

Agronomy is my future speciality

Аудиторна робота: 1. Лексика: Agronomy is my future speciality – words, texts, different tasks

2. Граматика – (**to be + Infinitive**)

Grammar

to be + Infinitive

Дієслово **to be** в особовій формі перед інфінітивом може виражати повинність (необхідність) виконання певної дії.

Наприклад:

The modern agronomic **was to foresee** the market price rise for the products

Сучасний агроном повинен був передбачити зростання ринкової ціни на продукти харчування.

Якщо по змісту речення дієслово **to be** перед інфінітивом не можна перекласти словом *повинен* – необхідно перекладати *полягає в тому, щоб*.

Наприклад :

The economist's task **was to analyze** the market prices.

Завдання економіста *полягало в тому, щоб* проаналізувати ринкові ціни.

Дієслово **to be** перед інфінітивом перекладається як *полягає в тому, щоб* після певних слів: aim – мета, task / target – завдання, problem – проблема, intention – намір, plan – план

Task:

In which sentences **to be** is translated how **«полягає в тому, щоб»**

1. The problem was to be solved by the end of the year.
2. The problem was to maintain the price level.
3. The producers' target was to get the highest possible profit.
4. The firm was to start producing the new equipment at the end of the year.
5. The aim was to maintain inflation at a low legislation .

Pre - texts

—Your
only in
hand

future –
your

Read and translate the text

Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.

The word —**ager** is a Latin word.
a field. The word

—**agriculture** means the cultivation of fields and growing



It means

crops. But this is the old meaning of this word. Now it also means the use of land to breed animals. At present there are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding.

We do not know when people began to grow crops. It was many thousand years ago. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture.

The soil is the basis of agriculture. Enough food for all the people can be grown if there is sufficient good soil for crops to produce high yields.

There are two ways to grow enough food. They are the increase in area of arable land and the intensification of agricultural production in the areas already used for cropping. At present the second way is more important because there is not enough experience to reclaim tropical and subtropical lands.

The intensification of production in the traditional agricultural areas is based on the knowledge of climate, soils and their use, and on a large collection of high – yielding varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops.

All intensification factors, such as full mechanization, high application of fertilizers and extensive use of herbicides must be used in such a way as not to disturb the biological equilibrium of the soil.

Word list:

agriculture	[ˈ x grl kAltSq]	-	сільське господарство
crop	[krOp]		сільськогосподарська культура
sufficient	[sq' flSqnt]		достатній
yield	[jJld]		врожай
to increase	['lnkrJs]	-	збільшувати
cropping	[krOp lN]		врожайний
to reclaim	[rl' klelm]		переробляти
intensification	[ln' tensifl' ke lSqnt]	-	інтенсифікація
application	['x pll' ke lSqnt]	-	старанність ; нанесення
to disturb	[dls' tWb]		заважати
equilibrium	['Jkw l' llbr lqm]	-	склад

Basic work

1. Read and translate the text

My family has got a small weekend house not far from the town. It's set in the picturesque place near the river. Our garden is not very big, but still we have got plenty of work there. Working in

the garden is our family's hobby. It gives us a lot of moments of pleasure

and excitement. Isn't it amazing to put a seed into the ground and watch it grow, blossom and give fruit? But at the same time garden means a lot of work, because it needs a lot of care.

In spring when the nature awakens from its long winter sleep, we have to whitewash the trees, protecting them from harmful insects, to cut away useless branches. If we want to grow some vegetables, we must put some fertilizer, sow the seeds into the soil and water them carefully. Very often we grow seedlings of tomatoes, egg-plants in our small greenhouse and then plant them out. It helps us to grow the crop earlier. Summer is a busy time for a gardener. It is necessary to water plants, protect them from bugs. All the gardeners adore autumn, because they can see the results of their work: they gather nice crops, pick fruit and vegetables.

Last autumn I had a wonderful chance to acquire some habits in planting trees. My father made up his mind to plant 2 or 3 good apricot saplings. It was the end of October, the most favorable period for planting fruit trees. I prepared all necessary garden tools: spades, a rake, a ridging hoe, a fork, a garden's knife and others. After finding the most suitable place for the young plants Daddy began to dig a hole. Mother started doing the watery fertilizer and I brought a water house and waited patiently for other instructions.

When the hole was ready my parents put some fertilizer into it and placed one the saplings into the hole. They asked me to hold it straight and the accurately, standing on their knees spread its roots. They began to throw the earth into the hole till it's full. After ramming the earth around it parents did a deep pit round the tree. Then it was my turn to take part in planting and I began it watering to quench the thirst of the young apricot tree. That day I enjoyed helping my parents in the garden .

I understood the importance of my Daddy's words: —Gardening takes much time and efforts but it brings you a great pleasure and satisfactionll.

Remember the following words and word combinations:

weekend house	заміський будинок
picturesque place	мальовниче місце
to whitewash ['waltwOS]	білити
to sow [squ]	сіяти
seedlings [sJdIN]	розсада

egg-plant	['eg"plRnt]	баклажан
greenhouse	[' grJnhaus]	теплица

to plant out
to
[q'dL]

висаджувати

adore



обожнювати

to acquire some habits
to make up one's mind
favourable ['felvqrqbl]

garden tools

sapling ['sx plIN]

spade [speld]

rake [relk]

ridging hoe ['rIGIN'hqu]

fork [fLk]

suitable ['sjHtqbl]

to dig a hole

watery fertilizer ['wLtqrI' fWtllalz]

hose [hquz]

root [rHt]

to ram [rx m]

to quench the thirst

набувати вмінь

вирішувати

сприятливий

садівниче знаряддя

молоде дерево

лопата, заступ

граблі

мотика

вила

підходящий

копати яму

рідке добриво

шланг

корінь

- трамбувати

втамувати спрагу

2. Answer the following questions.

1. What do the gardeners do in spring/summer/autumn?

2. What is the most favorable period for planting?

3. What garden tools were necessary for their work? 4. What did everybody to do in the garden?
5. How do you understand father' s words: —Gathering takes much time and efforts but it brings you a great pleasure and satisfaction?||

What can you see people doing in the fields, orchards and vegetable gardens? Make up sentences.

In spring In summer In autumn In winter At harvest time	farmers a lot of people gardeners	did the ground. prepare seeds ready to plant. care for the young plants. look after the crops. weed the vegetables. cut away dead branches from the trees.
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		gather ripe fruit. dig up potatoes. store vegetables carefully.
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Say what kind of hard work you can see people do (doing) in the fields

(in orchards, in vegetable gardens, in flower gardens) in different seasons of the year in order to get good crops.

You may use the following: to dig the ground, to cut away dry and useless branches, to water the plants, to plant seeds, to pick the ripe fruit from the trees, to gather in crops, to weed vegetables and flowers, to look after trees.

Say what you can see people do to protect the trees and plants from the hot sun in spring, from birds, in a very cold winter.

You may use the following: to whitewash trees; to make a scarecrow; to cover the roots of fruit trees with snow...

4. Match the English names of garden tools and agricultural implements to their Ukrainian equivalents.

1) spade

сапа, мотика 2) rake

в) серп

3) ridging hoe

розпилювач 4)

поливалка

5) sickle

6) garden hose

7) sprayer

8) lawn mower

9) Saw for cutting branches

three-pronged fork

11) scythe

12) hammer

13) watering can



a)

c)

gardener' s knife

d)

е) газонокосарка

ф)пилка для обрізання гілок

g) тризубі вила

h) коса

i) молоток 10)

j) садовий ніж

к) граблі

l) лопата

м) садовий шланг

5. What agricultural implements do you (gardeners) use:

a) to dig the Earth; b) to water the flowers; c) to weed vegetables; d) to cut dry and useless branches; e) to cut grass; f) to rake hay; g) to red hay; h) to plant a young tree?

**6. Give some tips on how to plant a tree. Use: First...
Then... After that... At last... Finally...**

7. Describe the process of planting potato.

8. Complete the following sentences.

1. Horticulture and agriculture have gone through....
2. Horticulture can be divided into....
3. Fruit culture is called
4. Vegetables are grown for....
5. Landscaping is..., interioscaping is....
6. A growing flower can be appreciated through....

9. You' re going to plant out some seedlings of tomatoes. You ask your neighbors for some pieces of advice. Role play the conversation.



**Seeding and planting of
tomatoes**

