

Bookkeeping is a part of accounting; bookkeeping is a clerical side of accounting - the recording of routine transactions and day-to-day record keeping. Such tasks are performed primarily by skilled clerical personnel, not by accountants, and with help of computers. Professional accountants are involved in the interpretation and use of accounting information rather than in

its actual preparation. Their work includes evaluating the efficiency of operations, solving complex financial reporting problems, forecasting the results of future operations, auditing, tax planning and designing efficient accounting systems.

Besides all career opportunities mentioned above, accounting background may be used as a "stepping-stone" for positions in top management and/or administration.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Comment on a definition "a language of business".
2. What kinds of organizations use accounting information?
3. What is the difference between bookkeeping and accounting?
4. Discuss the role of accounting information in making economic decision.

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) MANAGEMENT

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. to play a vital role	відігравати важливу роль
2. to be sure	бути впевненим
3. to tend	мати тенденцію, бути схильним до чогось
4. to reprimand	докоряти, робити зауваження
5. to behave	поводити себе
6. to do one's best	робити все можливе
7. for the benefit	зادля користі
8. to guide and coach	керувати і навчати
9. to boss around	давати надмірно багато роботи
10. to treat employees	ставитись до працівників
11. to include	включати
12. to be responsible for	бути відповідальним
13. to assign a job	визначати/давати роботу
14. to evaluate work	оцінювати роботу
15. to be good at	робити/виконувати щось добре
16. to enjoy responsibility	мати/нести відповідальність
17. flexibility	гнучкість, готовність до змін

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Management plays a vital role in any business. It is attractive because it represents authority, more money, prestige and so on.

The word "management" may be used in 2 ways:

- people who manage the organization at all levels;
- process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling financial, physical, human and information resources of a company.

Management is often called "the art of getting things done by people and with other resources." At one time, managers were called bosses, and their job was to tell people what to do and to watch over them to be sure they did it.

Bosses tended to reprimand those who did not do things correctly; generally they were strict and bossy. Some managers still behave like this. Old-type managers do their best to please higher authorities; new-type managers concentrate their attention on the employees and the result of their work for the benefit of the company.

Today managers are trained to guide and coach employees rather than to boss them around. Modern managers are friendly and generally treat employees as partners rather than uncontrollable workers.

You may have a goal of becoming a manager some days. There are 4 basic functions you will be expected to perform: planning, organizing, directing, and controlling.

Managers are in charge of the organization at three levels:

- top management
- middle management
- supervisory management

Top management is the highest level of management; the following people belong to it - a president, a vice-president and other key company executives who develop strategic plans.

Middle management includes department managers, branch managers and production supervisors who are responsible for tactical plans.

Supervisory (first-line management) includes people who are directly responsible for assigning specific jobs to workers and evaluating their work. They are often known as first-line managers because they are at the first level above workers.

Managerial careers demand a new kind of a person. This person has to have good communication skills as well as to be good at planning, organizing, coordinating. Managers of today are part of a team; they enjoy new responsibility and flexibility which are typical for a more open management system.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How do you understand the term “management”?
2. What is the difference between old-type and new-type managers?
3. How does management look like today?
4. What are the four primary functions of management?
5. Comment on three levels of management in a company.
6. Which level of management would you prefer?
7. Are you ready to be a manager? Why? Why not?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## **FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. an issue	питання
2. economic necessity	економічна необхідність
3. commercially	тут: у промисловості
4. artificial refrigeration	штучне охолодження

5. a warehouse	склад, сховище
6. main advantage	головна перевага
7. humidity	вологість
8. content	вміст
9. to assist in	допомагати, сприяти
10. to store	зберігати
11. to process	переробляти
12. to can	консервувати
13. to pickle	солити, маринувати
14. to require continuous improvement	потребувати постійного вдосконалення
15. to face a challenge	постати перед випробуванням
16. customers' demand	попит споживачів

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Fruits and vegetables play a very important role in human diet. They are sources of mineral elements, vitamins and energy needed for our life. As our agriculture has seasonal nature, most of the fruits and vegetables are the products of summer season. The issue of storing and processing of agricultural produce is of great importance; it is an economic necessity.

At present numerous ways of storing agricultural products are used both commercially and by individuals. Cold storages with artificial refrigeration are the most common warehouses. The main advantage of cold storage is the control of temperature, humidity and oxygen/carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere. Cold storages are widely used for potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, cabbage, apples.

Another practice of storing is frozen-pack technique; it can be used for cherries, plums, currants, cauliflower, peas, and mushrooms. It assists in transporting frozen produce to the market.

Processing of agricultural products is popular with both businesses and individuals. In fact, almost all the vegetables can be canned or pickled. For example, tomatoes are processed for canning whole, making paste, juice, ketchup and various sauces. Fruits can be dried and canned; almost all of them are processed for making jam, jelly, soft drinks, and marmalades.

Updated technology of storing and processing of agricultural products is one of the most important branches of the national economy of the country. There is a tendency among young people to take interest in this kind of human activity; some of them decide to study and get the profession/career of an engineer-technologist (food processor). Several agrarian universities have faculties of food technologies and provide proper education: theoretical knowledge and practical training. A future technologist should have sufficient knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology as well as that of processing equipment, storing and processing methods.

To make a successful career, young people should apply better business planning, good management, computer-aided programs and marketing mechanisms. Engineer-technologists will always face new challenges as the customers' demand is constantly changing.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Why are fruits and vegetables important in our life?

2. Why do we need storing and processing?
3. What types of storing do you know? Comment on their advantages.
4. How can fruits and vegetable be processed?
5. What should a future food processor study to be a success in business?
6. Where would you prefer to work?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) FARM MECHANIZATION

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. hand labor	ручна праця
2. to till	обробляти ґрунт
3. to power	приводити до руху, пускати в рух
4. an implement	знаряддя
5. a plow	плуг
6. a cultivator	культиватор
7. a planter	садильна машина
8. to mount	навішувати
9. to pull	тягти
10. self-propelled	самохідний
11. a combine-harvester	збиральний комбайн
12. a cotton picker	бавовнозбиральна машина
13. a tractor-drawn planter	садильна машина на тракторній тязі
14. a drill	рядкова сівалка
15. a silage machine	машина для силосу
16. equipment	обладнання
17. a milking machine	доїльний апарат
18. a water-trough	поїлка для тварин
19. a grain grinder	зернодробарка
20. a feed mixer	кормомішалка
21. a forage cutter	корморізка

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Today more and more machines are used on farms replacing hand labor and increasing labor productivity. With machines farmers can do more work and do it more economically. They can also do high-quality work and the work may be finished in a shorter and more favorable time.

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

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

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

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

Some kinds of livestock equipment are almost completely automatic. Many farms use automatic water-troughs, grain grinders, feed mixers, forage cutters.

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

To operate farm machinery, farm enterprises need qualified specialists. Young people who are interested in engineering and equipment can get education at agro-technical colleges and universities.

Students of the faculty of agronomy whose major is farm machines and equipment study various subjects and have hands-on practice at farm enterprises. In this way they get theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

Rapid changes take place in engineering: updated machines and devices are manufactured at farm machine building companies. A good example is a well-known company "Uman Fermash" (Farm Machinery Plant). It supplies the market (farm enterprises and households) with large and small implements. Our students have practice in this company to learn production processes and to see how the machinery works.

To become good specialists in the sphere of farm mechanization we have to follow the latest achievements of engineering, to get practical experience and to apply our knowledge and expertise working in agribusinesses.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Do machines make human labor more productive?
2. Can machines do our work in a shorter time?
3. What machines are mounted on a tractor?
4. What self-propelled machines do you know?
5. What kinds of livestock equipment do you know?
6. Milking machines are powered with electricity, aren't they?
7. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## **FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) LANDSCAPE GARDENING**

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. landscape gardening	садово-паркова архітектура; декоративне садівництво
2. aesthetic pleasure	естетична насолода
3. natural surrounding	природне оточення

4. expert knowledge	кваліфіковане знання
5. a landscape architect	садівник-декоратор
6. an advanced degree	ступінь бакалавра
7. a layout of the landscape	розміщення ділянки
8. a water feature	оздоблення із використанням водоєм
9. decking	прикраса, оздоблення
10. lifespan	тривалість життя
11. to adjust	упорядковувати
12. repetition and simplicity	повторюваність та спрощеність
13. to interact	взаємодіяти
14. a benefit	користь, вигідність
15. time input	затрата часу
16. an approach	підхід, метод
17. a site analysis	вивчення місця розташування
18. commitment/devotion	відданість справі/професії

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

Landscape gardening combines elements of art and science to create a functional, aesthetic pleasure. The first purpose of landscape design is to mix man's technology and the natural surroundings. To work toward a desirable landscape design, a landscape specialist must have a working knowledge of art elements and design principles. That's why most professional garden designers are trained in principles of design and in horticulture, and have an expert knowledge and experience of using plants. Some professional garden designers are also landscape architects, a more formal level of training that usually requires an advanced degree and often a state license.

Nowadays my future career is rather important as garden owners have shown an increasing interest in garden design. Its elements include the planning of layout of the landscape, such as paths, walls, water features, sitting areas and decking; as well as the plants themselves, with their horticultural requirements, season-to-season appearance, lifespan, growth habit, size, speed of growth, and combinations with other plants and landscape features. We must also consider the time or funds available for regular maintenance, which can affect the choices of plants regarding speed of growth, spreading or self-seeding of the plants, whether annual or perennial, and bloom-time, and many other characteristics.

Whether a garden is designed by a professional or an amateur, certain principles form the basis of an effective garden design, resulting in the creation of gardens to meet the needs, goals and desires of the users or owners of the gardens.

Color, line, form, texture and scale are the tools which are used in combinations to adjust design principles. Design principles include unity, balance, localization, proportion, rhythm, repetition and simplicity. All these principles interact to result into the intended design.

The benefits of an organized system in developing a landscape design are great. As with most attempts, the level of efficiency relative to time input is greatly increased with an organized approach. Every landscape designer should follow certain steps in design, such as:

1. Develop a plot plan.

2. Make a site analysis.
3. Take into consideration a client's needs and desires.
4. Locate activity areas.
5. Design activity areas.
6. Plan selection and placement.

The labor of the specialists as to the landscape gardening should be very specialized and efficient.

So my future profession requires a lot of skills, talents and training. But it is also a mental job as it needs new ideas and devotion/commitment.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. How do you understand the term "landscape gardening"?
2. What is the first purpose of landscape design?
3. What are the elements of garden design?
4. What are the main horticultural requirements to the landscape gardening?
5. Name the principles that form the basis of effective garden design.
6. Which steps should every landscape specialist follow in design?
7. Are you ready to be a landscape gardener? Why? Why not?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) FORESTRY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. forestry	лісівництво
2. silviculture	галузь лісівництва, що пов'язана із культивацією
3. to tend the trees	доглядати дерева
4. timber	лісоматеріал, будівельний ліс
5. recreation	відпочинок, відтворення
6. biodiversity	біологічна різноманітність
7. watershed management	організація вододілу
8. urban parks boards	департамент відповідальний за створення міських парків (озеленення)
9. a landowner	землевласник
10. a tree nursery	розсадник, розплідник
11. wildlife habitat	природне середовище існування диких тварин
12. to thin out the trees	проріджувати, обрізати зайві гілки
13. to control insect infestation	боротися із ураженням комахами-шкідниками
14. hydrology	гідрологія
15. to maintain	підтримувати, зберігати, захищати, утримувати
16. a culvert	дренажна труба, підземний стік
17. landslide	зсув ґрунту, обвал
18. felling	вирубання лісу
19. reforestation	відновлення лісових масивів, лісонасадження

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.



Forestry is the art, science and practice of studying and managing forests, plantations and related natural resources. Silviculture, an allied science, involves growing and tending trees and forests. Modern forestry generally deals with assisting forests to provide timber as raw material for wood products, maintaining wildlife habitat and recreation areas, natural water quality regulation, landscape and community protection; employment; biodiversity and watershed management. Forest ecosystems are seen as one of the most important components of the biosphere, and forestry has emerged as a vital field of science, applied art, and technology.

A practitioner of forestry is known as a forester. Foresters may be employed by industry, government agencies, conservation groups, urban parks boards, citizens' associations, or private landowners. Industrial foresters are predominantly involved in planning the timber harvests and forest regeneration. Other foresters have the specific jobs which include a number of responsibilities. For example, urban foresters work within city environments to enhance urban trees with their unique needs. Some foresters work in tree nurseries growing seedlings for regeneration projects. Others are involved in tree genetics or developing new building systems as forest engineers.

The profession has expanded to include a wide range of jobs, typically requiring a Bachelor's, Specialist's and Master's degree up to the degree of Candidate of Science for highly specialized areas of work.

Traditionally, professional foresters develop and implement "forest management plans". These plans cover roads, culverts, proximity to human habitation, hydrological conditions, and ecologically sensitive areas as well as the use of the land and a timetable for that use.

Foresters also develop post-harvest site plans. These plans deal with reforestation, weed control, fertilization, or the thinning of young trees that are crowding one another.

The other duties of foresters may consist in preventing and controlling insect infestation, plant diseases, forest and grassland fires, selection of species and varieties and tree breeding. Foresters are specialists in measuring and modeling the growth of forests. Besides, they may be involved in wildlife conservation planning and watershed protection.

In addition, forestry is responsible for the development of better methods for the planting, protecting, thinning, controlled burning, felling and processing of timber. One of the applications of modern forestry is reforestation in which trees are planted and tended in a given area.

In many regions the forest industry is of major ecological, economic and social significance. Proper forestry is important for the prevention or minimization of serious soil erosion or even land sliding.

Today, a well-trained forester must be educated in general biology, botany, genetics, soil science, climatology, hydrology, economics and forest management.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What does the term forestry mean?
2. What does silviculture involve?

3. Does modern forestry deal with assisting forests to provide timber as raw material for wood products?
4. Industrial foresters are predominantly involved in planning the timber harvests and forest regeneration, aren't they?
5. What can you say about urban foresters? What are their functions?
6. What are the duties of foresters?
7. What should a future forester study to make a successful career?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## FUTURE PROFESSION (CAREER) ECOLOGY

Завдання I. Вивчіть слова та вирази до тексту.

1. environment	навколишнє середовище, довкілля
2. prevention	запобігання
3. pollution	забруднення
4. a greenhouse effect	парниковий ефект
5. a lifespan of man	тривалість життя людини
6. waste disposal	утилізація відходів
7. destruction	руйнування, знищення
8. shortage	нестача, дефіцит
9. the ozone layer	озоновий шар
10. acid rains	кислотні дощі
11. a rare plant	рідкісна рослина
12. nature conservation	збереження природи

Завдання II. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст.

The word ecology is often used to refer to relations between organisms and their environment. The causes of pollution and its prevention make up important elements in the study of ecology.

There are many environmental problems in the world today:

- ✓ air, land and water pollution
- ✓ the greenhouse effect
- ✓ destruction of the ozone layer
- ✓ waste disposal
- ✓ radiation
- ✓ extensive use of agrochemicals
- ✓ destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty
- ✓ noise offenders
- ✓ shortage of natural resources (water, metals, different kinds of fuel, etc.)

Industrial and agrarian enterprises pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink and the land which gives us bread, vegetables and fruits. The discharge of dust and gas into the atmosphere returns to the Earth in the form of acid rains. It also destroys the ozone layer of the Earth and causes the "greenhouse effect". It affects forests, rivers, crops and people's health. This leads to the reduction of the lifespan of man. People die younger because of

cancer and other diseases which are directly connected with the polluted environment they live in.

As a European country Ukraine does not ignore the problem of environmental protection. Practical results of the public policy in this sphere include the development of the system to control air and water pollution, agricultural pollution, protection of rare plants and animals. Besides, many agrarian universities train ecologists. Every enterprise should have an ecologist in the staff. The main tasks of ecologists working on nature conservation and environment protection are:

- ✓ to preserve ecosystems
- ✓ to create disaster-prevention programs
- ✓ to harmonize industry and community, plants and people
- ✓ to preserve woodlands
- ✓ to protect and reproduce animal (fish, bird) reserves
- ✓ to install anti-pollution equipment
- ✓ to minimize noise disturbance

If we want to help our planet survive and keep it healthy for future generations, it is advisable to improve environmental education first. It will give the country qualified specialists who will know how to protect and rebuild the environment for the benefit of both nature and society.

Завдання III. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the major environmental problems confronting humanity today?
2. Have you ever seen the damage that acid rains cause to plants? If yes, describe it.
3. What are the practical results of the public policy in environmental protection in this country?
4. What are the main tasks of ecologists working on nature conservation and environment protection?

Завдання IV. Складіть розповідь і розкажіть про свою майбутню професію.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **FUTURE CAREERS IN AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY: JOB OPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

Agricultural biology is the study of plant and animal life that has been domesticated for production. A variety of jobs exist in this field, including natural science managers, scientific sales representatives and agricultural scientists. A bachelor's degree is the minimum level of education for all three of these careers.

Essential information. Agricultural biologists strive to effectively manage farm crops and animals. To do this they study pests like insects, birds and small mammals. They also study plants, farm animals and beneficial insects like bees. There are many specialties, including agronomist, animal geneticist, animal physiologist, botanist, entomologist, horticulturist and toxicologist. Agricultural biologists may work as basic or applied research

scientists, as consultants to businesses and farmers or as food production managers.

Career options. Jobs in agricultural biology vary in educational requirements and job training. Potential careers may include research and development scientists, agribusiness sales representatives, extension agents, farmers, farm managers and range scientists.

Natural science managers. Agricultural biologists become administrators or managers of research and development programs in industry. For example, research and development programs may focus on food products, agricultural chemicals or farm machinery. These administrators or managers may not actively conduct research, but manage the people involved in the research program.

Individuals with positions as natural science managers typically begin with a bachelor's degree in a natural science and continue on to receive advanced degrees.

Technical or scientific sales representatives. Graduates with master's degrees in agricultural biology may become technical or sales representatives for companies that produce fertilizers, pesticides or hybrid plant varieties. These types of careers may require significant travel to meet with farm managers or farming cooperatives to present the available product lines. Job growth for scientific sales representatives is expected to increase.

Agricultural scientists. Agricultural researchers, like geneticists, may conduct their research at state universities to find ways to develop new varieties of plants or strains of livestock. Publishing the results of these studies is often an important part of these jobs. Some researchers will also spend time teaching college classes.

Agricultural biology requirements. Bachelor's degrees four-year programs are offered in specialties such as animal science, agronomy, plant science, poultry science, dairy science or fisheries. Students interested in plant sciences may study crop nutrition, plant pathology, entomology and similar courses. Students interested in animal sciences may study anatomy, animal nutrition, physiology and other courses related to animal care and production.

Master's degree programs may be focused on a single agricultural biology subspecialty, like entomology, or a interdisciplinary focus that includes two or more subspecialties, like plant pathology and weed science. Candidates for a master's degree typically must have completed a bachelor's degree program first. The master's degree program usually requires the completion of semester hours of classes. Most of these must be at the graduate level. A thesis may also be required, and some programs may include fieldwork requirements.

Doctoral degrees. Candidates prepare a course of study with their graduate committee that includes advanced courses and fieldwork. The time needed to complete this degree program varies for each student. Proficiency in a foreign language or a research tool like statistics is also required. Most doctoral candidates must complete a dissertation and examinations before the degree is conferred.

Competition for employment will be toughest for natural science managers, due to the average rate of growth and the desirable salary attached to the position. Sales representative positions will also have a large number of applicants, although competition might be ameliorated by the steady rate of growth. Agricultural and food scientists can also expect a steady rate of growth, as well as a higher retirement rate.

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