

I. Перекладіть українською.

Harvesting is the final stage in agricultural production. Therefore particular attention is devoted to mechanizing harvesting operations. There are many kinds of harvesting machinery – grain harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton, corn, potato harvesters, haymaking machines, hillside combines, etc.

As grain harvesting is the most important among other farming processes, let's first consider grain harvesters or combines. The combine is a machine that harvests, threshes and cleans the grain, as it moves along the field. Combines may be both power-driven and self-propelled.

On self-propelled models the cut grain is gathered by a large auger behind the cutter bar, from which a conveyer carries the grain to the threshing cylinder. There is a means for regulating the speed of the threshing cylinder to suit the various crops to be harvested. Self-propelled machines are also equipped with means for fine adjustment of the travel speed to suit field and crop conditions.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the most important farming process?
2. What kinds of harvesting machinery do you know?
3. What is the final stage of agricultural production?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) making hay, harvest, grazing, agricultural work, threshing;
- b) meat, animal's products, milk, eggs, leather, wool;
- c) onion, sunflower, rye, crops, sugar beet.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. We harvest crops in summer and in autumn.
2. Pigs provide us with meat and wool.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

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| 1. dung | a) ground, land in the upper layer of which plants grow; |
| 2. crop rotation | b) a branch of agriculture; |
| 3. winter crop | c) organic material used as fertilizer; |
| 4. soil | d) growing various crops at different times on the same land in a planned series; |
| 5. grazing | e) a type of crop which is planted in the fall; |
| 6. plant growing | f) the eating of young crops in the field by livestock. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. *These goods* are in great demand.
2. I am going to leave *in two weeks*.
3. He was *in Kyiv* last week.
4. People began to grow crops *many thousand years ago*.

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Agricultural economics is a field of economics dealing with the economic problems associated with agriculture, the efficiency of farm production being one of the most important. Some other economic problems are intensification and specialization of agricultural production, farm planning and management, labour productivity, prices for farm produce, etc.

Production cost is the main indicator of the efficiency of a farm. It includes the value of the means of production to be used in the production process, the remuneration to be paid to the farm labourers and the cost of farm management.

In order to obtain high incomes any agricultural enterprise is to decrease the production cost of farm produce by proper use of land, labour and machinery, by increasing the total marketable output and by improving the quality of a farm produce, since high-quality products are known to be sold at the market at higher prices.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the main indicator of the efficiency of a farm?
2. What is agricultural economics?
3. What is the most important economic problem in agriculture?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) cucumber, tomatoes, vegetables, carrot;
- b) sheep, pigs, livestock, cows, cattle;
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2. Dung is not so important as fertilizers.

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| 1. poultry | a) we use it to raise yields; |
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2. I met him *yesterday*.
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Among the numerous types of combines developed in our country the most efficient machines are the "Niva" and "Don". They meet modern standards of output, reliability, adaptability to various crops and crop conditions, appearance and the operator's comfort.

The minimum cutting height of the knife on both models is 50 mm.

Depending on the crop condition, the combine speed is automatically controlled, thus ensuring continuous feed of the crop. The feed drive is also independently controlled from the cab.

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- a) cattle breeder, tractor driver, pigman, farmer, agronomist, agricultural worker, cowman;
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| 1. weeds | a) a classification of a type of animals; |
| 2. breed | b) animal's raised on a farm; |
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| 4. livestock | d) the process of improving crops. |
| 5. sheep | e) something harmful for crops; |
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VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. He is reading *a book* now.
2. You go *to the factory* every day.
3. Our students read a lot of books *last year*.
4. Among the factors mechanization occupies *the most important* place.

I. Перекладіть українською.

Ukraine has very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production: fertile soils, temperately warm climate, a well-developed industry processing agricultural raw materials.

All the principal areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow crops, fruit and vegetable raising. Almost half of the cropping area is occupied by cereals such as: winter wheat, is sown mainly in Steppe and Forest-Steppe zones. Maize is grown mostly in Transcarpathia and Steppe zones. Buckwheat, millet, rice play an important role.

Among the industrial crops such as sugar beet, sunflower, flax, the leading position is occupied by sugar beet.

Close to 40 types of vegetables crops are grown in Ukraine: cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, red beet, carrot, onion, garlic, etc.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the conditions for the development of Ukrainian agriculture?
2. Where is winter wheat sown?
3. What are its principal areas of plant cultivation?

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- a) vegetables, crops, cabbage, rye, corn;
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| 1. consumer | a) agricultural plants; |
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1. I like *moving pictures*.
2. We are walking *in the park* now.
3. Nick played computer games *yesterday*.
4. Agricultural engineering means the *application of engineering knowledge to agriculture*.

I. Перекладіть українською.

The poultry industry is spread in all the provinces. Birds farmed include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. There are large mechanized poultry factories to produce eggs and meat.

Fish farming is growing in important with carp being the most common fish. Trout, which is to be found in the mountain rivers, is of commercial interest.

Bee keeping is spread through all zones. It is extensively practiced on private plots. Fur animals being farmed include the silver and blue fox, mink and nutria.

Agricultural production in Ukraine is organized around the state and collective farm system. Per capita land supply in Ukraine is 0.8 hectares of agricultural lands and 0.64 hectares of arable lands. The total area of watered lands in Ukraine is equal to 2 596 thousand hectares and that of the dried lands is 2 837 thousand hectares.

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1. What is the most widespread branch of animal breeding?
2. What birds are farmed in Ukraine?
3. Where is bee keeping spread?

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- a) buckwheat, rye, barley, cereals, wheat;
- b) pigs, sheep, horses, cows, cattle, animals;
- c) corn, cereals, barley, oats, rye.

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1. Rye and barley are the main grain crops.
2. Sugar beet is the main vegetable.

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| 1. calf | a) we use it to raise yields; |
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1. Jeremy uses *computers* for his studying.
2. I stopped a taxi *at the corner*.
3. They will go to the sea *tomorrow*.
4. They live *in New York*.

I. Перекладіть українською.

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 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 the 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 way as not to disturb the biological equilibrium of the soil.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the ways to grow enough food?
2. When did people begin to grow crops?
3. What branch of agriculture is highly developed?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) cucumber, tomatoes, vegetables, carrot;
- b) sheep, pigs, livestock, cows, cattle;
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IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. In Ukraine they breed pigs, camels, cows, sheep.
2. Pigs provide us with meat and wool.

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| 1. grazing | a) ground, land in the upper layer of which plants grow; |
| 2. crop rotation | b) a branch of agriculture; |
| 3. winter crop | c) organic material used as fertilizer; |
| 4. dung | d) growing various crops at different times on the same land in a planned series; |
| 5. soil | e) a type of crop which is planted in the fall; |
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1. He will take my *book* tomorrow.
2. My sister works *at school*.
3. Mr. Dilan is standing *at the cash desk* now.
4. Mark Twain started as a humorist.

I. Перекладіть українською.

Agricultural engineering means the application of engineering knowledge to agriculture. The agricultural engineer must understand that there are basic differences between agriculture and other industries. The biological factor is an important one in engineering applications, and the engineer must know well the basic principles and practices of agriculture.

Changes in cultural practices often need to make a machine adaptable or to increase its effectiveness. Processing equipment may also need changes to harvest crops mechanically, for the quality of yield of a crop may sometimes be reduced by the use of an improper machine.

Most field operations are seasonable in nature often with only a short period of time in which to do the job. Therefore field machinery in many cases has a low annual duty. It must be able to work in rain and in snow as well. It must operate over any kind of land. Farm machines must also be designed to handle wide variations in crop and soil conditions.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Under what conditions must farm machines work?
2. What is there specific about field operations?
3. Why does processing equipment need changes?

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1. Fertilizers are of immense importance.
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1. She eats lunch at the cafeteria *every day*.
2. She got *to her work* by bus last year.
3. They are building *a new supermarket* in our street.
4. Sir Isaac Newton died *in 1727* and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

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I. Перекладіть українською.

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 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 the 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 way as not to disturb the biological equilibrium of the soil.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the ways to grow enough food?
2. When did people begin to grow crops?
3. What branch of agriculture is highly developed?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) cucumber, tomatoes, vegetables, carrot;
- b) sheep, pigs, livestock, cows, cattle;
- c) cherry, pears, apples, fruits, horticultural crops.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. In Ukraine they breed pigs, camels, cows, sheep.
2. Pigs provide us with meat and wool.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. grazing | a) ground, land in the upper layer of which plants grow; |
| 2. crop rotation | b) a branch of agriculture; |
| 3. winter crop | c) organic material used as fertilizer; |
| 4. dung | d) growing various crops at different times on the same land in a planned series; |
| 5. soil | e) a type of crop which is planted in the fall; |
| 6. plant growing | f) the eating of young crops in the field by livestock. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. He will take my *book* tomorrow.
2. My sister works *at school*.
3. Mr. Dilan is standing *at the cash desk* now.
4. Mark Twain started as a humorist.

I. Перекладіть українською.

Agricultural engineering means the application of engineering knowledge to agriculture. The agricultural engineer must understand that there are basic differences between agriculture and other industries. The biological factor is an important one in engineering applications, and the engineer must know well the basic principles and practices of agriculture.

Changes in cultural practices often need to make a machine adaptable or to increase its effectiveness. Processing equipment may also need changes to harvest crops mechanically, for the quality of yield of a crop may sometimes be reduced by the use of an improper machine.

Most field operations are seasonable in nature often with only a short period of time in which to do the job. Therefore field machinery in many cases has a low annual duty. It must be able to work in rain and in snow as well. It must operate over any kind of land. Farm machines must also be designed to handle wide variations in crop and soil conditions.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. Under what conditions must farm machines work?
2. What is there specific about field operations?
3. Why does processing equipment need changes?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) vegetables, crops, cabbage, rye, corn;
- b) cherry, pears, apples, fruits, horticultural crops;
- c) pigs, sheep, horses, cows, cattle, animals.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Fertilizers are of immense importance.
2. Wheat is sown only in spring.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. livestock | a) a classification of a type of animals; |
| 2. breed | b) animal's raised on a farm; |
| 3. cultivator | c) machine used for breaking up ground, destroying weeds, etc; |
| 4. weeds | d) farm animals reared for wool and meat; |
| 5. sheep | e) something harmful for crops; |
| 6. selection | f) the process of improving crops. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. She eats lunch at the cafeteria *every day*.
2. She got *to her work* by bus last year.
3. They are building *a new supermarket* in our street.
4. Sir Isaac Newton died *in 1727* and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

I. Перекладіть українською.

Harvesting is the final stage in agricultural production. Therefore particular attention is devoted to mechanizing harvesting operations. There are many kinds of harvesting machinery – grain harvesters, forage harvesters, cotton, corn, potato harvesters, haymaking machines, hillside combines, etc.

As grain harvesting is the most important among other farming processes, let's first consider grain harvesters or combines. The combine is a machine that harvests, threshes and cleans the grain, as it moves along the field. Combines may be both power-driven and self-propelled.

On self-propelled models the cut grain is gathered by a large auger behind the cutter bar, from which a conveyer carries the grain to the threshing cylinder. There is a means for regulating the speed of the threshing cylinder to suit the various crops to be harvested. Self-propelled machines are also equipped with means for fine adjustment of the travel speed to suit field and crop conditions.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the most important farming process?
2. What kinds of harvesting machinery do you know?
3. What is the final stage of agricultural production?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) making hay, harvest, grazing, agricultural work, threshing;
- b) meat, animal's products, milk, eggs, leather, wool;
- c) onion, sunflower, rye, crops, sugar beet.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, від коректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. We harvest crops in summer and in autumn.
2. Pigs provide us with meat and wool.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
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| 1. dung | a) ground, land in the upper layer of which plants grow; |
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VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. *These goods* are in great demand.
2. I am going to leave *in two weeks*.
3. He was *in Kyiv* last week.
4. People began to grow crops *many thousand years ago*.

I. Перекладіть українською.

Agricultural economics is a field of economics dealing with the economic problems associated with agriculture, the efficiency of farm production being one of the most important. Some other economic problems are intensification and specialization of agricultural production, farm planning and management, labour productivity, prices for farm produce, etc.

Production cost is the main indicator of the efficiency of a farm. It includes the value of the means of production to be used in the production process, the remuneration to be paid to the farm labourers and the cost of farm management.

In order to obtain high incomes any agricultural enterprise is to decrease the production cost of farm produce by proper use of land, labour and machinery, by increasing the total marketable output and by improving the quality of a farm produce, since high-quality products are known to be sold at the market at higher prices.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the main indicator of the efficiency of a farm?
2. What is agricultural economics?
3. What is the most important economic problem in agriculture?

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- a) cucumber, tomatoes, vegetables, carrot;
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IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Spring grain crops are to be sown in March.
2. Dung is not so important as fertilizers.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. poultry | a) we use it to raise yields; |
| 2. wheat | b) the young of cattle; |
| 3. pasture | c) one of the main grain crops; |
| 4. fertilizers | d) an area of land devoted to the growing of fruit trees; |
| 5. calf | e) grass and similar crops which animals eat in a field; the field where livestock eat growing plants; |
| 6. orchard | f) domestic birds used for food or egg production. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. The earth goes *round the sun*.
2. I met him *yesterday*.
3. I will be sleeping *when you get home*.
4. *Sheep farming* is also practiced.

I. Перекладіть українською.

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Among the numerous types of combines developed in our country the most efficient machines are the "Niva" and "Don". They meet modern standards of output, reliability, adaptability to various crops and crop conditions, appearance and the operator's comfort.

The minimum cutting height of the knife on both models is 50 mm.

Depending on the crop condition, the combine speed is automatically controlled, thus ensuring continuous feed of the crop. The feed drive is also independently controlled from the cab.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What can the combine do?
2. What kinds of combines do you know?
3. How is the feed drive controlled?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) cattle breeder, tractor driver, pigman, farmer, agronomist, agricultural worker, cowman;
- b) cultivation, yielding, plowing, sowing, grazing, threshing, agricultural work, farming, cutting;
- c) meat, vegetables, the farmer's produce, wheat, milk, eggs.

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1. Harvesting is a primary stage in agricultural production.
2. Milk is not important in children's food.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
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| 1. weeds | a) a classification of a type of animals; |
| 2. breed | b) animal's raised on a farm; |
| 3. selection | c) machine used for breaking up ground, destroying weeds, etc; |
| 4. livestock | d) the process of improving crops. |
| 5. sheep | e) something harmful for crops; |
| 6. cultivator | f) farm animals reared for wool and meat . |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. He is reading *a book* now.
2. You go *to the factory* every day.
3. Our students read a lot of books *last year*.
4. Among the factors mechanization occupies *the most important* place.

I. Перекладіть українською.

Ukraine has very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production: fertile soils, temperately warm climate, a well-developed industry processing agricultural raw materials.

All the principal areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow crops, fruit and vegetable raising. Almost half of the cropping area is occupied by cereals such as: winter wheat, is sown mainly in Steppe and Forest-Steppe zones. Maize is grown mostly in Transcarpathia and Steppe zones. Buckwheat, millet, rice play an important role.

Among the industrial crops such as sugar beet, sunflower, flax, the leading position is occupied by sugar beet.

Close to 40 types of vegetables crops are grown in Ukraine: cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, red beet, carrot, onion, garlic, etc.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the conditions for the development of Ukrainian agriculture?
2. Where is winter wheat sown?
3. What are its principal areas of plant cultivation?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) vegetables, crops, cabbage, rye, corn;
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- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. consumer | a) agricultural plants; |
| 2. crops | b) an insect which pollinates crops; |
| 3. irrigation | c) animal's food; |
| 4. meat | d) those for whom agricultural produce is obtained; |
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| 6. bee | f) means of providing field with water. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. I like *moving pictures*.
2. We are walking *in the park* now.
3. Nick played computer games *yesterday*.
4. Agricultural engineering means the *application of engineering knowledge to agriculture*.

I. Перекладіть українською.

The poultry industry is spread in all the provinces. Birds farmed include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. There are large mechanized poultry factories to produce eggs and meat.

Fish farming is growing in important with carp being the most common fish. Trout, which is to be found in the mountain rivers, is of commercial interest.

Bee keeping is spread through all zones. It is extensively practiced on private plots. Fur animals being farmed include the silver and blue fox, mink and nutria.

Agricultural production in Ukraine is organized around the state and collective farm system. Per capita land supply in Ukraine is 0.8 hectares of agricultural lands and 0.64 hectares of arable lands. The total area of watered lands in Ukraine is equal to 2 596 thousand hectares and that of the dried lands is 2 837 thousand hectares.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the most widespread branch of animal breeding?
2. What birds are farmed in Ukraine?
3. Where is bee keeping spread?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) buckwheat, rye, barley, cereals, wheat;
- b) pigs, sheep, horses, cows, cattle, animals;
- c) corn, cereals, barley, oats, rye.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Rye and barley are the main grain crops.
2. Sugar beet is the main vegetable.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. calf | a) we use it to raise yields; |
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| 6. wheat | f) domestic birds used for food or egg production. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. Jeremy uses *computers* for his studying.
2. I stopped a taxi *at the corner*.
3. They will go to the sea *tomorrow*.
4. They live *in New York*.

I. Перекладіть українською.

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Fish farming is growing in importance with carp being the most common fish. Trout, which is to be found in the mountain rivers, is of commercial interest.

Bee keeping is spread through all zones. It is extensively practiced on private plots. Fur animals being farmed include the silver and blue fox, mink and nutria.

Agricultural production in Ukraine is organized around the state and collective farm system. Per capita land supply in Ukraine is 0.8 hectares of agricultural lands and 0.64 hectares of arable lands. The total area of watered lands in Ukraine is equal to 2 596 thousand hectares and that of the dried lands is 2 837 thousand hectares.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What is the most widespread branch of animal breeding?
2. What birds are farmed in Ukraine?
3. Where is bee keeping spread?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) buckwheat, rye, barley, cereals, wheat;
- b) pigs, sheep, horses, cows, cattle, animals;
- c) corn, cereals, barley, oats, rye.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Rye and barley are the main grain crops.
2. Sugar beet is the main vegetable.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. calf | a) we use it to raise yields; |
| 2. orchard | b) the young of cattle; |
| 3. pasture | c) one of the main grain crops; |
| 4. fertilizers | d) an area of land devoted to the growing of fruit trees; |
| 5. poultry | e) grass and similar crops which animals eat in a field; |
| 6. wheat | f) domestic birds used for food or egg production. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. Jeremy uses *computers* for his studying.
2. I stopped a taxi *at the corner*.
3. They will go to the sea *tomorrow*.
4. They live *in New York*.

I. Перекладіть українською.

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 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 the 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 way as not to disturb the biological equilibrium of the soil.

II. Дайте відповіді на запитання.

1. What are the ways to grow enough food?
2. When did people begin to grow crops?
3. What branch of agriculture is highly developed?

III. Визначте узагальнюючі слова.

- a) cucumber, tomatoes, vegetables, carrot;
- b) sheep, pigs, livestock, cows, cattle;
- c) cherry, pears, apples, fruits, horticultural crops.

IV. Визначте правильність тверджень, відкоректуйте неправильні. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. In Ukraine they breed pigs, camels, cows, sheep.
2. Pigs provide us with meat and wool.

V. Підберіть терміни, подані ліворуч, до їх визначень праворуч.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. grazing | a) ground, land in the upper layer of which plants grow; |
| 2. crop rotation | b) a branch of agriculture; |
| 3. winter crop | c) organic material used as fertilizer; |
| 4. dung | d) growing various crops at different times on the same land in a planned series; |
| 5. soil | e) a type of crop which is planted in the fall; |
| 6. plant growing | f) the eating of young crops in the field by livestock. |

VI. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. He will take my *book* tomorrow.
2. My sister works *at school*.
3. Mr. Dilan is standing *at the cash desk* now.
4. Mark Twain started as a humorist.