ПЕРЕЛІК ЗАВДАНЬ ДЛЯ ДИФЕРЕНЦІЙОВАНОГО ЗАЛІКУ
з навчальної дисципліни *«Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»*
для студентів ІІІ курсу і для студентів заочного відділення

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

2. Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслова у Past Indefinite Tense.

1. It (to rain) hard yesterday.
2. Nick (to make) three mistakes in his last dictation.
3. The students (to go) to London last week.
4. Last night we (to watch) a football match on TV.
5. Yesterday we (to get) home by bus.
6. We (to see) this film a week ago.

3. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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 o.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.

4. Побудуйте спеціальні питання до речень.

1. They listen to the radio in the afternoon.
2. He plays basketball very well.
3. Sometimes we have dinner at home.
4. Her friend gets to town by train.
5. It often rains in spring.

5. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

6. **Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслово у Present Indefinite Tense.**

1. My friend (to help) me in French.
2. Miss Brown (to teach) us German.
3. Many people (to play) tennis in summer.
4. Bob (to shave) every morning.
5. These students (to rent) a room.
6. They (to meet) in our club very often.

7. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

Agronomy deals with the cultivation of fields for regular production of crops: food crops, feed crops and industrial crops. Cultivation means the preparation of the ground for planting seeds, tubers, etc. Cultivation is done by means of various kinds of agricultural machines and implements: gang plows, harrows sweepers, etc.

As the climate and the soils greatly differ in different regions of our large country, agronomists regularly exchange experience. This regular exchange of experience between agronomists has increased the range of plants which may be grown in different regions and has given start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.

It is known that regular study of the chemical composition of soils and the development of means for the reproduction of their fertility have become a fundamental part of agricultural science.

8. Побудуйте до речень питальну форму.

1. I studied Ukrainian and English at school.
2. He often gets presents from his parents.
3. Olga passed all her exams.
4. Our teacher always prepares us for tests.
5. He usually meets his friends after school.

9. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The fertile soil and warm climate of Ukraine are suitable for growing different crops: wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet.

That’s why Ukraine is the most important producer of sugar beets, grains, industrial and fodder plants, buckwheat, vegetables, fruit, grapes. It is the centre of sugar production.

About 40 types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine: potatoes, beet, carrot, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, onion, garlic and others.

Most of the agricultural businesses are specialized in growing grain and technical crops. Technical crops in Ukraine are represented by sunflowers, sugar beets and canola.

Ukrainian agricultural businesses are currently at the beginning of a prosperous and prospective road.

10. Утворіть заперечну форми до речень.

1. The meeting will begin at eight.
2. They will be in Brussels the day after tomorrow.
3. She will cook breakfast for us.
4. The boy will be seven next year.
5. We often go camping in summer.

11. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

Do you know what the first engine was like? It was called "water wheel". This was an ordinary wheel with blades fixed to it, and the current of a river turned it. These first engines were used for irrigating fields.

Then a wind-powered engine was invented. This was a wheel, but a very small one. Long wide wooden blades were attached to it. The new engine was driven by the wind. Some of these one can still see in the country.

Both of these, the water- and wind-operated engines are very economical. They do not need fuel in order to function. But they are depend on the weather.

12. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. Our friends will come to see us *today.*
2. *The pupils* have dictations twice a week.
3. Our school year begins *on the 1st of September.*
4. She played tennis *badly.*
5. *The boy* wants to get the toy from the shelf.

13. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

In the beginning of the 17th century Sir William Gilbert discovered that many substances could be electrified by friction. Gilbert named this effect "electric" after the world "electron" – the Greek name for amber. In 1756 the great Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov was the first to make theoretical analysis of electrical phenomena.

At the present the nature of electrification was explained by the electron theory. According to the modern theory all mater is composed of atoms of tiny particles. There are many kinds of atoms. Each atom consists of a nucleus, a small positively charged mass and a number of lighter negatively charged particles called electrons, which revolve around the nucleus. Normally each atom of a substance is electrically neutral, or it has equal amounts of negative and positive charges, i.e. produces no electrical effects. If the number of negative charges is not equal the number of positive charges, the matter will produce electrical effects.

14. Утворіть питальну форму до речень.

1. He plays volleyball.
2. My dog eats meat.

3. The workers build a new house.
4. It rains every night.
5. She gets up early.

15. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

When an electric charge is at rest it is spoken of as a static electricity, but when it is in motion it is referred to as an electric current. In most cases, an electric current is described as a flow of electric charges along a conductor. Not all substances are good conductors of electricity, are commonly called insulators or nonconductors. There are a large number of substances that are neither good conductors of electricity nor good insulators. These substances are called semiconductors.

An electric current which flows in the same direction through a conductor or a current which does not change its polarity is called a direct current or a continuous current. Its abbreviation is D.C. An alternating current (A.C.) flows first in one direction and then in the other.

16. Утворіть розділові питання до речень.

1. Oksana bought me a sandwich.
2. Classical music helps me to relax.
3. My sister lives in London.
4. I drink tea every evening.
5. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine.

17. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

Due to comfortable geographical position, favourable temperate climate, adequate rainfall and good soil Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural country.

Land is the main wealth of Ukraine. Arable land makes 42 million hectares. There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The soil is the basis of agriculture. The fertile soil and warm climate are suitable for growing different crops. That's why Ukraine is the most important producer of sugar beets, grains, industrial and fodder plants, buckwheat, vegetables, fruit, grapes. It is the centre of sugar production.

18. Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслово у Past Indefinite.

1. We (to go) to the sea last summer.
2. Last year her sister (to enter) the University.
3. He (to come) to Kyiv two weeks ago.
4. She (to see) this film last week.
5. Last Monday our class (to write) a composition in English.
6. She (to sing) a new song at the concert.

19. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

The main grain crops are: wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet. The most important industrial crops are: sugar beet, sunflower, flax.

About 40 types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine: potatoes, beet, carrot, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, onion, garlic and others. Irrigation is used in the southern regions. Due to large-scale irrigation systems such crops as rice, pepper, water-melons, fruit, berries and grapes

are successfully grown there. Rice needs a lot of moisture. Such fruit as apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, small fruits are grown in the orchards in our country.

Animal husbandry is a large component of agriculture. The most productive pedigree and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry are raised throughout the country.

20. Замініть час у реченнях з Present Indefinite на Past Indefinite.

1. His father works at a plant.
2. I often see them in the park.
3. Her mother teaches chemistry at school.
4. My friend doesn't like such films.
5. They don't change trains there.

21. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

Due to comfortable geographical position, favourable temperate climate, adequate rainfall and good soil Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural country.

Land is the main wealth of Ukraine. Arable land makes 42 million hectares. There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Animal breeding is a large component of agriculture. The most productive pedigree and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry(hens, geese, ducks, turkeys and even ostriches) are raised throughout the country, especially around big cities. The abundance of fodder plants favours the development of animal breeding in Ukraine. Fish farming is growing in importance. Bee-keeping is practiced too. Ukraine has a well-developed industry processing agricultural raw materials.

22. Утворіть заперечну форму до речень.

1. He said something to me.
2. Jane showed us her room.
3. Our family went to the Crimea last June.
4. She spoke English well.
5. They will dance to morrow.
6. I want to be a teacher.

23. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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. It means a field. The word "agriculture" means the cultivation of fields and growing crops. But this is the old meaning of this world. Now it also means the use of land for breeding 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 people can be grown if there is sufficient good soil for crops to produce high yields. There are two ways to grow enough food.

24. Утворіть альтернативні питання до речень.

1. Jack wrote a letter to his friend.
2. We speak English every day.

3. These people lived in our house.
4. She collected stamps when she went to school.
5. Shevchenko composed music.

25. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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26. Заповніть пропуски словами has або have.

1. We … a good flat.
2. My neighbour … a car.
3. They … a TVset.
4. I … eight English books.
5. She … a new dress.
6. You … a good dictionary.
7. Our room … two windows.
8. Many collective farmers … motor cycles.
9. Our teacher … two daughters.
10. I … a very special reason to go there.

27. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

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.

28. Утворіть заперечну форму до речень.

1. Nick was at home at that time.

2. The teacher repeated the question.
3. The boy broke the window.
4. The doctor allowed you to go out.
5. We speak English every day.

29. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

30. Утворіть загальні питання до речень.

1. She will go with us.
2. I shall put the flowers in a vase.
3. In summer we pick berries and mushrooms.
4. The boy broke the window.
5. It will rain tomorrow.

31. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

Grain crops. Of the total area of plowed land, more than half is used for growing corn. Barley is the most popular crop. In the last ten years production of barley has doubled. It is used for making beer and for feeding livestock. The second crop is wheat, which is grown mainly in England. Of the three main crops oats are the less important cereals. Even in Scotland, where it was once a very popular crop, it has been replaced on many farms by barley. But porridge made from oatmill is still the national breakfast dish of many Scots. Very little rye is grown nowadays. In the past it was more widely sown, because it does well on almost any soil. But now most of us prefer wheat bread to rye bread.

Most corn is now harvested by a combine-harvester. Before the war there were only 150 of these machines in Britain; now there are over 6 500. A modern combine can cut and thresh as much as ten tons of it automatically.

32. Складіть розділові питання до речень.

1. She is beautiful, …?
2. They are at school, … ?
3. You know Kelly Brown, …?
4. This clock gains time, …?
5. Helen was at work, …?

33. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

The main kinds of farming practiced in Britain are: hill sheep farming, stock-rearing, dairying, mixed and arable farming.

Each farmer chooses the kind of farming which is best suited to his own land.

Many farmers with rich, flat land have arable farms which grow crops. Farmers whose land is suitable often keep milking cows on their dairy farms. Some farmers with hilly land keep sheep and others specialize in pigs or poultry. And some farmers grow crops and keep animals as well; their farms are called mixed farms.

The kind of farming depends on many things: on climate slope, soil and altitude.

There are many pigs, poultry and dairy cows on the farms below Downs. This region has many mixed farms with some arable land for growing crops, and some grassland for grazing cattle.

34. Поставте дієслово to be у Past Indefinite.

1. I am a pupil.
2. They are at school.
3. His father is a worker.
4. She is a schoolgirl.
5. His parents are farmers.

35. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

36. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. They started work <u>at 9 o'clock this morning.</u>
2. The children go to bed <u>at 10 o'clock.</u>
3. <u>Ann</u> helps her mother about the house.
4. They lost their way <u>because it was dark.</u>
5. Nick was <u>at home</u> at that time.

37. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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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.

38. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. Young leaves appear in the trees in spring.
2. My parents usually leave home early.
3. She understands German very well.
4. We need three apples for the fruit salad.
5. Mike helps his parents to clean the flat.

39. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

The simplest electric circuit consists of source of energy, or power source (a primary cell, accumulator, or generator), a receiver of energy (an electric lamp, electric heating device, or electric motor), and two conductors connecting the receiver and power source terminals. The power source (or, for short, the source) transforms mechanical, chemical, thermal, or other energy into electromagnetic energy, which, for brevity, is often simply called electric energy; the energy receiver (or simply receiver), on the contrary, transforms the electric energy to other forms of energy: radiant, thermal, mechanical and so on. The power source together with the conductors and receiver (load) connected to it form a closed loop, along which an uninterrupted of electric charges (an electric current) flow. This is called an electric circuit. With respect to the source, the conductors and receiver (load) form the so-called external circuit.

40. Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслова у Present Indefinite.

1. All roads …(to lead) to Rome.
2. Dog … (not to eat) dog.
3. The end … (to crown) the work.
4. God … (to help) those who … (to help) themselves.
5. Many hands … (to make) light work.

Мирогощанський аграрний коледж

спеціальність ***208 «Агроінженерія»***
освітньо-професійна програма ***«Експлуатація та ремонт машин і обладнання агропромислового комплексу»***
семестр **_____1_____**
навчальна дисципліна **Англійська мова (за професійним спрямуванням)**

ЗАВДАННЯ № 1

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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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.

2. Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслова у Past Indefinite Tense.

1. It (to rain) hard yesterday.
2. Nick (to make) three mistakes in his last dictation.
3. The students (to go) to London last week.
4. Last night we (to watch) a football match on TV.
5. Yesterday we (to get) home by bus.
6. We (to see) this film a week ago.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 2

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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 o.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.

2. Побудуйте спеціальні питання до речень.

1. They listen to the radio in the afternoon.
2. He plays basketball very well.
3. Sometimes we have dinner at home.
4. Her friend gets to town by train.
5. It often rains in spring.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 3

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 4

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

2. **Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслово у Present Indefinite Tense.**

1. My friend (to help) me in French.
2. Miss Brown (to teach) us German.
3. Many people (to play) tennis in summer.
4. Bob (to shave) every morning.
5. These students (to rent) a room.
6. They (to meet) in our club very often.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 5

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

Agronomy deals with the cultivation of fields for regular production of crops: food crops, feed crops and industrial crops. Cultivation means the preparation of the ground for planting seeds, tubers, etc. Cultivation is done by means of various kinds of agricultural machines and implements: gang plows, harrows sweepers, etc.

As the climate and the soils greatly differ in different regions of our large country, agronomists regularly exchange experience. This regular exchange of experience between agronomists has increased the range of plants which may be grown in different regions and has given start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.

It is known that regular study of the chemical composition of soils and the development of means for the reproduction of their fertility have become a fundamental part of agricultural science.

2. Побудуйте до речень питальну форму.

1. I studied Ukrainian and English at school.
2. He often gets presents from his parents.
3. Olga passed all her exams.
4. Our teacher always prepares us for tests.
5. He usually meets his friends after school.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 6

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The fertile soil and warm climate of Ukraine are suitable for growing different crops: wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet.

That's why Ukraine is the most important producer of sugar beets, grains, industrial and fodder plants, buckwheat, vegetables, fruit, grapes. It is the centre of sugar production.

About 40 types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine: potatoes, beet, carrot, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, onion, garlic and others.

Most of the agricultural businesses are specialized in growing grain and technical crops. Technical crops in Ukraine are represented by sunflowers, sugar beets and canola.

Ukrainian agricultural businesses are currently at the beginning of a prosperous and prospective road.

2. Утворіть заперечну форми до речень.

1. The meeting will begin at eight.
2. They will be in Brussels the day after tomorrow.
3. She will cook breakfast for us.
4. The boy will be seven next year.
5. We often go camping in summer.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 7

1. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

Do you know what the first engine was like? It was called “water wheel”. This was an ordinary wheel with blades fixed to it, and the current of a river turned it. These first engines were used for irrigating fields.

Then a wind-powered engine was invented. This was a wheel, but a very small one. Long wide wooden blades were attached to it. The new engine was driven by the wind. Some of these one can still see in the country.

Both of these, the water- and wind-operated engines are very economical. They do not need fuel in order to function. But they are depend on the weather.

2. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. Our friends will come to see us *today.*
2. *The pupils* have dictations twice a week.
3. Our school year begins *on the 1st of September.*
4. She played tennis *badly.*
5. *The boy* wants to get the toy from the shelf.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 8

1. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

In the beginning of the 17th century Sir William Gilbert discovered that many substances could be electrified by friction. Gilbert named this effect "electric" after the world "electron" – the Greek name for amber. In 1756 the great Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov was the first to make theoretical analysis of electrical phenomena.

At the present the nature of electrification was explained by the electron theory. According to the modern theory all mater is composed of atoms of tiny particles. There are many kinds of atoms. Each atom consists of a nucleus, a small positively charged mass and a number of lighter negatively charged particles called electrons, which revolve around the nucleus. Normally each atom of a substance is electrically neutral, or it has equal amounts of negative and positive charges, i.e. produces no electrical effects. If the number of negative charges is not equal the number of positive charges, the matter will produce electrical effects.

2. Утворіть питальну форму до речень.

1. He plays volleyball.
2. My dog eats meat.
3. The workers build a new house.
4. It rains every night.
5. She gets up early.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 9

1. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

When an electric charge is at rest it is spoken of as a static electricity, but when it is in motion it is referred to as an electric current. In most cases, an electric current is described as a flow of electric charges along a conductor. Not all substances are good conductors of electricity, are commonly called insulators or nonconductors. There are a large number of substances that are neither good conductors of electricity nor good insulators. These substances are called semiconductors.

An electric current which flows in the same direction through a conductor or a current which does not change its polarity is called a direct current or a continuous current. Its abbreviation is D.C. An alternating current (A.C.) flows first in one direction and then in the other.

2. Утворіть розділові питання до речень.

1. Oksana bought me a sandwich.
2. Classical music helps me to relax.
3. My sister lives in London.
4. I drink tea every evening.
5. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 10

1. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

Due to comfortable geographical position, favourable temperate climate, adequate rainfall and good soil Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural country.

Land is the main wealth of Ukraine. Arable land makes 42 million hectares. There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture. The soil is the basis of agriculture. The fertile soil and warm climate are suitable for growing different crops. That's why Ukraine is the most important producer of sugar beets, grains, industrial and fodder plants, buckwheat, vegetables, fruit, grapes. It is the centre of sugar production.

2. Розкрийте дужки, поставивши дієслово у Past Indefinite.

1. We (to go) to the sea last summer.
2. Last year her sister (to enter) the University.
3. He (to come) to Kyiv two weeks ago.
4. She (to see) this film last week.
5. Last Monday our class (to write) a composition in English.
6. She (to sing) a new song at the concert.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 11

1. **Перекладіть текст українською мовою.**

The main grain crops are: wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet. The most important industrial crops are: sugar beet, sunflower, flax.

About 40 types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine: potatoes, beet, carrot, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, onion, garlic and others. Irrigation is used in the southern regions. Due to large-scale irrigation systems such crops as rice, pepper, water-melons, fruit, berries and grapes are successfully grown there. Rice needs a lot of moisture. Such fruit as apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, small fruits are grown in the orchards in our country.

Animal husbandry is a large component of agriculture. The most productive pedigree and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry are raised throughout the country.

2. Замініть час у реченнях з Present Indefinite на Past Indefinite.

1. His father works at a plant.
2. I often see them in the park.
3. Her mother teaches chemistry at school.
4. My friend doesn’t like such films.
5. They don’t change trains there.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 12

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

Due to comfortable geographical position, favourable temperate climate, adequate rainfall and good soil Ukraine is traditionally an agricultural country.

Land is the main wealth of Ukraine. Arable land makes 42 million hectares. There are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding. Animal breeding is a large component of agriculture. The most productive pedigree and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry(hens, geese, ducks, turkeys and even ostriches) are raised throughout the country, especially around big cities. The abundance of fodder plants favours the development of animal breeding in Ukraine. Fish farming is growing in importance. Bee-keeping is practiced too. Ukraine has a well-developed industry processing agricultural raw materials.

2. Утворіть заперечну форму до речень.

1. He said something to me.
2. Jane showed us her room.
3. Our family went to the Crimea last June.
4. She spoke English well.
5. They will dance to morrow.
6. I want to be a teacher.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 13

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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. It means a field. The word “agriculture” means the cultivation of fields and growing crops. But this is the old meaning of this world. Now it also means the use of land for breeding 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 people can be grown if there is sufficient good soil for crops to produce high yields. There are two ways to grow enough food.

2. Утворіть альтернативні питання до речень.

1. Jack wrote a letter to his friend.
2. We speak English every day.
3. These people lived in our house.
4. She collected stamps when she went to school.
5. Shevchenko composed music.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 14

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

2. Заповніть пропуски словами has або have.

1. We … a good flat.
2. My neighbour … a car.
3. They … a TVset.
4. I … eight English books.
5. She … a new dress.
6. You … a good dictionary.
7. Our room … two windows.
8. Many collective farmers … motor cycles.
9. Our teacher … two daughters.
10. I … a very special reason to go there.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 15

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

Among the numerous types of combines developed in our country the most efficient machines are the "Nyva" 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.

2. Утворіть заперечну форму до речень.

1. Nick was at home at that time.
2. The teacher repeated the question.
3. The boy broke the window.
4. The doctor allowed you to go out.
5. We speak English every day.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 16

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

2. Утворіть загальні питання до речень.

1. She will go with us.
2. I shall put the flowers in a vase.
3. In summer we pick berries and mushrooms.
4. The boy broke the window.
5. It will rain tomorrow.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 17

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

Grain crops. Of the total area of plowed land, more than half is used for growing corn. Barley is the most popular crop. In the last ten years production of barley has doubled. It is used for making beer and for feeding livestock. The second crop is wheat, which is grown mainly in England. Of the three main crops oats are the less important cereals. Even in Scotland, where it was once a very popular crop, it has been replaced on many farms by barley. But porridge made from oatmill is still the national breakfast dish of many Scots. Very little rye is grown nowadays. In the past it was more widely sown, because it does well on almost any soil. But now most of us prefer wheat bread to rye bread.

Most corn is now harvested by a combine-harvester. Before the war there were only 150 of these machines in Britain; now there are over 6 500. A modern combine can cut and thresh as much as ten tons of it automatically.

2. Складіть розділові питання до речень.

1. She is beautiful, …?
2. They are at school, … ?
3. You know Kelly Brown, …?
4. This clock gains time, …?
5. Helen was at work, …?

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 18

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

The main kinds of farming practiced in Britain are: hill sheep farming, stock-rearing, dairying, mixed and arable farming.

Each farmer chooses the kind of farming which is best suited to his own land.

Many farmers with rich, flat land have arable farms which grow crops. Farmers whose land is suitable often keep milking cows on their dairy farms. Some farmers with hilly land keep sheep and others specialize in pigs or poultry. And some farmers grow crops and keep animals as well; their farms are called mixed farms.

The kind of farming depends on many things: on climate slope, soil and altitude.

There are many pigs, poultry and dairy cows on the farms below Downs. This region has many mixed farms with some arable land for growing crops, and some grassland for grazing cattle.

2. Поставте дієслово to be у Past Indefinite.

1. I am a pupil.
2. They are at school.
3. His father is a worker.
4. She is a schoolgirl.
5. His parents are farmers.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 19

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

2. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. They started work <u>at 9 o'clock this morning.</u>
2. The children go to bed <u>at 10 o'clock.</u>
3. <u>Ann</u> helps her mother about the house.
4. They lost their way <u>because it was dark.</u>
5. Nick was <u>at home</u> at that time.

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ЗАВДАННЯ № 20

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою.

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.

2. Побудуйте питання до виділених слів.

1. Young leaves appear in the trees in spring.
2. My parents usually leave home early.
3. She understands German very well.
4. We need three apples for the fruit salad.
5. Mike helps his parents to clean the flat.