

Agriculture Abroad

I. VOCABULARY

countryside – сільська місцина
gentry rolling– схожа на кулю
interrupted– знаходитись під
legumes - бобові
silage corn - силос
seed crops – зернові культури
fertilizer– удобрювач
irrigation machines – зрошувальні машини
implements - знаряддя, обладнання
Agricultural engineering – сільськогосподарська інженерія
science of agriculture – наука сільського господарства
to be cultivated – обробляти
sheep – вівця (вівці)
cattle – велика рогата худоба
farm land – фермерська земля
mechanization – механізація
combine harvesters – комбайн(сільськогосподарська машина)

II. READ THE TEXT “ AGRICULTURE IN DENMARK”

Denmark is small country consisting of a main peninsula and nearby 500 islands, of which 60 are populated. The Danish countryside is either quite flat or gentry rolling. More mat 70 percent of country is highly productive farm land, only occasionally interrupted by forests, lakes, and towns. Farmland is considered an important national asset in Denmark. Before young farmers can purchase land, they must earn a farming license. Also, Danish farms have long specialized in exports.

The typical farm is in the 110-to 500-acre range, specializing in four to six different crops and one type of livestock, normally dual purpose dairy cattle or pigs. In spite of its size, Denmark is the world' s largest exporter of bacon and fourth largest exporter of dairy products. Danish crop production is dominated by winter and spring varieties of barley, which is grown on about 60 percent of the farm land. On the remaining 40 percent, a great variety of crops are grown including wheat, rye, oats, fodder beets, sugar beets, canola seed, potatoes, cultivated grasses and legumes, silage corn, and a wide range of seed crops. Due to intensive fertilizer use and relatively high rainfall, crop productivity is high: however, during dry periods irrigation machines are extensively used, especially on the lighter soils.

Farm mechanization is mainly based on imported 50-to 125- horsepower tractors, Danish and imported combine harvesters, and Danish-made implements. The climate is practically the same all over the country-fairly mild winters with some frost and snow, and relatively cool summers with many rainy days.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT:

1. What part of Denmark is covered by forests, lakes and towns?
2. What is the most important national asset in Denmark?
3. What the crop productivity like? Why?

IV. FILL IN THE GAPS USING PROPER MODAL VERBS

- 1) Next week I (повинен буду) to take an exam in English.
- 2) He (може) translate this article.
- 3) He (повинен) translate this article.
- 4) He (повинен був) to translate this article yesterday evening.
- 5) She (зможє) to translate this text.

V. READ THE TEXT “AGRICULTURE IN AUSTRALIA”

Australia is mainly a flat, dry, and thinly populated land. Only a few regions along the coast receive enough rain to support agriculture and large populations.

Only three percent of Australia's total surface is cultivated, but another 62 percent is used for rough grazing for the very large sheep and cattle stations where up to 45 acres per cow is required.

Wheat is the dominate grain crop in Australia, and on nearly all livestock farms, hay is produced from grass or oats. Sheep are the dominating type of livestock.

Farm mechanization is generally based on 100-to 200- horsepower four-wheel drive tractors pulling large implements. Large combine harvesters and other self-propelled equipment used are mostly made in North America, or under license in Australia. Most farms also have their own trucks for grain hauling and other transport tasks.

Due to the normally stable weather pattern, both seeding and harvesting seasons are longer than elsewhere. Being a southern hemisphere country. Australia's seasons are opposite to Europe and North America. Nearly all grain crops are based on the winter varieties. This means that the bed preparation and seeding takes place mainly during April to June, with harvest November to January.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT

1. What part of Australia's surface is cultivated?
2. What is the main grain crop in Australia?
3. Why do bed preparations and seeding take place during April to June?

VII. FILL IN THE GAPS USING PROPER MODAL VERBS

<i>1. Was allowed 2. May 3. Can 4. Must 5. Will have</i>
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- 1) We (повинні) do this work today.
- 2) They (вміють) speak English.
- 3) Yesterday he (дозволили) to work at the laboratory.
- 4) (Можна) I come in?
- 5) Tomorrow you (повинні) to go to Kiev.

VIII. READ THE TEXT “AGRICULTURE IN CANADA”

Canada is the second largest country in the world and covers more that 50 percent of the North American continent. Most of the population lives less than 450 miles from the United States border, and most farm land is found there as well. Only 17 percent of Canada's land is utilized for farming and of that only about one third can be classified as good farm land. Most of the other two thirds are used for permanent grazing. The climate is mainly continental with long, cold winters and relatively short but fairly warm summers. Winter grain crop varieties

are not common, and the spring crops are often of 90-day varieties suitable for the short frost-free growing season.

Crop yields in the prairie regions are low by world standards due to limited rainfall that also limits fertilizer application. Field mechanization in these regions is based on U.S.- or Canadian - made tractors, many of which are in the 200-to 350-horsepower range with four-wheel drive and capable of pulling large implements. Most farms have self-propelled combine harvesters and trucks for grain transport. Many farms have well-equipped workshops capable of handling common farm repairs.

IX. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT

- 1) Where is most farm land of Canada found?
- 2) What part of Canada's land is utilized?
- 3) Why are crop yields in the prairie regions low?

X. FILL IN THE GAPS USING PROPER MODAL VERBS

<i>1. Were allowed 2. Have 3. Has 4. Shall be able 5. Could</i>

- 1) We (зможемо) to help him.
- 2) He (вмів) swim.
- 3) Students (повинні) to study English.
- 4) We (дозволили) to take books from the library.
- 5) She (повинна була) to do it.

