

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РОССИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ ЗАОЧНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Институт экономики и управления в АПК
Кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ,
ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ,
ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ

студентам 1, 1*,2 курсов всех направлений подготовки бакалавров



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Раздел 1. ОБЩИЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к базовой части подготовки бакалавров. Методические указания по данной дисциплине составлены в соответствии с требованиями федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов высшего образования по направлениям подготовки (уровень бакалавриата).

1.1. Цели и задачи дисциплины

Цели и задачи дисциплины: Основной целью курса является повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, овладение студентами необходимым уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для осуществления деловой коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке и для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной деятельности, а также для дальнейшего самообразования.

Задачи дисциплины:

- повышение уровня учебной автономии, способности к самообразованию;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений;
- развитие информационной культуры;
- формирование культуры делового общения на иностранном языке;
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей культуры студентов;
- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

Unit 1. Household sphere of communication

1.1. My family. Family traditions

Exercise 1. Answer the questions:

1. What is your first / middle / last / full / family name / patronymic / surname?
2. When and where were you born?
3. What does “family” mean for you?
4. How many people are there in your family?
5. What do you know about your grandparents?
6. Do you have uncle/aunt? Tell about their families.
7. Do you have cousins?
8. What relationship do you have with your relatives? How often do you meet?
9. What are the most important traditions of your family (to go on a camping trip, to celebrate New Year and birthday together, to support and help each other in different life situations, etc.)?
10. What is the best relationship between parents and children?

1.2. Phonetic course. Reading rules

Чтение гласных букв

Алфавитное название буквы				
	гласная	согласная	гласная + r	гласная +re (+ согласная)
	I	II	III	IV
A a [ei]	[ei] take	[æ] cat	[a:] car	[εə] care
O o [əu]	[əu] rose	[ɔ] dog	[ɔ:] for	[ɔ:] more
U u ju:]	[ju:] use	[ʌ] cup	[ə:] fur	[uə] sure
E e [i:]	[i:] Pete	[e] pet	[ə:] her	[iə] here
I i / Y y [ai / wai]	[ai] Mike [ai] fly	[i] pig [i] system		[aiə] tyre

Exercise 2. Read aloud:

A

[ei]	[æ]	[a:]	[εə]
plane [plein]	bag [bæg]	car [ka:]	care [kεə]

O

[əu]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]
nose [nəuz]	box [bɔks]	sort [sɔ:t]	store [stɔ:]

U

[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ɜ:]	[juə]
tube [tju:b]	bus [bʌs]	turn [tɜ:n]	pure [puə]

E

[i:]	[e]	[ɜ:]	[iə]
Pete [pi:t]	pet [pet]	her [hɜ:]	here [hiə]

I

[ai]	[i]	[ɜ:]	[aiə]
pine [pain]	big [big]	girl [gɜ:l]	fire [faɪə]

Y

[ai]	[i]	[ɜ:]	[aiə]
bye [bai]	Syd [sid]	myrtle [mɜ:tl]	tyre [taɪə]

Чтение гласных буквосочетаний

oo	[ʊ]	look, book, cook, good, foot	[lʊk] [bʊk] [kʊk] [gʊd] [fʊt]
	[u:]	pool, school, Zoo, too	[pu:l] [sku:l] [zu:] [tu:]
ee	[i:]	see, bee, tree, three, meet	[si:] [bi:] [tri:] [θri:] [mi:t]
ea	[i:]	tea, meet, eat, read, speak	[ti:] [mi:t] [i:t] [ri:d] [spi:k]
Исключения:	[e]	bread, head, breakfast, healthy	[bred] [hed] [brekfəst] [helθi]
au	[eɪ]	away, play, say, may	[ə'weɪ] [pleɪ] [seɪ] [meɪ]
ey		grey, they	[greɪ] [ðeɪ]

Exercise 3. Read aloud:

[ɔ:] also, false, salt, alter, bald, almost, already, always, walnut, all, ball, call, fall, gall, tall, wall, balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk

[a:] ask, answer, pass, grass, plant, bath, path, father, rather, fasten, can't, after, class, chance

[ai] child, mild, wild, bind, blind, behind, find, kind, mind

[əʊ] old, cold, bold, told, sold, gold, fold, hold, scold, bolt, colt, dolt, molten, host, most, post, poster

[ʌ] some, come, comfort, company, stomach, become, compass, none, money, monkey, son, ton, sponge, monk, month, Monday, London, front, won, among, done.

Чтение согласных буквосочетаний

ck	[k]	black, stick	[blæk] [stɪk]
ng	[ŋ]	sing, bring, ring, reading	[sɪŋ] [brɪŋ] [rɪŋ] [ri:dɪŋ]

sh	[ʃ]	she, shop, fish	[ʃi] [ʃɒp] [fɪʃ]
ph	[f]	phone, photograph	[fəʊn] [ˈfəʊtəgrɑ:f]
	[v]	nephew	[ˈnevju:]
th	[ð]	this, that, the	[ðɪs] [ðæt] [ði:]
	[θ]	thank, thick	[θæŋk] [θɪk]
	[t]	Thames	[ˈtemz]
wh Исключение:	[w]	when, white, why	[wen] [waɪt] [waɪ]
	[h]	who	[hu:]
kn	[n]	know, knife	[nəʊ] [naɪf]
wr	[r]	write, wrong	[ˈraɪt] [rɒŋ]
gh	[f]	enough	[ɪˈnʌf]
	[-]	high	[haɪ]
gn	[n]	sign	[saɪn]
ss	[s]	possible	[ˈpɒsəbəl]
	[ʃ]	pressure	[ˈpreʃə]
sc	[sk]	screen	[skri:n]
	[s]	scene	[si:n]
nk	[ŋk]	think	[ˈθɪŋk]
ch	[tʃ]	chess	[tʃes]
	[k]	chemistry	[ˈkemɪstri]
	[ʃ]	machine	[məˈʃi:n]
tch	[tʃ]	match	[mætʃ]
qu	[kw]	question	[ˈkwestʃən]

Exercise 4. Read aloud:

[k] black, pick, chicken, rocket, knock, duck, deck, stomach, Christmas, Christ

[ŋ] hing, ring, song, belong, length, hang

[ʃ] ship, sheep, shallow, shop, shy, shoe, shrub, wash, cash, fashion, Russian, pressure

[ð] this, that, they, these, without, weather, gather, mother, bathe, breathe, rather

[θ] hick, thin, width, length, thank, think, tooth, bath, healthy,

[w] whale, wheel, wheat, which, whether, where, why, whey, what, when, white

[h] who, whom, whose, whole, whoop, whodunit
[n] knife, knee, knit, knot, knock, knob, know, knowledge, knight
[r] write, wrong, wrist, wring, wrap, wreath, wreck, wry, wrinkle, wrestle
[n] sign, design, benign, align, malign, campaign, champagne, foreign
[s] scent, descent, scene, miscellaneous, scissors, science, fascinate, oscillate
[tʃ] chicken, chair, which, achieve, cheap, church, match, watch, fetch, butcher, catch
[kw] quake, quality, queen, quiz, equal, require, inquire, equipment, liquid, quite

Exercise 5. Read aloud:

Перед i, e, y - [s] cent, lace, pace, ice, city.
В остальных случаях - [k] cat, cot, cod, cake, cane.
Перед i, e, y - [dʒ] gem, gin, page, age, gentle, gypsy.
В остальных случаях - [g] gate, leg, beg, bag, give, get.

2.1. House, living conditions

Exercise 6. Answer the questions:

1. Where do you live? What can you say about your flat?
2. Where does your family live?
3. What is your native place?
4. Do you know the English proverbs: “An Englishman’s home is his castle”? How do you understand it?
5. Comment these idiomatic expressions: “to keep open house”, “to make somebody feel at home”.

2.2. Порядок слов в английском простом повествовательном предложении

В отличие от русского языка, в английском языке простое повествовательное предложение имеет определенный, устойчивый порядок слов. Благодаря этой устойчивости каждый член предложения занимает определенное место, обозначаемое нами условно цифрами. Для английского предложения характерен следующий порядок слов:

Обстоятельство времени	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Косвенное дополнение без предлога	Прямое дополнение	Косвенное дополнение с предлогом	Обстоятельство о образа действия	Обстоятельство о места	Обстоятельство о времени
0	1	2	3			4		
Когда?	Кто? Что?	Что делает ?	Кому? Чему?	Кого? Что?		Как?	Где?	Когда?
	They	receive		a letter				once a month

Чтобы разобраться в строе английского предложения, сначала надо найти сказуемое, поскольку в большинстве случаев его можно «узнать» по вспомогательным глаголам (be (am, is, are), have(has), do(does), will), по модальным глаголам (can, may, must), по глагольным окончаниям -s и -ed, по знакомым глаголам. Ввиду четкого оформления сказуемого в грамматическом отношении анализ предложения рекомендуется начинать со сказуемого, затем перед ним определить подлежащее или группу подлежащего по признакам, а после сказуемого – все остальные члены предложения.

Согласно порядку слов слева от сказуемого на первом месте находится подлежащее. Оно обычно выражено существительным или местоимением, перед которыми не должно быть предлогов.

В английском языке различают следующие части речи:

- существительное (кто, что?) – noun: work, n
- глагол (действие, состояние) – verb: to work, v
- прилагательное (какой?) – adjective: wonderful, a
- наречие (как?) – adverb: often, adv
- местоимение – pronoun: he, pron.
- числительное – numeral: twelve, num

Exercise 7. Определите согласно порядку слов, к каким членам предложения и частям речи относятся выделенные слова.

1. The farm **breeds** fur animals.

2. There are three main **breeds** of cattle in this country.
3. Their work **yields** wonderful results.
4. **Yields** grow from year to year.

Слова к заданию: breed, v – выращивать; breed, n - порода; yield, v - приносить; yield, n – урожай.

Exercise 8. Переведите предложения, укажите подлежащее и сказуемое.

1. People obtain a great deal of knowledge from the study of nature.
2. Russian scientists made great contribution to world science.
3. The material is very difficult for our students.
4. Research work always demands great attention and accuracy.
5. Many inventors contributed to the development of the automobile industry in the USA.

Exercise 9. Составьте предложения из данных слов. Переведите предложения.

1. this firm/business/writes/often/us/letters
2. they/foreign languages/know/several
3. is/the management/this firm/of/perfect
4. read/every Sunday/at home/I/newspaper/this
5. to improve/of our country/the economic system/dream/my friends and I
6. at/offered/a/bank/me/local/a/he/job
7. will/this/in/contract/they/a/sign/month

3.1. Leisure and entertainments in a family. Family travel

Exercise 10. Answer the questions:

1. What are your hobbies / favourite pastime?
2. What are you interested in / fond of / crazy about? Do your family members share your hobbies?
3. What do you do for fun? /What do you do in your spare time? / free time?
4. Do you like music? Can you play any instrument? Can you sing?

Exercise 11. Read the text and make the story about your travel.

I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see the countryside, we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. It is useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks, we don't think about tickets, we don't hurry up and we walk a lot. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes

we meet interesting people. I like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time.

3.2. Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Личные		Притяжательные		
Именительный падеж (подлежащее)	Объектный падеж (дополнение)	(определение)		
		Основная форма (перед существительным)	Абсолютная форма (без сущ.)	
Единственное число				
1-е лицо	I	me - мне, меня	my - мой, моя, мое, свой, свою, свои	mine
2-е лицо	you	you – тебе, тебя, вам вас	your - твой, твоя, твое, свой, свою, ваше	yours
3-е лицо	he she it	him - ему, его her - ей, ее it - ему, его, ей, её	his - его, свой, свои her - её, свою, свои its - его, ее, свои, свою, свой	his hers its
Множественное число				
1-е лицо	we	us - нам, нас	our - наша, наш, наша, свой, своя, свои	ours
2-е лицо	you	you - вам, вас	your - ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши, свой, свою, свои	yours
3-е лицо	they	them - им, их	their - их, свои, свою, свои	theirs

Exercise 12. Прочитайте предложения. Найдите все местоимения и определите их вид. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We know our timetable before the beginning of a new academic year.
2. Tell us about their reports at the conference.
3. Can I borrow your pen? I lost mine.
4. The students of my group always bring their dictionaries for English lessons.
5. The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors.

Exercise 13. Вместо подчеркнутых слов поставьте личное местоимение в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. This young man is a student of a technical college.
2. These lines are short.
3. My sister studies at the computer technique faculty.

Exercise 14. Замените личные местоимения, данные в скобках соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите.

1. (He) examples are always interesting.
2. They finished (they) experiments.
3. Show me (you) translation.

4.1. Food. Shopping

Exercise 15. Study words and expressions:

restaurant/ресторан (бизнес-класса); diner/ресторан (эконом-класса);
cafe/кафе; coffee-shop/кафе; coffee-house/кафе, кофейня

Are you hungry? / Хочешь есть? I'm getting hungry. / Я не прочь поесть. Я проголодался.

Have you eaten? / Ты ел? (Ты ела?)

Let's go out and grab a bite. /Давай сходим перекусим. Let's go out for a meal. /Давай сходим поедим. Let's go out and grab a coffee. / Давай выйдем выпьем кофейку. Let's go out for lunch (dinner). /Давай сходим пообедаем (поужинаем). Let's go out and get some sushi. /Давай сходим поедим суши. Let's eat out tonight. /Давай сегодня поедим где-нибудь.

Is this expensive? - Это дорого

Do you have a bigger one? - У вас есть побольше?

Do you have a cheaper one? - У вас есть подешевле?

I'll take this. - Я беру это. I'd like to try it on. - Я хотел бы примерить.

Exercise 16. Read the dialogue and make your own dialogue:

1. Let's eat out tonight. I'm too tired to cook.
 - Sounds good to me! How about sushi?
 - Great! There's a sushi-bar just around the corner.
2. Can I help you?
 - Yes, I'm looking for a sweater.
 - What size are you?
 - I'm M.
 - How about this one?
 - Yes, that's nice. Can I try it on?
 - Certainly, there's a changing room over there.
 - Thank you.

4.2. Имя существительное

Множественное число существительных

Множественное число существительных образуется путем добавления окончания **s**. **Например:** a table – two tables, a pear – three pears

Но: a bench — benches, a bus- buses, a glass — glasses, a box — boxes, a potato — potatoes, photo – photos, fly – flies, a leaf – leaves, roof – roofs.

Исключения: a man – men, a woman – women, a person – people, a child – children, a mouse – mice, a foot – feet, a goose – geese, a tooth – teeth, an ox – oxen, a sheep – sheep, a fish – fish, a deer – deer, a fruit – fruit.

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Существительное в **притяжательном падеже** отвечает на вопрос чей? И служит определением к следующему за ним существительному. Например:
the student's computer – компьютер студента
the students' computers – компьютеры студентов
the children's toys – игрушки детей

Существительное может быть определением к другому существительному и без прибавления окончания 's: sugarcane – сахарный тростник. Принадлежность неодушевленным предметам выражается с помощью предлога **of**: the name **of** the street – название улицы.

Артикли

Неопределенный артикль a (an) может употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими в единственном числе. Упомянув предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль **a (an)**. Также неопределенный артикль употребляется перед **единичным, отдельным** предметом, который мы не выделяем из класса ему подобных. Неопределенный артикль **a** необходим в конструкциях: I have a..., This is a..., I am a..., What a fine day!, I see a..., There is a...

Определенный артикль the позволяет выделять предмет или предметы из класса им подобных: **The book I bought yesterday was interesting.**
Определенный артикль употребляется:

1. когда известно (из контекста, из окружающей обстановки) о каком предмете (предметах, явлениях) идет речь: *Open the door, please.* **2.** Когда речь идет о единственном в своем роде предмете или явлении: *The moon is shining brightly.* **3.** В словосочетаниях типа *in the north, at the cinema, the same, in the country, the rest of the ...* **4.** Если перед существительным стоит прилагательное в превосходной степени: *This is the most interesting book.* **5.** Перед порядковыми числительными: *He lives on the fifth floor.* **6.** С названиями морей, рек, океанов, горных хребтов, групп островов: *the Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the British Isles.*

Существительное в функции определения

В технической литературе на английском языке очень часто встречаются словосочетания, состоящие из одних существительных, которые не отделены друг от друга ни предлогами, ни артиклями, ни запятыми.

Способы перевода существительного в функции определения

Пример	Способ перевода	Перевод
city port	1. прилагательным	городской порт

port city		портовый город
nature protection gas pressure	2. существительным в родительном падеже без предлога	защита природы давление газа
peace struggle	3. существительным в косвенном падеже с предлогом	борьба за мир

Exercise 17. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

star, sheep, place, library, radio, mouse, lady, glass, bush, dress, country, bus, party, wife, foot, day, exercise, goose, company, city, man, play, child, deer, woman.

Exercise 18. Перефразируйте, используя притяжательный падеж. Фразы переведите.

Например: the name of my friend - my friend's name.

1. The room of my brother.
2. The questions of my son.
3. The life of animals.
4. The voice of this girl.
5. The new tool of the workers.
6. The rights of the women.

Exercise 19. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. London's national museums contain some of the richest treasures in the world.
2. The damage to the Earth's environment can be catastrophic.

Exercise 20. Поставьте нужный артикль a, an, the или нулевой артикль:

1. I'm ...driver. I work at ...big firm. ... firm sells computers.
2. ...book which I am reading now belongs to John.
3. Our fathers are...engineers.
4. London is ...capital of Great Britain. It stands on ...Thames.
5. There is ... table in my room. ... table is round.
6. Life is impossible without...water and...air.
7. More and more people are shopping on...Internet.

Exercise 21. Укажите определяемое (главное) существительное в словосочетаниях:

farm tractor; food supplies; animal fat; vegetable oil; corn production; protein content; water-resource development, laboratory research;

В сочетания существительных могут входить прилагательные, причастия, числительные: foreign language study – **изучение иностранного языка.**

Exercise 22. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Nature protection Societies play a great and active role in the scientific field.
2. Soil erosion control in our country is a major state problem.

Unit 2. Educational and informative sphere of communication

1.1. The higher education in Russia and abroad

Exercise 23. Answer the questions:

1. At what ages must British and Russian children stay at school?
2. What stages is British and Russian education divided into?
3. What can you say about private school?
4. State does not control private schools, does it?
5. What do many young people do after leaving school?

Exercise 24. You know that education both in Russia and Great Britain have got some advantages and disadvantages. Imagine that you have to choose a country to study. Put these factors in order of priority from 1 to 10 / 1=the most important. Which ones would influence you most in making your decision?

1. A variety of types of schools; 2. The duration of a school day; 3. The reputation of a school; 4. Teachers; 5. Extracurricular activities; 6. School discipline; 7. School uniforms; 8. Tests; 9. The choice of subjects; 10. The age children start and leave school.

1.2. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Один или два слога	-r (er)	-st (est)
strong – сильный heavy - тяжелый late – поздно	stronger-сильнее heavier - тяжелее later - позднее	(the) strongest -сильнейший, самый сильный (the) heaviest- самый тяжелый (the) latest - позднее всего
Многосложное	more- более, less - менее much more (less) намного больше	(the) most – самый, наибольший (the) least - наименьший
talented interesting	more talented –более less interesting – менее	(the) most talented – самый талантливый (the) least interesting – наименее интересный
	Особые случаи	

good-хороший	better - лучше	(the) best- наилучший, самый лучший
well -хорошо	better - лучше	(the) best- наилучший, самый лучший
bad – плохой	worse- хуже	(the) worst - самый худший, наихудший
little -маленький	less - меньше	(the) least- меньше всех, наименьший
far –далеко	farther (further) -дальше	(the) farthest(furthest) – самый далекий

Особые выражения

	Способы перевода	Примеры
The ... the	чем ..., тем	The more we study, the more we know.
as ... as	такой же ... как	This text is as difficult as that one.
not so ... as	не такой ... как	My friend is not so good at maths as at physics.
twice (three)	в два (в три) раза +	My brother is twice as young as me .

Exercise 25. Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий: short, progressive, important, wide, early, big, near, fast, low, efficient, young, especially.

Exercise 26. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Mathematics is more important for technical students than many other subjects. It is one of the most important subjects at any technical institute.
2. Your English is better now.
3. The Earth is bigger than the Moon.
4. January is the coldest month.
5. Let's go by car. It's cheaper than by train.
6. It is the best way of solving this problem.
7. I will have less time to do this tomorrow.

Exercise 27. Поставьте слова в скобках в нужной форме:

1. Which is (large), the USA or Canada?
2. What is the name of the (big) river in Russia?
3. Moscow is the (large) city in our country.
4. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
5. This combine harvester is (expensive) than that one.

Exercise 28. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особые выражения.

1. This method is not so simple as that one.
2. To study well is as important as to work well.
3. This new method is twice as efficient as the old one.
4. The earlier you get up, the more you can do.

2.1. My University

Exercise 29. Answer the questions:

1. When did you finish your school?
2. What University do you study at?
3. Why did you enter Russian state agrarian correspondence university?
4. What (kind of) education do you have?
5. What do you study?
6. Which year are you in?
7. What is your major?
8. How many more years do you have to study?
9. What do you want to do when you've graduated?

Exercise 30. Read and translate the text. Write the text about yourself.

I finished school in 2000. After leaving school in 2000, I entered Russian state agrarian correspondence university. I am a first-year/second-year student. My major is Physics. At the University I also study Mathematics, English and other important subjects. I will study there for 4 years and I will obtain a bachelor's degree. Then, in order to improve my job prospects, I will do a master's program. I don't want to do a PHD, I want to start my career and use my knowledge in the real world.

2.2. Глаголы

Глаголы to be и to have (have got)

Глаголы **to be** (быть, находиться) и **to have (have got)** (иметь) очень важно знать, т.к. они употребляются довольно часто и могут быть в предложении как в функции смыслового, так и вспомогательного часть сказуемого (Perfect) и модального глаголов (have to).

Глагол **to be** также употребляется как глагол-связка и является частью оборота **there + be** со значением *есть, имеется, находится, существует*. Данный оборот употребляется, когда хотят сообщить о наличии или отсутствии *какого-либо* предмета или лица в *определённом* месте. Перевод предложений начинается с обстоятельства места/времени (т.е. с конца предложения) или со сказуемого, если обстоятельство отсутствует.

<i>to be</i>			<i>to have</i>		
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
I am ('m)	was	will be	have ('ve)	had	will have
he, she, it is('s)	was	will be	has ('s)	had	will have
we, you, they are('re)	were	will be	have ('ve)	had	will have

Exercise 31. Употребите правильную форму глагола to be.

1. I.... a businessman.
2. We students.
3. My uncle.... a driver.
4. Where ... you? — I... in the kitchen.

5. My muma shop-assistant.
6. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage.
7. What time ... it? — It ... 5 o'clock.
8. Your watch ... slow. It ... 5 minutes past 5 now.
9. It... time to have tea. The pie ... ready. The cups ... on the table.
10. My home ... my castle.

Exercise 32. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные функции глаголов "to be", "to have".

1. I am busy tonight. I am to translate the article.
2. The students are in the laboratory. They are doing an experiment there.
3. People have produced new machines to make their lives easier.
4. The farmers usually have a lot of work to do. They have to build new greenhouses.

Exercise 33. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There are different kinds of energy.
2. There were a lot of ways of solving this problem.
3. There will be a conference in Paris next year.
4. There was a very interesting lecture last Monday.

Глагольные времена действительного залога (Simple Tenses)

выражает обычное, повторяющееся действие, научные результаты, факты, бытовые ситуации

The Present Simple Tense

когда употребляется:

every day, week, year каждый день, **usually** обычно, **often** часто, **always** всегда **rarely** редко, **never** никогда, **sometimes** иногда, **in the morning** по утрам, **on Mondays** по понедельникам

The Past Simple Tense

когда употребляется:

yesterday вчера, **the day before yesterday** позавчера, **last year, month, week** в прошлом году, месяце, неделе, **ago** тому назад, **the other day** на днях, **then** в то время, **in 1967**

The Future Simple Tense

когда употребляется:

tomorrow завтра, **the day after tomorrow** послезавтра, **tonight** сегодня вечером, **next year, month, week** в следующем году, месяце, неделе, **in ... days (hours)** через ... дней (часов)

СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА

The Simple (Active)

Present	Past	Future
<i>Утвердительная форма</i>		
I (we, you, they) provide He (she, it) provides	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) provided / went	I (we) will (shall) provide He (she, it, you, they) will provide
<i>Вопросительная форма</i>		
Do I (we, you, they) provide? Does he (she, it) provide?	Did I (we, you, they, she, he, it) provide / go?	Shall I (we) provide? Will he (she, it, you, they) provide?
<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		
I (we, you, they) do not provide? He (she, it) does not provide?	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) didn't provide / go?	I (we) shall not provide He (she, it, you, they) will not provide?

(См. приложение 3 - Список наиболее употребительных нестандартных глаголов, колонку 2).

Exercise 34. Укажите номера примеров, в которых глагол употреблен в Future Simple, Past Simple, Present Simple:

1. supplied
2. will speak
3. went
4. runs
5. produced
6. will write
7. does
8. made.

Exercise 35. Образуйте Past Simple от следующих глаголов. Переведите.

to develop, to come, to increase, to have, to get, to do, to study, to write, to be, to plant, to make, to read.

Exercise 36. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в Past Simple. Предложения переведите.

1. There will be new modern machines on our farm.
2. This farm specializes in vegetable growing.
3. Many scientists constantly work on agricultural problems in our country.

Exercise 37. Найдите сказуемые и определите их видовременную форму (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple). Предложения переведите.

1. Lomonosov organized the first chemical laboratory in our country.
2. The students will make this experiment in the laboratory next week.
3. Research work always demands great attention and accuracy.
4. We had good conditions for developing our stock farming.
5. The farmers use their new harvesting combines while harvesting.

Exercise 38. Прочитайте предложения. Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол в нужном времени (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple).

1. Our friend (know) several foreign languages.
2. I (learn) English at school in 1999.
3. Usually the train (leave) at 10 o'clock.
4. Our grandparents (live) in Moscow next year.
5. He (visit) them regularly last year.
6. She (not like) poems.
7. Your children usually (not ask) many questions.
8. My brother (like) music.
9. What you (do) yesterday?

3.1. Student's life in Russia and abroad

Exercise 39. Study words and expressions:

Higher education – высшее образование

academic, vocational subjects - академические, профессиональные предметы

I've chosen to work after finishing school. - Я решил пойти работать после школы.

G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) - аттестат об окончании средней школы

level education – уровень образования

finish school – заканчивать школу

further education – дальнейшее образование

professional education – профессиональное образование

B.Ag. - Bachelor of Agriculture - Бакалавр сельского хозяйства

B.E.- Bachelor of Engineering - Бакалавр технических наук

B.E.E.- Bachelor of Electrical Engineering - Бакалавр электротехники

B.S.M.E.- B.S. in Mechanical Engineering - Бакалавр машиностроения

graduated from the University with B.A. in Physics.- Я окончил Университет, получив степень бакалавра в области физики.

correspondence learning - заочное обучение

course - курс

curriculum - учебный план (перечень дисциплин по определенной специальности, обязательных или факультативных)

degree - ученая степень

diploma with hono(u)rs, with distinction, magna cum laude (лат.) - диплом с отличием

distance learning, remote learning - удаленное, дистанционное обучение (по сети Интернет или по почте)

practical classes, practical studies - практические занятия
 to graduate (from a college, university) - успешно закончить (колледж, университет)

Exercise 40. Answer the questions:

1. What is it like to be a university student in the US and in Russia?
2. Your university system is known to be unique, isn't it?
3. Comment these expressions: Many rich and famous people started working young. Practice is the best teacher!

3.2. Функции Причастия I

Исходная форма глагола + ing = причастие действительного залога (Participle I):

to develop – developing, to live – living, to lie – lying, to be – being, to run – running, to study – studying, to play – playing.

Функции Participle I в предложении

Функция	Место в предложении	Примеры	Перевод	Способ перевода на русский язык
определение	слева или справа от существительного	boiling water farm producing	кипящая вода ферма, производящая	Причастием на -ащий,-ющий, -щий, -ший.
обстоятельство	нулевое (перед подлежащим) или последнее	1. Producing 2. When (while) producing	1. Производя 2. Производя (при производстве)	1. Деепричастием с окончанием на -я 2. союз опускается (при+ существ.)
часть сказуемого Continuous	после вспомогательного глагола to be	is producing	(сейчас) производят	личной формой глагола в соответствующем времени

Exercise 41. Образуйте Participle I от глаголов:

to produce, to make, to have, to increase, to provide, to do, to select, to die, to begin, to pay, to harvest.

Exercise 42. Укажите функции Participle I. Предложения переведите.

1. The scientists working at this problem made an interesting report.
2. Using new methods, we will continue to increase accuracy and speed of analysis.
3. Making experiments a researcher can compare the weight of various elements.
4. The engineer is making this experiment.
5. While producing chemical compounds all plants take part in metabolic activity.
6. The plant producing tractors is very powerful.

7. Going home I met an old friend.

4.1. Student's international contacts: scientific, professional, cultural

Exercise 43. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about Students' International Scientific Conferences?
2. What do participants present at such conferences?
3. Is it useful for students to study international politics, economics, science and international issues of culture and education? Why?

Exercise 44. Make your own dialogue about the integration of different kinds of educational activity: study, research and social activities.

4.2. Глагольные времена действительного залога (Continuous Tenses)

Времена группы **Continuous** означают процесс продолжающийся, незаконченный к какому-то моменту в настоящем, прошедшем, будущем. В **Present Continuous** момент может быть выражен словами **now** сейчас, **at the present moment** в настоящий момент, **at this moment** в этот момент.

Времена группы **Continuous** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени группы Indefinite, лице и числе и причастия I, т. е. по формуле **to be+ Participle I (Ving)**.

The Continuous (Active)

Present	Past	Future
<i>Утвердительная форма</i>		
I am writing He, she, it is writing We, you, they are writing	I, he, she, it was writing We, you, they were writing	I, we shall be writing He, she, it, you, they will be writing
<i>Вопросительная форма</i>		
Am I writing Is she, it, he writing? Are you, they, we writing?	Was I, he, she, it writing? Were they, we, you writing?	Shall I, we be writing Will he, she, it, you, they be writing?
<i>Отрицательная форма</i>		
I am not writing He, she, it is not writing We, you, they are not writing	I, he, she, it was not writing We, you, the were not writing	I, we shall not be writing He, she, it, you, they will not be writing

Exercise 45. Правильно употребите глагол (to) be в Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I can't go right away, I...preparing for a very interesting experiment.
2. I.... learning a new program tomorrow at 3 o'clock.
3. They.... working at home today.

4. The guests..... coming in at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
5. She.... setting up a network at the moment.
6. We..... installing the new software all evening yesterday.
7. Wherethey working today?
8. Look at him. He...not translating the text now, he...reading it.

Exercise 46. Определите признаки, указывающие на глагольную группу Continuous. Предложения переведите:

1. At the moment I am working on a program for schools.
2. In early 1900s many inventors in the USA were developing new models of engines.
3. Currently we are doing a Web-based project.
4. He was writing academic papers during the summer.
5. We are studying lesson eight.
6. She was learning a foreign language for two hours a day.
7. I will be reading a book at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
8. The field of laser applications is extending very rapidly.
9. One student was carrying out the experiment while the other was putting down all the results.
10. Electronics is becoming very important to engineers working in various branches of industry.

Exercise 47. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present Simple или Present Continuous. Предложения переведите.

1. Peter (read) scientific journal every month.
2. What you (do)? – I (read) your article.
3. Our plant (to produce) 7500 electronic devices every day.
4. Our University (to carry) out research in field of microelectronics now.
5. Our University (to train) good specialists who successfully (to work) in various branches of industry and science.
6. I can't go right away, I (to prepare) for a very interesting experiment.

Unit 3. Social and Cultural sphere of communication

1.1. Language as means of cultural communication

Exercise 48. Answer the questions:

1. Why are foreign languages very important nowadays?
2. What is the most difficult aspect in studying English - learning vocabulary & grammar, reading & translating texts, speaking, or writing?

3. What second language would you like to learn?

1.2. Participle II (Past Participle).

Функции причастий II.

Participle II — (Причастие II) обычно выражает *результат* действия, которому подвергается предмет, и переводится на русский язык причастием страдательного залога с окончаниями на **-мый, -щийся, -нный, -вшийся, -тый**, а также придаточным предложением с глаголом в личной форме соответствующего времени. Participle II стандартных глаголов образуется при помощи добавления **-ed** к основе глагола: to use – used. Формы Participle II нестандартных глаголов даются в таблице нестандартных глаголов, включаемой в учебники английского языка.

(См. приложение 3 - список наиболее употребительных нестандартных глаголов, колонку 3).

Функции Participle II в предложении

Функция	Место в предложении	Примеры	Перевод
определение	слева или справа от существительного (в отличие от Participle I не имеет при себе сопутствующих слов)	the polluted water the water polluted (by household waste)	загрязненная вода вода, загрязненная (бытовыми отбросами)
обстоятельство	В начале или в конце предложения (с союзами when, if)	When opened , this department will be the most popular in the city.	Когда этот факультет откроют , он будет самым популярным в городе.
часть сказуемого Perfect, Passive	после вспомогательного глагола to have (Perfect) и to be (Passive)	This farmer has used a combined harvester. The engineer was asked to test the device.	Этот фермер использовал комбайн. Инженера попросили испытать это устройство.

Exercise 49. Образуйте Participle II от глаголов:

to produce, to vary, to have, to increase, to be, to provide, to do, to select, to die, to sow, to study.

Exercise 50. Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания слов:

the given example; the written letter; the applied method; the spoken language; the well-lighted streets; the programmed tests; the painted floor; the unpainted floor; the examples given in the....; the letter written by him....; the methods applied in the...; the tests programmed by the...; the exercises made by him...

Exercise 51. Укажите функции Participle II. Предложения переведите.

1. The expansion of irrigated area is slow.
2. When sown in due time, this crop gives high yields.
3. The farm has finished the installation of a new automatic feeding system.
4. The fertilizers used in modern agriculture are organic and mineral.
5. When heated to the boiling point, water evaporates.
6. I have worked in the bank for ten years.
7. The first computer was built by Charles Babbage in 1827.

2.1. The general and various in the countries and national cultures

Exercise 52. Answer the questions:

1. What do you know about Great Britain (London) and its sightseeing?
2. Can you describe culture as our communication, what makes us happy and sad, our language, religion, traditions, behavior, the way of life?
3. Comment this expression: People that belong to various nations may differ and they always differ from one another.

2.2. Глагольные времена действительного залога (Perfect Tenses)

Времена группы **Perfect** указывают на завершенность действия к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем. Поэтому смысловой глагол в форме причастия II переводится обычно глаголом прошедшего или будущего времени совершенного вида часто со словами: **today** сегодня, **this year** в этом году, **this week** на этой неделе, **already** уже, **not yet** еще нет, **always** всегда, **never** никогда, **so far** до сих пор, **ever** когда-либо, **just** только что, **recently** недавно, **lately** за последнее время, **before** до того, как.

Времена группы Perfect образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to have** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия II смыслового глагола, т.е. по формуле: **to have + Participle II**. Исходная форма стандартного глагола + **ed** = причастие страдательного залога (Participle II): to develop – developed. Participle II нестандартных глаголов образуется для каждого глагола отдельно: to give – given. (См. приложение 3 - Список наиболее употребительных нестандартных глаголов, колонку 3).

Present	Past	Future
have + Participle II has + Participle II	had + Participle II	will have + Participle II

Exercise 53. Переведите предложения на русский язык, определите время сказуемых.

1. Where had you worked before you entered the University?
2. Since the appearance of this book, it has become well known to every engineer and physicist.
3. He has never been to London.
4. English has become the principal language of international conferences.
5. We will have completed our experiments by the end of the week.
6. People have produced new machines to make their lives easier.

Exercise 54. Составьте вопросы, используя глаголы в скобках.

1. (ever/ ride/ horse) Have you ever ridden a horse?
2. (ever/ be/ California)
3. (ever/ run/ marathon)
4. (ever/ speak/ famous person)
5. (always/ live/ in this town)

Exercise 55. Соедините две части предложений.

1. Fred plays tennis	a. every Monday
2. Fred is playing tennis	b. next Monday
3. Fred has played tennis	c. last year
4. Fred played tennis	d. at 5 o'clock yesterday
5. Fred was playing tennis	e. since 2015
6. Fred will play tennis	f. at the moment

Exercise 56. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках в Past Simple, Present Perfect, Past Perfect. Предложения переведите.

1. They just ... (to finish) the work.
2. My friend... (to graduate) from the Institute last year.
3. Science and technology... (to produce) real revolution in medicine.
4. He ...(to work) at the University for thirty years before he retired.
5. ... you (to pass) entrance exams this year? - Yes, I....
6. My teacher(meet) John Lennon.
7. They.....(meet) Britney Spears.

Exercise 57*. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках в Past Simple, Present Simple, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect. Предложения переведите.

1. I(listen) to the radio while Mary (cook) dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. You..... (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill (go) home early.

4. When your brother usually..... (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always_(bring) us a nice present.
6. You (read) this book now?
7. While Fred..... (sleep), Judy..... (watch) TV.
8. Jill(walk) home when she (see) her husband's car outside the cinema.
9. Look there! Sue and Tim (run) to school.
10. Jack's father(not work) in London — he(not speak) English.
11. Joe.....already (buy) a car.
12. Their father never..... (go) to rock concerts.

3.1. International tourism

Exercise 58. Study words and expressions:

beach vacation / пляжный отдых; backpacking trip / поход (с рюкзаками); biking trip / велосипедный тур; camping trip / поход; culinary trip (cooking vacation) / гастрономический тур; cultural trip / культурная поездка (в исторические места, обычно с экскурсиями); diving trip / поездка для занятий дайвингом; surf trip (surfing trip) / поездка для занятий серфингом; sightseeing trip / поездка для осмотра достопримечательностей; shopping trip / шоп-тур, поездка с целью шопинга; business trip / деловая поездка; bus-trip / автобусный тур; boat-trip / водная экскурсия.

Exercise 59. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of traveling do you prefer?
2. Where do you usually travel?
3. What places of interest in GB or the USA would you like to visit and why?

3.2. Модальные глаголы

Модальные глаголы	Эквиваленты модальных глаголов	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
-------------------	--------------------------------	---------	------	--------

can уметь (физическая и умственная способность)	be able to мочь, быть в состоянии	can am (is, are) able to	could was (were) able to	_____ will (shall) be able to
must должен, нужно (обязанность совершения действия)	have to приходится, должен be to должен	must have to (has to) am (is, are) to	_____ had to was (were) to	_____ will (shall) have to will (shall) be to
may иметь разрешение, вероятно	be allowed to иметь разрешение	may am (is, are) allowed to	might was (were) allowed to	_____ will (shall) be allowed to

Exercise 60. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Her English is very poor, she must study very hard.
2. This power station was to supply us with all necessary energy.
3. He had to work a lot before he was able to finish his research.
4. You will have to show the translation to your teacher.
5. Nobody was able to understand this phenomenon.
6. As the student was late he was not allowed to enter the classroom.
7. May I ask you to do me a favour?

Exercise 61. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различные значения глаголов "to be", "to have".

1. It looks like raining. You have to take your raincoat.
2. Remember that we are to be at this place not late than eight o'clock.
3. He will have to stay there for a month.
4. We are to leave on Monday.
5. We had to touch upon this question at the scientific conference.
6. You will have to work hard to finish the work in time.

Exercise 62. Заполните пропуски глаголами модальными глаголами в нужной форме. Предложение переведите.

1.I ask you to explain the rule once more?
2. I'm late. I hurry.
3. Soldiers obey orders.
4. Somebody take the responsibility for the accident.
5. He earn his living when he was 15.
6. You ...take this book; I don't need it.

7. I tape these documents today?
8. He...not speak English last year.
9. Every engineer..... know at least one foreign language.

Exercise 63. Найдите модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты в данных предложениях. Переведите.

1. Nobody could translate this text.
2. He has to do this task at once.
3. We will be able to help them soon.
4. You have to show your notes to the teacher.
5. Your son could do this work himself last week.
6. She can speak English perfectly.
7. Who is to answer my question?
8. May I leave for a while? - Yes, you may.
9. He must work hard to finish his experiments.
10. They have to solve a number of scientific problems.

4. 1. World achievements in art **(music, dances, painting, theater, cinema, architecture)**

Exercise 64. Answer the questions:

1. What is art's purpose? What arts are most popular?
2. What are your favorite English writers, actors, singers?
3. Are you interested in painting?
4. Where can you enjoy pieces of art? What art museums in London do you know?
5. What genre of films do you prefer? Have you ever watched a film in English?
6. What styles of music do you know?

4.2. Страдательный залог

Страдательный залог в английском языке употребляется тогда, когда внимание говорящего сосредоточено не на субъекте, а на объекте действия. Глагол в страдательном залоге показывает, что подлежащее подвергается действию, а не само его выполняет.

Сравните:

He translates a book. Он переводит книгу.

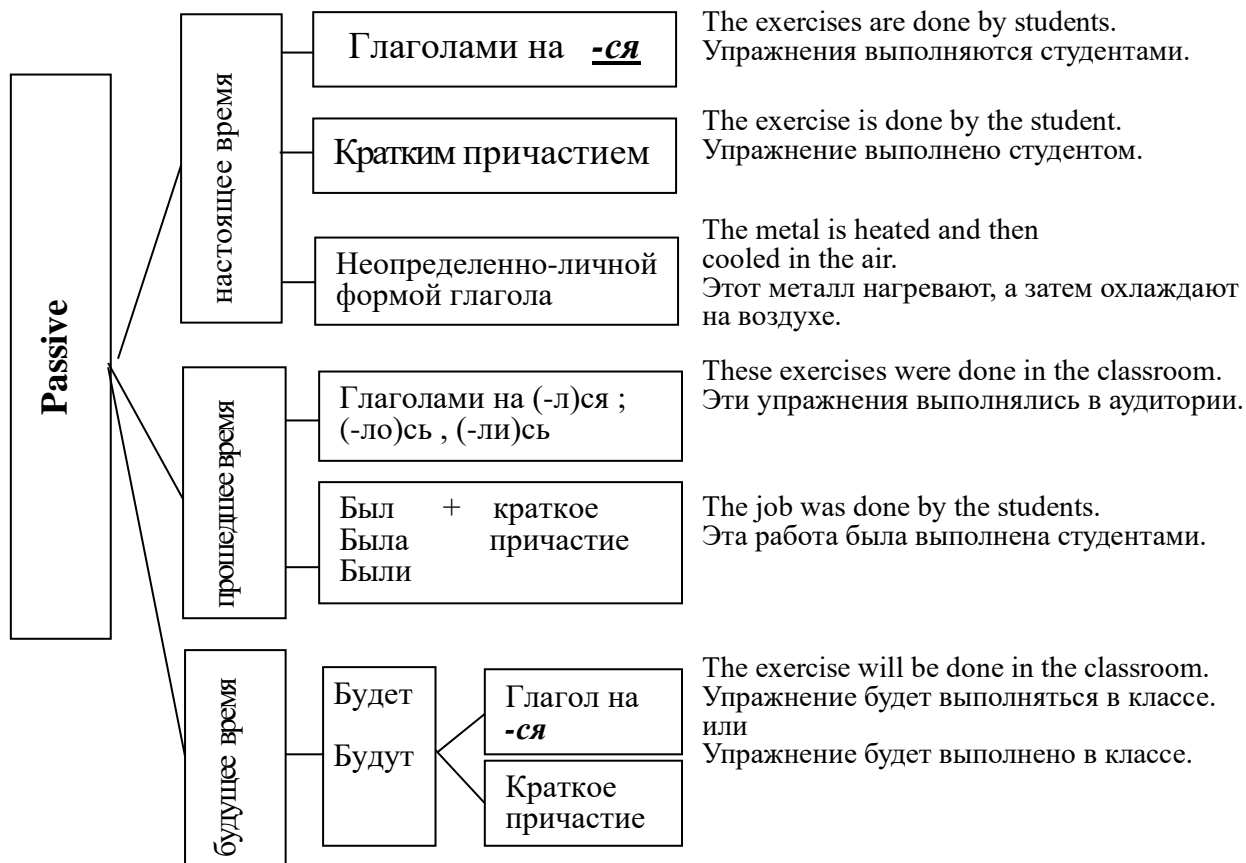
The book is translated. Книгу переводят.

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия II смыслового глагола, т. е. по формуле **to be + Participle II**

Видо-временные группы глагола	Модель	Пример	Перевод
Simple Present Past Future	(to) be + Participle II	is (am, are) used was (were) used will be used	используется использован будет использоваться
Continuous Present Past Future*	(to) be + being + Participle II	is (am, are) being used was (were) being used -----	(сейчас)используется использовался -----
Perfect Present Past Future	(to) have + been + Participle II	have (has) been used had been used will have been used	был использован использовали будет использован

* *Обратите внимание на отсутствие будущего времени у продолженных времен (Continuous).*

ПЕРЕВОД ГЛАГОЛОВ В PASSIVE VOICE



Exercise 65. Переведите предложения и определите время Passive.

1. The inventor was awarded by the government for his scientific achievement.
2. The testing of a new machine was held successfully.
3. Our laboratory will be provided with all necessary equipment.
4. The experiments have been carried out by this laboratory.
5. The problem was being discussed for two hours.
6. Rome was not built in a day.
7. The report will have been written by Friday.
8. It must be said that modern civilization cannot exist without machine-tools.

Exercise 66. В следующих предложениях определите время и залог сказуемого (Active or Passive). Предложения переведите.

1. His report was listened to with great interest.
2. The teacher corrects our exercises at home.
3. Our lab is equipped with modern computers.
4. In a year new investigation will be carried out with this up-to-date device.
5. The research work in this field is being conducted by scientists of different countries.
6. The equipment had been repaired by the end of the month.
7. A discussion will follow the lecture.

Exercise 67. Перепишите предложения в Passive, используя Present Simple Tense:

Example. Students write *tests* every month. – *Tests* are written every month.

1. The engineers use petrol lubrication in small two-stroke engines.
2. They export millions of cars from Japan every year.
3. Today many businesses and organizations own computers.
4. The farmers use the tractors to plough heavy soil.
5. He translates articles every day.

Exercise 68. Образуйте Passive, используя the Past Simple Tense и глаголы из списка: *invent, make, discover, paint, build*.

1. WhenAmerica.....?
2. The picture Mona Liza..... by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. Radio by A. Popov.
4. The first pyramid of Egyptaround 3000 BC.
5. A four-stroke engineby Nikolaus A. Otto in 1878.

5.1 Health, healthy lifestyle. World of the nature. Environmental protection

Exercise 69. Answer the questions:

1. Do you know the famous phrase "We are what we eat"? What does it mean?
2. Do you think carefully about the food you eat or you just don't care?
3. Are modern people very much concentrated on being healthy?
4. What is done for people in order to improve their style of life?
5. How can you explain the reason of irregular eating?
6. What adequate nutrition should you receive to be healthy?
7. Metabolism is a process of your body breaking down food and regulating energy, isn't it?
8. What factors bring about national & global ecological disasters?
9. What efforts does the world community make to protect the environment?
10. Are you concerned about ecological problems: overcrowded cities, noise, air & water pollution, acid rains, global warming, destroying the Earth ozone layer, damaging forests & wildlife?
11. What traditional and non-traditional sources of energy do you know?

5.2. Независимый причастный оборот

Независимый причастный оборот — это сочетание существительного в общем падеже (или местоимения в именительном падеже) с Participle I или Participle II, в котором существительное (или местоимение) выполняет роль подлежащего по отношению к причастию и не является подлежащим всего предложения. Такой оборот логически связан с предложением и по существу является его обстоятельством. Подобно обстоятельству, независимый причастный оборот может предшествовать подлежащему, т.е. стоять в начале предложения или следовать за группой сказуемого в конце предложения. Этот оборот всегда отделяется запятой от остальной части предложения.

Характерные признаки	Примеры	Указания по переводу	Перевод
1. Причастие I (Participle I) в простой или сложной форме занимает место сказуемого	1. Many agricultural process <u>having been mechanized</u> , the work of the farmers became much easier.	1. Если независимый причастный оборот занимает нулевое место, то переводится придаточным предложением, вводимым союзами <u>если, так как, когда, после того как</u>	<u>После того как</u> многие сельскохозяйственные процессы <u>были механизированы</u> , труд фермеров стал намного легче.
Запятая, отделяющая независимый причастный оборот от основной части предложения	2. Each farm food contains, the amount <u>varying</u> from one crop to another.	2. Если стоит <u>после</u> запятой, то переводится самостоятельными предложениями с союзами <u>причем, а, и, но</u> .	Всякий корм содержит белок, <u>причем</u> его количество <u>меняется</u> от одной

		3. Причастие в обороте переводится <u>сказуемым</u>	культуры другой.	к
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Exercise 70. Укажите независимый причастный оборот. Предложение переведите.

1. The installation was automatized, its capacity rising by 25 per cent.
2. The speed being higher, the degree of calculation increases.
3. The question being too difficult, no one could answer it.
4. There are several milking machines on the farm, ten of them being new.
5. The population of the city increasing, much attention must be paid to housing construction.

Exercise 71. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The meeting being over, we came home.
2. The labor resources are the men and women, including the farmers themselves engaged in agriculture.
3. Two objects having the same temperature, the average energy of motion of their molecules is the same.
4. The new equipment having been installed, the plant could increase the output of agricultural implements.
5. Electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated.

6.1. Global problems of mankind and way of their decision. **Information technologies of 21 century**

Exercise 72. Answer the questions:

1. What is a computer? What types of computers do you know?
2. Where are computers used at present?
3. What means of transport are there in the world? Which of them are ecologically cleaner, to your mind, and why?
4. What electronic devices do drivers have at their disposal in modern cars?
5. What is your idea of a car for tomorrow?
6. What are the alternatives to automobiles?
7. Name the most important scientific inventions, which we use in our homes.
8. Do you think the development of science can solve all problems?
9. What are positive and negative effects of science on our life?
10. Is there any link between science fiction & scientific discoveries?

6.2. Герундий

Герундий – это неличная форма глагола, которая обладает свойствами как глагола, так и существительного. Признаки глагола: может принимать *прямое дополнение*¹ (I remember reading *it*.) и может определяться *наречием* (I don't like driving car *quickly*). Признаки существительного: перед герундием может стоять существительное в общем или притяжательном падеже или *притяжательное местоимение* (I remember *our* meeting in Moscow.), герундию может предшествовать *предлог* (The method *of* carrying out the operation is well known.) и герундий может быть подлежащим (Reading is her hobby).

Герундий образуется от основы глагола с помощью суффикса –ing: to translate – translating, to read- reading, to study - studying

Способы перевода герундия на русский язык

1. Именем существительным:

We were counting on your being present	Мы рассчитывали на ваше присутствие.
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2. Инфинитивом:

The storm prevented the steamer from leaving the port.	Буря помешала пароходу выйти из порта.
--	--

3. Деепричастием:

We were able to discharge the boat in 24 hours by using a powerful crane.	Мы смогли разгрузить судно в 24 часа, используя мощный кран.
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4. Глаголом в личной форме. В этом случае герундий с относящимися к нему словами переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением.

They insisted on the goods being shipped at once.	Они настаивали на том, чтобы товары были отгружены немедленно.
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Exercise 73. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. You can improve your knowledge of English by reading English books.
2. Do you have the opportunity of visiting the exhibition?
3. At the meeting they discussed different ways of improving their work.
4. The expansion of production will largely depend on their investing adequate amount of money in this business.

¹ Прямое дополнение обозначает лицо или предмет, которое стоит после глагола, всегда без предлога и отвечает на вопрос *кого?* или *что?* (I remember *her* (*the address*..))

Unit 4. Professional sphere of communication

1.1. Chosen direction of professional activity

Exercise 74. Answer the questions:

1. What do you do? What do you do professionally?
2. What do you do in life anyway?
3. What do you do for a living?
4. What are your job responsibilities?
5. Do you have nine-to-five job?
6. Could you do your job working from home?

Exercise 75. Make Resume or CV (curriculum vitae) in English:

1. Персональная информация (Personal Information / Personal Data)
2. Должность, на которую претендуют (Objective / Employment)
3. Образование (Education / Qualifications)
4. Опыт работы (Work Experience / History)
5. Интересы (Interests)
6. Рекомендации (References) (см. приложение 2)

1.2. Инфинитив. Инфинитивные обороты

Инфинитив (the Infinitive) – это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа. Инфинитив считается основной (или первой) формой глагола и представляет глагол в словаре. Инфинитив отвечает на вопросы *что делать? что сделать?*: to read *читать, прочесть*; to write *писать, написать*; to buy *покупать, купить*;

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица to, которая не имеет самостоятельного значения и не принимает ударения. Однако частица to перед инфинитивом часто опускается. Отрицательная частица not ставится перед инфинитивом: not to ask, not to be asked и т.д.

Инфинитив имеет формы времени и залога.

	<i>Active</i> Действительный	<i>Passive</i> Страдательный
<i>Indefinite</i>	to ask - <i>спрашивать,</i>	to be asked - <i>быть спрошенным (спрашиваемым)</i>
<i>Continuous</i>	to be asking - <i>спрашивать в какой-нибудь определенный момент</i>	---
<i>Perfect</i>	to have asked - <i>спрашивать, спросить до какого-нибудь момента</i>	to have been asked - <i>быть спрошенным (спрашиваемым) до какого-нибудь момента</i>

<i>Perfect Continuous</i>	to have been asking - <i>спрашивать в течение отрезка времени, предшествующего какому-нибудь моменту</i>	---
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Инфинитив может употребляться в функции всех членов предложения, кроме простого сказуемого. Инфинитив может являться только частью сказуемого.

№ п/п	Функция инфинитива	Пример	Перевод
1.	Подлежащее	To increase crop production is our task.	Увеличивать (увеличение) производство с.-х. культур – наша задача.
2.	Часть составного сказуемого	We are to test this device in a week.	Мы должны испытать этот прибор через неделю.
3.	Дополнение	Our engineers want to test this device in the laboratory.	Наши инженеры хотят испытать этот прибор в лаборатории.
4.	Определение	wheat to do well farm equipment to be installed	пшеница, которая будет (должна) хорошо развиваться с.-х. оборудование, которое будет установлено
5.	Обстоятельство цели	(In order) To type letters and files we use a word processing program. This metal is too brittle to be hammered.	Для того чтобы напечатать письма и файлы, мы используем программу «текстовый редактор». Этот металл слишком хрупок, чтобы ковать его.

Exercise 76. Переведите словосочетание с инфинитивом в функции определения на русский язык.

The problem to be solved; the work to be finished; calculations to be performed; the machine to be shown at the exhibition; computers to be used for data processing.

Exercise 77. Определите функцию инфинитива. Предложения переведите.

1. Equipment must be analyzed to determine the kinds of equipment needed and how the data processing functions will be mechanized.
2. To maximize the utilization of the high-speed computing potentialities of the digital computer, it is necessary to use magnetic tape for input and output.
3. The system should be designed to meet information requirements.

4. A common objective is to maximize the excess of value over cost.
5. To increase the capacity of the device became possible through continuous improvement of the equipment.

Exercise 78. Переведите на русский язык:

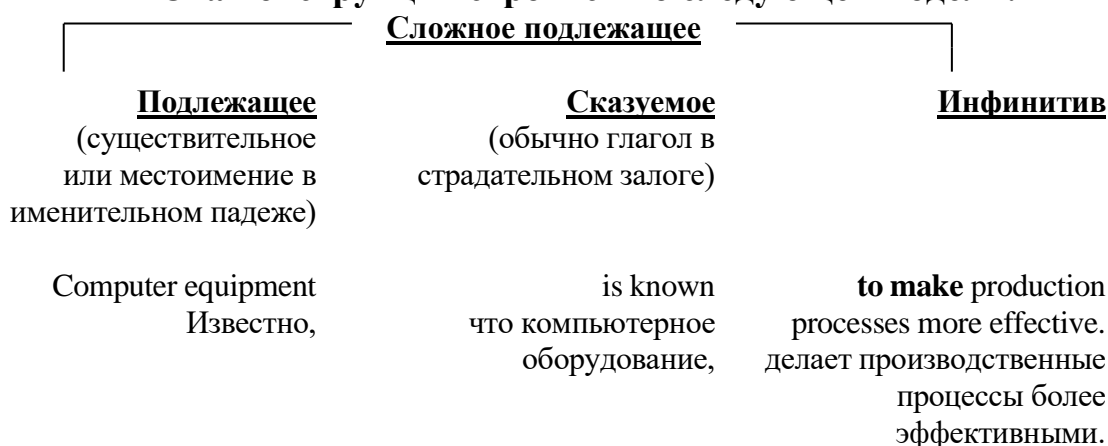
1. Computer is used to convert data into information.
2. We are glad to be invited at that conference.
3. To know everything is to know nothing.
4. The machine was to be tested in our laboratory.
5. The computer can produce sounds, music and even human voice.
6. He wanted to be sent to the conference.
7. The ability to follow the program sets computers apart from most tools.
8. Our task was to install the equipment in time.
9. The question to be answered was very difficult.

Инфинитивные обороты

Complex Subject

Сложное подлежащее отличается от простого тем, что в него входит не только субъект, но и его действие, которое всегда выражено инфинитивом. Причём этот комплекс прерывается вклинивающимся в него сказуемым.

Эта конструкция строится по следующей модели:



Запомните значения следующих глаголов, глагольных словосочетаний, образующих с инфинитивом субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

1. Глаголы, которые употребляются в этом обороте в страдательном залоге:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| know – знать | believe – полагать; считать |
| consider – считать; рассматривать | find – полагать; считать |
| say – говорить | suppose – предполагать |
| state – заявлять; сообщать | assume – предполагать |
| report – сообщать | expect – ожидать |

think – думать; считать

hear – слышать

2. В действительном залоге употребляется только несколько глаголов:

seem – казаться

happen – оказываться; случаться,

appear – казаться

chance – оказываться; случаться

prove – оказываться

turnout – оказываться

3. Инфинитив в этом обороте может также стоять после словосочетаний;

be likely – вероятно; может

be sure – несомненно; конечно

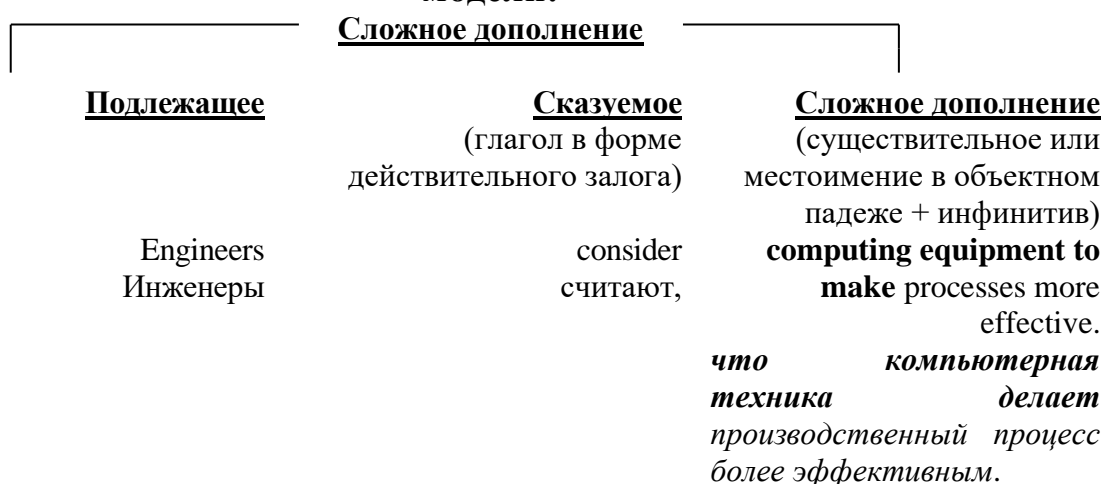
be unlikely – вряд ли; не может быть, что

be not likely – маловероятно

be certain – несомненно; конечно

Complex Object

Предложение с этой конструкцией строится по следующей модели:



Объектный инфинитивный оборот – это сочетание имени существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже с инфинитивом глагола, выступающего как единый член предложения – сложное дополнение. Оно употребляется после глаголов с широким кругом значений, выражающих умственную деятельность; желание, требование; физическое восприятие; констатацию факта; просьбу, запрет; приказ, разрешение и др.

После глаголов **to hear*** слышать, **to see** видеть, **to feel** чувствовать, **to watch**, **to observe** наблюдать, **to want** хотеть, **to wish**, **to desire** желать, а также после оборота **I should like** я хотел бы; **to like** любить, нравиться, **to love** любить, **to hate** ненавидеть и др.

to believe полагать, считать; **to consider** считать; **to think** думать, считать; **to suppose** полагать; **to know** знать; **to prove** оказываться, доказывать; **to understand** понимать; **to expect** ожидать; **to assume** предполагать.

to order, to command приказывать; **to cause, to have**, to make**, to get** заставлять, принуждать; **to ask** просить; **to allow, to let**** разрешать, допускать.

*Примечание: **после** глаголов **to hear** в значении узнать и **to see** в значении понимать «Объектный инфинитивный оборот» не употребляется.

Примечание: **после глаголов **to have, to let, to make** инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**.

Оборот FOR + существительное (или) местоимение + инфинитив

Оборот, состоящий из **for + существительное (или местоимение) + инфинитив**, представляет собой один член предложения, а именно: сложное подлежащее, сложную именную часть сказуемого, сложное определение или сложное обстоятельство. **Инфинитив** может при этом употребляться как в **действительном**, так и в **страдательном** залоге. Такие обороты переводятся на русский язык при помощи инфинитива или придаточного предложения.

Exercise 79. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Complex Subject.

4. The output of the plant is reported to increase after the reconstruction.
5. This electronic device was believed to be the most important in our work.
6. The work to be done seemed to take a lot of time.
7. New methods of work appear to be more effective.
8. He is sure to give us some useful information.
9. Electronic equipment is assumed to find ever-growing application.
10. This laboratory is expected to be working out new possible applications of a laser.
11. The application of this device is known to give better results.

Exercise 80. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Complex Object.

1. We expect **this method to provide** the exact evaluation of reliability.
2. We know **him to be** the first inventor of an electrical measuring instrument.
3. The operational management of the files requires further **data to be placed** in an internal schema.
4. I should like **her look through** my report.
5. We believe **him to be** a good engineer.

Exercise 81. Переведите на русский язык.

1. It is difficult **for many underdeveloped countries to achieve** higher standards of living.
2. All the necessary instructions **for that computer to work** properly have been given.

3. For large industries to plan a year's work in advance became quite usual nowadays.

2.1 History, a current state and prospects of development of the studied science

Exercise 82. Answer the questions:

1. Can you give any names of outstanding scientists & examples of revolutionary discoveries made in science?
2. What are some of the greatest technological achievements?
3. What applications of electricity do you know?
4. Is it better to use natural food although it might not produce as much or should we use GMO crops?
5. What do you think robots should be used for? Do you think robots will cause unemployment (loss of jobs) in the future or make more work? Why?
6. How do you think face-to-face communication differs from communication using computers?
7. What are good and bad points of using computers?
8. What are some local ways you have seen to reduce waste and pollution or conserve energy?
9. In your life time what changes have you seen in your environment for better or worse?
10. What was your favorite science subject? Biology? Physics? Chemistry? Why?
11. Do you think the stereotype of the 'mad scientist' is true?
12. Does the potential that science has to change the world scare you?

Exercise 83. Make a presentation on a current state and prospects of development of the studied science (см. приложение 1).

2.2. Сослагательное наклонение

Сослагательное наклонение выражает желание, предложение, предположение, сомнение или нереальность (т.е. то, что существует только в мыслях или в речи говорящего, но не в действительности).

Сослагательное наклонение в условных придаточных предложениях.

Глагол в форме сослагательного наклонения употребляется в условных предложениях, выражающих:

1. Маловероятное действие, относящееся к настоящему или будущему времени, например, If the weather were fine, we would go for a walk.

Условное предложение такого типа переводится на русский язык глаголом прошедшего времени с частицей «бы».

2. Нереальное, невозможное действие, относящееся к прошедшему времени, например: He would have translated this text yesterday, if he hadn't missed the class.

Такие условные предложения переводятся на русский язык так же, как и условные предложения 1-го типа, т.е. с частицей «бы».

В научно-технической литературе существуют такие бессоюзные условные предложения, в которых союз *if* может опускаться, при этом сказуемое или часть его (вспомогательный глагол) ставится перед подлежащим. Такой обратный порядок слов называется *инверсия*.

Например: Had we enough time to spare, we would have done this work in time.

Таблица форм сослагательного наклонения

	Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
1. Маловероятное действие, относящееся к настоящему или будущему времени	I, he, she were, asked We, you, they	should или would + Indefinite Infinitive
2. Нереальное, невозможное действие, относящиеся к прошедшему времени	I, he, she had been, had asked We, you, they	should или would + Perfect Infinitive

Exercise 84. Найдите предложения, в которых употребляются формы сослагательного наклонения, и переведите их на русский язык.

1. If a programmer used assembly language, he would have to pay careful attention to how the machine works.
2. If he had used this formula, he would not have made this mistake.
3. If the management applied affective methods, industrial output would certainly increase.
4. As soon as we receive the necessary data, we shall inform you.
5. If there were no computers, they had to be thought about.
6. After this file is processed, the server will look for the Program file.
7. It is advisable that the engineers choose between several possible solutions.

Exercise 85. Переведите условные предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на инверсию предложения.

1. Were the device installed more carefully it would work better.
2. Had we applied this method of work, we would have had the desired results.
3. Were the mechanism tested it would work better.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

по направлениям подготовки:

35.03.06 – «Агроинженерия»

(профили: «Технический сервис», «Технические системы в агробизнесе»)

23.03.03 - «Эксплуатация транспортно-технологических машин и комплексов»

Exercise 86. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний:

internal combustion engine	движение
combustion chamber	использовать
valve	топливо
piston	ход
to reach	давление
pressure	достигать
stroke	поршень
speed	клапан
fuel	камера сгорания
to inject	двигатель внутреннего сгорания
to ignite	скорость
to use	впрыскивать
motion	зажигать
crankshaft	коленвал
rotary	вращающийся

ТЕХТ 1

A Diesel Engine

A diesel engine (named after its inventor) is like a gasoline engine but simpler. Diesel engines are usually larger and can do more work. The fuel used in a diesel is oil. Only air is blown into a cylinder in a diesel engine. It is compressed by the piston till it becomes very hot. At that moment oil is injected into the compressed air. The air is so hot that the oil explodes immediately. It does not need spark plugs. The explosions push the pistons and turn the crankshaft as in gasoline engines.

Diesel engines can be four-stroke ones and two-stroke ones. In two-stroke engines every second stroke (and not every fourth as in four-stroke engines) is a power stroke. This is a real advantage as the two-stroke engine gives more power. In a two-stroke diesel, as the piston moves down, a powerful blower blows air through valves into the cylinder. As it comes in, the air pushes out the used gases from the previous explosion. The valves shut and the piston moves up, compressing the air and raising its temperature.

Задания к тексту 1

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: to inject - впрыскивать, spark plug - свеча зажигания, crankshaft – коленчатый вал, power stroke – рабочий ход (двигателя), valve – клапан.
2. Переведите на русский язык следующие глаголы: to use, to blow, to compress, to explode, to push, to turn, to move, to shut, to last.
3. Расположите слова в нужном порядке:
 - a. push, pistons, the, explosions, the.
 - b. the, down, gases, the, piston, force.
 - c. Up, the, shut, valves, the, and, piston, moves.
4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:
 - a) The fuel used in a diesel is ...
 - b) The ... push the pistons and turn the crankshaft.
 - c) The two-stroke engines gives more ...

explosions, power, oil

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 2

Diesel Applications

The characteristics of diesel have different advantages for different applications. First of all it deals with passenger cars. Diesel engines have long been popular in bigger cars and this is spreading to smaller cars. Diesel engines tend to be more economical at regular driving speeds and are much better at city speeds. Their reliability and lifespan tend to be better. Some 40% or more of all cars sold in Europe are diesel-powered where they are considered a low CO2 option. Mercedes-Benz in conjunction with Robert Bosch GmbH produced diesel-powered passenger cars starting in 1936 and very large numbers are used all over the world.

Then comes railroad rolling stock. Diesel engines have eclipsed steam engines as the prime mover on all non-electrified railroads in the industrialized world. The first diesel locomotives appeared in the early 20th century, and diesel multiple units soon after. While electric locomotives have now replaced the diesel locomotive almost completely on passenger traffic in Europe and Asia, diesel is still today very popular for cargo-hauling freight trains and on tracks where electrification is not feasible. Most modern diesel locomotives are actually diesel-electric locomotives: the diesel engine is used to power an electric generator that in turn powers electric traction engines with no mechanical connection between diesel engine and traction.

There are other transport uses. Larger transport applications (trucks, buses, etc.) also benefit from the diesel's reliability and high torque output.

Задания к тексту 2

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: to deal with – касаться (темы), life-span – срок службы, GmbH – ООО (общество с ограниченной ответственностью), railroad rolling stock – железнодорожный подвижной состав, to eclipse – заслонять, cargo-hauling – грузовая перевозка, in turn – в свою очередь, torque output – крутящий момент.

2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: popular, economical, city, produce, century, locomotive, electrification, passenger, generator.

3. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки.

a) Diesel engines tend to be more (экономичный) at regular driving speeds.

b) Diesel is still today very popular for cargo-hauling freight trains and on tracks where electrification is (невозможный).

c) Trucks, buses and other larger transport applications also benefit from (надежность дизельного двигателя).

4. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ТЕКСТ 3

The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876. Since then motor transport began to spread in Europe very rapidly. But the person who was the first to make it really popular was Henry Ford, an American manufacturer who introduced the first cheap motorcar, the famous Ford Model "T".

The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors, thereby creating a revolution in agriculture. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when diesel-engined lorries became general.

The motorcycle steadily increased in popularity as engines and tyres became more reliable and roads improved. Motorcycles were found well suited for competition races and sporting events and were also recognized as the cheapest form of fast transport.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: to spread -распространять, to introduce - представлять, motor vehicle - автомобиль, diesel-engined – работающий на дизеле, tyre –покрышка, well suited – хорошо подходящий.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки.
 - a) The rapid (развитие) of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors.
 - b) The motorcycle steadily increased in popularity as engines and (шины) became more reliable.
 - c) The development of the internal combustion engine led to a revolution in (сельском хозяйстве).
3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

ТЕХТ 4

The internal combustion engine

For a long time scientists were looking for ways to convert fuel directly into power. As a result they invented the internal combustion engine in which the process of fuel combustion takes place. The fuel burns providing the power. It makes an automobile move. The fuel is stored in a tank, connected to the carburetor by a small diameter pipe. The carburetor is a device in which the fuel is mixed with air in the correct proportions. The carburetor is attached to the inlet pipe through which the air-fuel mixture moves into the intake valve of the cylinder. The explosive mixture is compressed by the piston and then it is ignited by the combustion chamber. Heat and gases are produced during the process of combustion. The gases force the piston down and escape through the exhaust valve. The piston moves up and down in the cylinder. The extreme positions of the piston are called the top dead center (TDC) and the bottom dead center (BDC). The piston movement from TDC to BDC is called the piston stroke. There are two basic mechanisms in the internal combustion engine.

Задания к тексту 4

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: a device - устройство, an inlet pipe – впускная труба, intake valve – впускной клапан, to ignite – воспламениться, to force - давить, a piston stroke – ход поршня.
2. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова: an automobile, a carburetor, a proportion, a cylinder, gas, extreme, mechanism.
3. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки.
 - a) The process of (сгорания топлива) takes place in the internal combustion engine.
 - b) The explosive mixture is compressed by (поршнем).

c) The extreme positions of the piston are called (верхняя мертвая точка) and (нижняя мертвая точка).

4. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 5

In most tractors, oil is circulated and distributed within the engine by a gear-type oil pump. This maintains sufficient pressure to supply oil in proper quantities to all working parts. The main object of using lubricating oil is to put a film of oil between the working surfaces of the metal parts. After doing this, friction and wear are reduced because the film of oil keeps the surface apart. Three methods of lubricating engines are being used: splash lubrication, force feed lubrication and petrol lubrication.

The splash lubrication is more generally used in small single cylinder air-cooled engines. In smaller engines the oil lubricates the connecting rod bearings, escapes at the ends; the splash lubricates the cylinder walls, piston pins.

Forced feed lubrication is preferred in all models of the diesel engines, petrol V.O. engines. The oil forced under pressure from the main crankshaft bearings through passages drilled in the crankshaft to the four connecting rod bearings. In larger engines the connecting rods are drilled and the oil from the bearing is forced through this drilled oil passage to lubricate the piston pin and cylinder walls. The petrol lubrication is commonly used in small two-stroke engines.

Задания к тексту 5

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: forced feed lubrication – смазка под давлением, принудительная смазка, air-cooled – с воздушным охлаждением, a bearing - подшипник, V. O. engine – V-образный двигатель, crankshaft – коленчатый вал, passage - канал, two-stroke engine – двухтактный двигатель.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:

a) The main object of using lubricating oil is to put aof oil between the working surfaces of the metal parts.

b) Three methods of lubricatingare being used: splash lubrication, force feed lubrication and petrol lubrication.

c) In larger engines the connecting rods are

drilled, engines, film

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

**Тексты для чтения по направлению подготовки бакалавров
35.03.06 – «Агроинженерия»,
по профилю «Электрооборудование и электротехника»**

Exercise 87. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний:

storage – battery	напряжение
voltage	аккумулятор
winding	обмотка
circuit-breaker (on-off switch)	выключатель
motor	двигатель
to earth (equipment an installation or a system)	заземлить
current source	электрическая вращающаяся машина
coil	ток
short circuit	схема электрической цепи
electric line	надежность
reliability; dependability	линия электропередачи (ЛЭП)
circuit scheme	короткое замыкание
current	катушка
electrical rotating machine	электрическая сеть
electrical power network	источник тока

ТЕХТ 1**The gradual growth of our knowledge of electricity**

The Greek philosopher Thales knew that amber rubbed with fur or wool would attract small pieces of straw and other light materials. Early Chinese also knew this. They used this knowledge to make a magnetic compass – a special iron needle that rotates in any horizontal direction. The natural magnetism of the earth attracts the needle so that it always turns to point towards the north. The compass made navigation of the ocean simpler and safer. One of the first books showing the connection between magnetism and electricity was written by Dr. William Gilbert in 1600. It was generally thought that there were two different kinds of electricity frictional and static electricity – the kind you make when you rub amber with wool – and kind stored in a cell that can be changed into electric current. Now we know the two kinds are the same.

Задания к тексту 1

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: towards the north- на север/по направлению на север, it was generally thought - считалось, что; frictional electricity - электричество, возникающее в результате трения; iron ore – железная руда; the kind stored in a cell – вид (электричества), который мог быть запасён в эл. элементе; current – ток.
2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: philosopher, material, magnetic, compass, horizontal, navigation, electricity.
3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: статическое электричество, трение, янтарь, знания, греческий философ, горизонтальное направление.
4. Расположите слова в нужном порядке:
 - a) the, we, two, know, same, now, the, are, kinds.
 - b) navigation, and, made of, simpler, compass, the ocean, the, safer.
 - c) towards, to, north, turns, it, point, always, the.
5. Переведите текст на русский язык.

TEXT 2

Capacitor-Start Motors

The capacitor-start motor is general-purpose motor of the fractional-horsepower motor spectrum. Its rugged construction, low cost, and high starting torque capability make it useful for its wide range of applications. The capacitor-start motor, like the split-phase machine, has a squirrel-cage rotor and both a main and an auxiliary winding on the stator. A capacitor in series with the auxiliary winding provides the desired 90° displacement between the main and auxiliary fields, resulting in higher starting torque than is generally available in split-phase motors. The auxiliary winding and its capacitor are switched out of the circuit by a starting switch, which is usually centrifugally operated, as the motor nears synchronous speed. Electronic starting switches are also used in place of centrifugal switches.

Задания к тексту 2

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: the split-phase machine – двигатель с расщепленными фазами; auxiliary – вспомогательный; capacitor – конденсатор; fractional-horsepower motor – маломощный двигатель; displacement – перемещение; torque – вращающий момент.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: motor, spectrum, construction, rotor, stator, phase, generally, to start, centrifugally, to operate, synchronous, electronic starting switches.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: лошадиная сила, конденсатор, вспомогательная обмотка, главная обмотка, цепь, выключатель.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами (capacitor, auxiliary, general-purpose):

a) The capacitor-start motor has a squirrel-cage rotor and both a main and anwinding on the stator.

b) The auxiliary winding and its..... are switched out of the circuit by a starting switch.

c) The capacitor-start motor ismotor of the fractional-horsepower motor spectrum.

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 3

Conductors

Conductors are materials with a low resistance. Current can easily pass through them. The lower the resistance of the material, the more current passes through it.

The most common conductors are metals. Silver and copper are the best of them. The advantage of copper is that it is much cheaper than silver. Thus, copper is

widely used to produce conductors. One of the common functions of wire conductors is connecting voltage source to a load resistance. Since copper conductors have a low resistance a minimum voltage drop is produced in them. Thus, all of the voltage can produce current in the load resistance. Most materials change the value of resistance when their temperature changes.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: a low resistance- низкое сопротивление, voltage source- источник напряжения, voltage drop – падение напряжения.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: materials, temperature, minimum, silver, conductors, cooper.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: медь, серебро, низкое сопротивление, самый распространенный, используется.

4. Расположите слова в нужном порядке:

a) have, low, conductors, drop, in them, cooper, a minimum, a resistance, since, voltage, is produced.

b) them, easily, through, passes, current, can.

c) are, materials, conductors, resistance, a low, with.

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

ТЕХТ 4

Electromagnetism

Electromagnetism is one of the four fundamental interactions in nature. The other three are the strong interaction, the weak interaction and gravitation. Electromagnetism is the force that causes the interaction between electrically charged particles; the areas in which this happens are called electromagnetic fields.

Electromagnetism is responsible for practically all the phenomena encountered in daily life, with the exception of gravity. Ordinary matter takes its form as a result of intermolecular forces between individual molecules in matter. Electromagnetism is also the force, which holds electrons and protons together inside atoms, which are the building blocks of molecules. This governs the processes involved in chemistry, which arise from interactions between the electrons inside and between atoms.

The «father» of the fields of electromagnetism is Michael Faraday who studied the magnetic field around a conductor carrying a DC electric current. While conducting these studies, Faraday established the basis for the electromagnetic field concept in physics. He similarly discovered electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism, and laws of electrolysis. He established that magnetism could affect rays of light and that there was an underlying relationship between the two phenomena. His inventions of electromagnetic rotary devices formed the foundation of electric motor technology, and it was largely due to his efforts that electricity became viable for use in technology.

Задания к тексту 4

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: interaction – взаимодействие, electrically charged particles – электрически заряженные частицы, responsible – ответственный, daily life – повседневная жизнь, force – сила, encounter – сталкиваться, govern – управлять.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: electromagnetism, diamagnetism, electromagnetic induction, device, electric motor technology, gravitation, protons, atoms.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: взаимодействие, проводник с постоянным током, основа для электромагнитного поля, электромагнитная индукция, законы электролиза.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами (electromagnetic field, interactions, electrically).

a) This governs the processes involved in chemistry, which arise frombetween the electrons inside and between atoms.

b) Faraday established the basis for theconcept in physics.

c) Electromagnetism is the force that causes the interaction betweencharged particles.

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 5

Electric motors

A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy is called a generator, or dynamo, and a machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is called a motor. So, a motor takes electricity and turns it into energy that can be used by us. Two related physical principles underlie the operation of generators and motors. The first is the principle of electromagnetic induction discovered by the British scientist Michael Faraday in 1831. If a conductor is moved through a magnetic field, or if the strength of the magnetic field acting on a stationary conducting loop varies, a current is set up or induced in the conductor. The converse of this principle was first observed by the French physicist Andre Marie Ampere in 1820. If a current is passed through a conductor located in magnetic field, the field exerts a mechanical force on it. An electric motor has to use magnetism and electric currents to work. There are two different kinds of motors, Alternate current (AC) and Direct Current (DC) Motors. They differ from each other only in using two different kinds of energy. The Alternate Current (AC) motor was introduced by Nikola Tesla in 1887. Up to that time direct current had been used by all other motors. Now, alternate current motors are easier to use than direct current ones. Motors are used everywhere. They are used in cars and many household appliances.

Задания к тексту 5

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: underlie – лежать в основе; strength of the magnetic field – напряженность магнитного поля; stationary conducting loop – неподвижная токопроводящая петля (рамка); converse – противоположный, обратный; observe – изучать (с помощью наблюдения); exerts a mechanical force on it – зд. приведёт его в движение; adjust – регулировать; fed into them – подведённого к ним, питающего их.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: mechanical energy, machine, motor, generator, mechanical force, kinds of energy, magnetic field.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: электроэнергия, принцип электромагнетизма, магнитное поле, механическая сила.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями: a generator, generators, principles, different kinds, converts, a motor.

- Two related physicalunderlie the operation ofand motors.
- They differ from each other only in using twoof energy.
- As it is known, a machine thatmechanical energy into electrical energy is calledor dynamo, and a machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is called.....

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

Тексты для чтения по направлению подготовки бакалавров 20.03.02 - «Природообустройство и водопользование»

Exercise 88. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний:

environmental protection	загрязнение
pollution	кислотные дожди
acid rain	засушливый
industrial wastewater	промышленные отходы
rainless, arid	развитие водных ресурсов
water resource development	защита окружающей среды
hydrologic cycle	водный баланс
water balance	водный цикл Земли
alternative forms of power	влажность
crop irrigation	глобальное потепление и парниковый эффект
global warming and green house effect	альтернативные формы энергии
moisture	орошение с/х культур
water shortage	нехватка воды
destroying ozone layer	испарение

TEXT 1

Pollution

Man has been trying to make his life easier for many centuries. In doing so, he invented machines and instruments. They have been working - and polluting the world we live in. One of the most important pollution problems is in the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water - fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or trash from the ships is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many birds and fish die because of the polluted water. Many fish are dying in the sea, others are getting contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish, which may be sold in markets and people may get sick from eating them. Fish may also move to another part of the ocean. Lakes and rivers are getting polluted, too. Some beaches are considered dangerous for swimming.

The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. It also destroys the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun.

Another problem is that our forests are dying from acid rain. This, in turn, affects the balance of nature. If we want our children to live in the same world we live in, or in a better and healthier world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution.

Задания к тексту 1

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: century – век, to invent – изобретать, polluting – загрязнение, oil – нефть, fishermen – рыбаки, beaches – берега, ozone layer – озоновый слой, destroy – to разрушать.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: problem, factories, markets, ocean, machines and instruments.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: изобретать; нефть; загрязнять; болеть; опасный; озоновый слой; влиять; поражать; защищать.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями: machines, oil, die, instruments, move.

a)..... andhave been working and polluting the world we live in.

b) The oceans become dirty if a ship loses some ...into the water.

c) Many fishothers to another part of the ocean.

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 2

Britain rains

Though Great Britain is a very rainy country there are some people in England who want more rain. Two or three weeks without rain and they have water problems,

as it was in summer in 1976. And people said that they had no climate in England only weather. The fact is that the rain falls in the wrong place; then in England there were no good enough reservoirs to keep water for rain in rainless period and partly people used much more water than they need. It is in the drier South East England and Midlands. Most of Britain rains fall in Wales and Scotland, so people must keep this water from other parts of the country. For example, the second largest city in England, Birmingham, gets all its water from North Wales. But the reservoirs are now a hundred years and need to be much larger.

Much water, enough for the whole of London is lost every day uselessly. The answer to the problem isn't simple. First, scientists must find, a way of keeping the water in the rivers, lakes and seas clean. Factories needn't use the water so much; they have to reuse the water, and study new ways of using water from the sea.

Задания к тексту 2

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: is lost – теряется, to reuse the water – повторно использовать воду, rainy country – дождливая страна, enough – достаточно, rainless – засушливый.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: factories, fact, reservoirs, climate, problems.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: дождливая страна; нуждаться; погода; использовать; вода; способ, метод.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями: keep, water, water problems.

a) First, scientists must find, a way of keeping the.....in the rivers, lakes and seas clean.

b) Most of Britain rains fall in Wales and Scotland, so people mustthis water from other parts of the country.

c) Two or three weeks without rain and they have....., as it was in summer in 1976.

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 3

Oceans

Oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface. Despite the vastness of this area, we know little about it. Life began in the ocean more than 3.5 billion years ago. Today the oceans support a wealth of simple and complex sea life from phytoplankton to marine mammals. But human beings ignore and misunderstand the importance of oceans.

There is widespread pollution and disruption of our coastal waters. Whales and dolphins are to near extinction, and many fishing areas are being depleted. The oceans do not belong to a single nation, but are free, open territory to be enjoyed and

shared. However, too often nations are overly aggressive in taking the resources the oceans have to offer. A tragic result has been the systematic hunting of whales from one species to another for whalebone and oil. Also, the fishing industry has put the dolphin population at risk and onto the endangered species list. In the past 30 years the fishing industry has killed more than 6 million dolphins.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: to cover – покрывать, despite – несмотря на, to support – поддерживать, importance – важность, whale – кит, to near extinction – на грани исчезновения.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: tragic result, systematic, risk, industry, dolphins, oceans, aggressive.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: обширный; изобилие; млекопитающее; исчезновение; истощать; широко распространённый; подвергать опасности.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями: support, single nation, the resources.

a) The oceans do not belong to a....., but are free, open territory to be enjoyed and shared.

b) However, too often nations are overly aggressive in takingthe oceans have to offer.

c) Today the oceansa wealth of simple and complex sea life from phytoplankton to marine mammals.

5. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 4

Water in the Desert

The arid and semi arid zones in Russia cover vast territories. They can be called deserts only in the geographical sense of the word. The development of desert regions was carried out through the introduction of crop irrigation, construction of irrigation systems, sinking of wells, drifting sands control, fixation of sand by planting trees, harnessing the wind and solar energy.

The largest in the world the Kara-Kum is about twice the size of Japan. But despite its comparatively low biological productivity (about one ton of vegetation mass per hectare), it offers a huge fodder base. The Kara-Kum Desert also has huge areas, which can be irrigated. The cheapest way for desert Water transport is by canal. There is another inexpensive method of bringing water to desert pastures. It has been established that up to 35,000 cubic meters of fresh rainwater can be obtained from one square kilometer of dense clayish areas in the desert. Successful experiments were held in the Kara-Kum on collecting and storing rainwater in natural underground reservoirs. It was found that up to a million cubic meters of fresh water may be stored in underground porous soils. Such reservoirs lose practically no water through evaporation or through infiltration, especially important

in the hot and arid desert climate.

Задания к тексту 4

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: sinking of wells – бурение скважин, vegetation mass – растительная масса, arid – засушливый, desert – пустыня, development – развитие, the introduction of crop irrigation – внедрение орошения сельскохозяйственных культур, drifting sands control – контроль за дрейфующими песками.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: biological productivity, meter, kilometer, million cubic meters, climate, construction of irrigation systems.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: пустынный; пустыня; орошение; площадь, пространство; песок; кормовая база; пастбище; испарение.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и словосочетаниями: sinking of wells, desert, crop irrigation, storing rainwater.

a) The development of desert regions was carried out through the introduction of...., construction of irrigation systems,drifting sands control

b) The cheapest way forwater transport is by canal.

c) Successful experiments were held in the Kara-Kum on collecting andin natural underground reservoirs

5. Переведите текст на русский язык.

TEXT 5

Fresh Water Resources

The Earth's water cycle or hydrologic cycle is the continuous circulation of moisture and water on our planet. The time required for a water particle to pass through one or more phases of the hydrologic cycle varies from a few hours to months or even centuries. A water particle may be evaporated from the ocean and in a short period falls back as rain or snow on the same water surface. If a water particle falls, as snow or hail on a mountain height, it may remain there for months until it is melted and joined with other melted particles on the long journey overland or underground.

If a water particle has been evaporated from the ocean and carried into the polar regions, falling there as ice or snow, it may remain frozen for centuries before it may return to the ocean part of an iceberg, or as melted outflow from the glacier. Rain, hail, and snow are various forms of precipitation. Precipitation that falls upon areas is the source of all the fresh water supply. The people depend upon it to compensate the quantity that is being taken from lakes, streams for man's numerous uses.

Hydrologists completed a study of the world water balance. They estimated that the natural water cycle is far more intensive than had been supposed. Annual evaporation from the Earth's surface amounts to the colossal figure of half a million

cubic kilometres of water while the atmospheric moisture is renewed every ten days on the average. River water has a 12-day replacement cycle. Glaciers proved to be the slowest: "accumulations of moisture". Their replacement cycle is 8500 years. These figures will make it possible to achieve a more accurate picture of the world's fresh water resources.

Задания к тексту 5

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: outflow – поток, on the average - в среднем, moisture – влажность, to require – требовать, particle – частица, to evaporate – испаряться, surface – поверхность, hail – град, to complete – завершать.

2. Определите значение следующих слов, не пользуясь словарем: circulation, planet, ocean, polar regions, iceberg, colossal figure, water balance.

3. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: влажность, частица, испаряться, град, таять, ледник, выпадение осадков, оценивать, достигать.

4. Расположите слова в нужном порядке:

a) precipitation, upon, the people, depend.

b) is renewed, on the average, moisture, ten days, the atmospheric, every.

c) for centuries, remain frozen, particle, may, a water.

d) hydrologic cycle, water, circulation, on our planet, the continuous, is, of.

5. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Тексты для чтения

по направлению подготовки

35.03.03 – «Агрохимия и агропочвоведение»,

35.03.04 - «Агрономия»,

35.03.05 - «Садоводство»

Exercise 89. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний:

Trowel	лейка
Watering can	поливать растение
To water a plant	маленькая лопатка, мастерок, садовый совок
Spade	означает лопату с плоским носиком
shovel	садовые вилы
Fork	секатор (для подрезки ветвей)
Pruner or pruners	шланг
Hose	тачка; ручная тележка на колесах
Wheel barrow	лопата (как правило, с заостренным носиком)
to plow	корень
Root–	вырывать сорняки
coarse seed	сажать растение
Pull out the weeds	редкий посев
To plant a plant	крупное семя

thing sowing	уплотнённая пашня
firm seedbed	мелкое семя
fine seed	всходы, травостой
level seedbed	пахать
stand	обработка земли
tillage	ровная пашня

ТЕХТ 1

There are two main parts of the plant: the root system below the ground and the stem and leaves which are above the ground. In some cases roots are found above the ground and stems grow below. The plants have roots, leaves, a main stem and flowers. The root fixes the plant in the soil, takes in food and water, and in some cases stores food. The stem supports the leaves and flowers which grow out of it, acts as a channel between roots and the leaves, taking water and foods from one to the other, and sometimes it is used for storage. The leaf is green, thin and arranged on the stem so that it gets as much light and air as possible. Inside the leaf are veins which strengthen it and carry water and foods. The flower only appears at certain time of the life of the plant. The stamens*, the male part of the flower, produce pollen which fertilizes the female part of the flower and this leads to the formation of the seed which ripens on the plant.

**stamen – тычинка*

Задания к тексту 1

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: растение, стебель, цветы, корень, пыльца, листья, вода, воздух.
2. Расположите слова в нужном порядке:
 1. water, takes in, roots, and, food.
 2. between, the stem, the leaves, as a channel, roots, acts, and.
 3. as much, as possible, the leaf, light and air, gets.
 4. ripens, the seed, on the plant.
3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ТЕХТ 2

Insect, disease and weed control

Many insects attack vegetables. Some chemicals can be sprayed on the leaves and stems when insects are present. There are also organic insect controls that can be used up to the day of the harvest. Another insect control is to cover the garden with a lightweight garden fabric. It also protects against wind and frost. Common diseases are powdery mildew* and leaf spot disease*. There are also different diseases that affect specific vegetables. Diseases controls need to be applied before diseases appear. The best disease control for most diseases is to keep the leaves dry. There are several new styles of hoes that cut the weeds off below the soil line.

**powdery mildew – мучнистая роса (возбудители - грибы Erysiphales)*

**leaf spot disease – пятнистость листьев (возбудитель - гриб Cercospora melonis)*

Задания к тексту 2

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: насекомое, болезнь, сорняки, контролировать, овощи, применять, мотыга, урожай.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки:
 1. Chemicals can be spread on the leaves and (стебли).
 2. It also protects against (ветер) and (мороз).
 3. Diseases controls need to be (применять) before diseases appear.
3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ТЕХТ 3

Seeds

Some seeds have very particular requirements to grow. For example, carrot seeds must be planted shallow enough so that they will receive light to grow. Many seeds require that the soil be above a certain temperature. Seeds that require warm soil and a long growing season, such as tomatoes, peppers and squash, are usually started indoors and transplanted outdoors when the soil is warm. Use special seeds, peat pots and start the seeds about 6 weeks before they are to be planted outdoors.

Vegetables are often grown in rows. This makes it easier to hoe weeds. However, a small area can be used much more efficiently if the plants are planted in groups. When the plants are large enough to cover the ground, weeds will be crowded out. Small seeds can be spread on the surface of the soil and covered with the soil. Larger seeds can be spaced out and pushed to the depth with a finger. Fast maturing plants, such as radishes, can be planted in between slower crops. Early vegetables, such as peas, can be followed by later vegetables.

Extra seeds are recommended to be planted since not all will come up. Also beet seeds come in clusters. After the seeds sprout, the weaker seedlings should be removed to give the rest enough room to grow. Some crops, such as onions and beets, can be partially harvested early to give the remaining ones more room.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: морковь, перец, редис, поверхность, помидоры, семена.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки:
 1. Carrot seeds must be (сажать) shallow enough.
 2. (Ранние овощи) can be followed by later vegetables.
 3. (Лук) and (свекла) can be partially harvested early.
3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

TEXT 4

Types of the plant

The crop plants can be sorted into main groups according to their type and reason why they are grown: cereal crops (often known as corn in Britain) include wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize, all grown for their grain; other combinable crops (peas, beans, oil seed rape*, linseed*); root crops, grown for their roots which are sold or fed to livestock, include potatoes, sugar beet, mangel*, swede*, turnip, carrot and other root vegetables; forage crops, grown for their leaves and stems - sometimes feed directly to livestock, sometimes harvested and processed. First include kale, cabbage, forage maize, forage rape and radish, mustard, etc. this group also includes grasses, clovers and Lucerne.

The cereals are the most important arable crops, grown in Great Britain. The acreage of cereals has increased greatly in recent years; and with the help of fertilizers, weed killers, fungicides, other chemicals and new varieties it has become much easier to grow heavier yields of grain. There are winter wheat and spring wheat, with different varieties in each type. Winter wheat yields about 15 to 20 per cent more than spring wheat.

**rape – рапс (капуста полевая, сурепица) / *linseed – льняное семя / *mangel – кормовая свёкла / *swede – брюква*

Задания к тексту 4

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: acreage, пахотный, ячмень, капуста, злаки, зерно, горчица, рожь, картофель, сахарная свекла, разновидность, озимая пшеница, яровая пшеница.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки:
 1. (Зерновые культуры) are grown for their grain.
 2. Root crops include (картофель), (сахарная свекла), swede, turnip, (морковь), etc.
 3. There are (озимая) wheat and (яровая) wheat.
3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

TEXT 5

Gardening

Gardening is the practice of growing and cultivating plants. In gardens, ornamental plants are often grown for their flowers, foliage, or overall appearance; useful plants, such as root vegetables, leaf vegetables, fruits, and herbs, are grown for consumption, for use as dyes, or for medicinal or cosmetic use. A gardener is someone who practices gardening. Gardening ranges in scale from fruit orchards, to long boulevard plantings with one or more different types of shrubs, trees and herbaceous plants, to residential yards including lawns and foundation plantings, to plants in large or small containers grown inside or outside. Gardening may be very specialized, with only one type of plant grown, or involve a large number of different

plants in mixed plantings. It involves an active participation in the growing of plants, and tends to be labor intensive, which differentiates it from farming or forestry.

Задания к тексту 5

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: садоводство, цветы, дерево, лужайка, смешанный.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки:
 1. Ornamental plants (часто выращивают) for their flowers.
 2. Plants are grown in (больших или маленьких) containers inside or outside.
 3. It involves an (активное участие) in the growing of plants.
3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

ТЕХТ 6

Variety choosing and crop rotation

It is necessary to know that crop varieties should be chosen on the basis of their general adaptability to the local temperatures and the level of rainfall expected. Breeders should not attempt to produce varieties of every to fit all conditions. Thus, where irrigation is cheap or rainfall is high, rice is well suited. Maize, wheat, and oats are best suited to controlled irrigation or intermediate levels of rainfall. In drier conditions, barley, triticale, rye, sorghum, and millets all produce higher yields than the other crops. Choice of variety and crop must also be based on the frost hazards generally encountered.

It is known that rotation is part of the soil management system. You might call it a cropping system. It means growing different crops at different times on the same land in a planned series. Choosing a rotation plan you have to consider the type of soil and the fertility. But you also have to think of climate and topography.

The total production of cereals can be enhanced when the species is fitted to the climate of the region.

Задания к тексту 6

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: садоводство, цветы, дерево, лужайка, смешанный.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки:
 - a) Choice of (сорта) and crop must also be based on the frost hazards generally encountered.
 - b) But you also have to think of (климат) and topography.
 - c) Breeders should not attempt to produce varieties of every to fit all (условия).
3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

ТЕХТ 7

Vegetables and fruits

The British farmer provides most of the fruit and vegetables we eat that can be raised in our climate. Whole fields are devoted to potatoes, beans and peas. Some vegetables do best in certain parts of the country where both the climate and the soil are favourable. Many of our early potatoes and winter cauliflowers come from Cornwall; carrots from Norfolk; celery and onion from the Fen district; brussel sprouts and onions from Bedfordshire. Some horticultural holdings grow mainly the three chief salad crops: tomatoes, cucumbers, and lettuce. Many crops are grown in glasshouses. Although our vegetables come from both mixed and horticultural holdings, most of our fruit comes from special fruit farms. Kent is the best known county for its fruit, particularly apples, peas and cherries. On an apple farm in Kent, the trees are set out in neat rows. There are also some beehives between the rows of trees. Bees perform very useful work on the fruit farm. They carry pollen from one tree to another, pollinating the blossom.

Задания к тексту 7

1. Назовите английские эквиваленты следующих слов: обеспечивать, определенный, цветная капуста, садоводство, урожай, улей, грядка.
2. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки:
 - a) (Существуют) also some beehives between the rows of trees.
 - b) Some (садоводческие хозяйства) grow mainly the three chief salad crops: tomatoes, cucumbers, and lettuce.
 - c) Whole fields are devoted to potatoes, beans and (горох).
3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Тексты для чтения по направлению подготовки 36.03.02 – «Зоотехния»

Exercise 90. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний:

skin	кожа
wool	шерсть
mutton	корова
draft cattle	баранина
fatten	откармливать
cow	тягловый (рабочий) скот
dual-purpose cattle	мясо-молочный скот
enzyme	фермент
digestion	упитанность
fatness, condition factor	усвоение пищи (корма)
heifer	тёлка / нетель

loose housing system (free stall), stabling; stable nursing system	содержание- свободное содержание - стойловое содержание
rumen	рубец (первый отдел желудка жвачных животных)
stomach	желудок
nutrient	питательное вещество
gastrointestinal digestion	переваривание пищи
metabolism	обмен веществ
ruminant (animal)	МОЛОЧНЫЙ СКОТ
dairy cattle	жвачное
forage, feed, (сухой) fodder	корм

ТЕКСТ 1

Zoology

Zoology is the branch of biology that relates to the animal kingdom, including the structure, embryology, evolution, classification, habits, and distribution of all animals, both living and extinct. The term is derived from Ancient Greek (zōon, “animal”) + (logos, “knowledge”). The history of zoology traces the study of the animal kingdom from ancient to modern times. Although the concept of *zoology* arose much later, the zoological sciences emerged from natural history reaching back to the works of Aristotle and Galen in the ancient Greco-Roman world. This ancient work was further developed in the Middle Ages. Over the 18th and 19th centuries, zoology became an increasingly professional scientific discipline. Explorer-naturalists investigated the interaction between organisms and their environment, and the ways this relationship depends on geography, laying the foundations for biogeography, ecology and ethology. These developments were synthesized in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. The result was a reconstruction of the classification of animals upon a genealogical basis. In the early 20th century, the rediscovery of Mendel's work led to the rapid development of genetics by Thomas Hunt Morgan and his students.

Modern biological classification has its root in the work of Carolus Linnaeus, who grouped species according to shared physical characteristics. These groupings have since been revised to improve consistency with the Darwinian principle of common descent. Molecular phylogenetics, which uses DNA sequences as data, has driven many recent revisions and is likely to continue to do so.

Задания к тексту 1

1. Запомните значение опорных слов и выражений: animal kingdom - царство животных; to develop - развивать; Middle Ages - Средние века; to become - становиться; explorer-naturalist - исследователь-натуралист; interaction - взаимоотношения; environment - окружающая среда; foundation - основание; species - виды; to improve -улучшать; descent - происхождение.
2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: Zoology, biology, structure, embryology, evolution, classification, term, evolution, natural selection, result.

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 2

Branches of zoology

Although the study of animal life is ancient, its scientific incarnation is relatively modern. This mirrors the transition from natural history to biology at the start of the nineteenth century. Since Hunter and Cuvier, comparative anatomical study has been associated with modern areas of zoological investigation: anatomy, physiology, histology, embryology, teratology and ethology. Modern zoology first arose in German and British universities. Gradually zoology expanded beyond Huxley's comparative anatomy to include the following sub-disciplines:

- Zoography, also known as *descriptive zoology*, describes animals and their habitats.
- Comparative anatomy studies the structure of animals.
- Animal physiology
- Behavioral ecology
- Ethology is the study of animal behavior.
- The various taxonomically oriented disciplines such as mammalogy, herpetology, ornithology and entomology identify and classify species and study the structures and mechanisms specific to those groups.

Задания к тексту 2

1. Запомните значение опорных слов: Branches - отрасли; study - изучение; animal life - жизнь животных; comparative anatomy - сравнительная анатомия; behavior - поведение; species - виды.
2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: group, importation, import, method, formation, specialized, start, anatomical, anatomy, physiology, histology, embryology, teratology and ethology, structure, mammalogy, herpetology, ornithology entomology. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся эти слова.
3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 3

Dairy Cattle Management

Since the beginning of the history the cow has been useful to man in many ways. Not only she has been a source of food and a beast of burden, but she has even played an important role in his religion, mythology, and political economy. One hundred years ago, dairying was largely a family affair. Even in towns and villages most families kept a cow for their own use; the milk was usually consumed in the raw state, and the surplus was made into butter and cheese in the home. Dairying gradually became more specialized, and people bought milk, butter, and cheese from farmers farther out in the country.

Today, obtaining milk from the cow is only a first step in the very complex process of producing dairy foods. With the gradual development of large centers of concentrated populations, the dairy industry has become divided into three separate and distinct phases-production, processing, and distribution. The producer of milk plays an important role in this extremely complex industry. Dairy men have been forced to improve the methods of feeding, breeding, and carrying for the dairy cow – phases that may be combined under the general term “management”.

Progress in methods of management has been considerable, but many problems still await solution. Training in chemistry, genetics, and nutrition, and specialized courses in feeds and feeding methods and dairy cattle management are required for comprehensive understanding of the problems involved and the advances of the last 25 years.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Запомните значение опорных слов: *beast of burden* - вьючное животное; *man* - человек; *affair* - дело; *processing* - переработка продуктов; *distribution* - распределение; *industry* - отрасль промышленности; *management* - (зд.) содержание животных; *to improve* - улучшать.
2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: *religion, mythology, political economy, role, process, center, concentrated, progress, method, genetics, problem, phase.*
3. Переведите на английский язык: молочное хозяйство, процесс производства, методы кормления.
4. Заполните пропуски следующими словами, данными ниже:
 - 1) Since the beginning of the history the cow was a source of
 - 2) ... improve the methods of ... and ... and carrying for the dairy cow.
 - 3) Dairying was a
 - 4) The process of producing is a very complex problem.

feeding, breeding, dairy men, family affair, dairy foods.
5. Переведите текст на русский язык.

TEXT 4

Milk Components

Milk is produced in the alveolar cells of each quarter. Some of the milk components apparently pass directly into the cells from circulating fluids, through the wall of the capillary and the cell wall. Other milk constituents are manufactured in the alveolar cells, being synthesized from certain precursors supplied by the circulating fluids. Water, which makes up most of the weight of milk, apparently enters the mammary tissue by simple filtration.

The influence of ration on vitamin content of milk varies according to the vitamin. The general, those vitamins are dietary essentials for cow A, D, E and K – are present in milk in somewhat the proportions they are present in the feed. In the case of vitamin A, of course, some of the potency may be present as the precursor,

carotene. Vitamin C produced in tissues and the B vitamins manufactured in the rumen does not depend, of course, on the ration composition. Colostrum, the product of the mammary gland during the first few days after calving, is especially high in protein, fat, minerals and vitamins A and C.

These high levels of critical nutrients help the young get off to a good start. Some of the extra protein in colostrum is in the form of gamma globulin, which seems to function² — as a nonspecific disease-fighter. It makes newborn animal more resistant to diseases and infections. Colostrum also contains certain specific antibodies which further protect the nursing young.

Задания к тексту 4

1. Запомните значение опорных слов: quarter - четверть (вымени); precursor - предшественник, предвестник; weight - вес; tissue - ткань; dietary - диетический; essentials - (зд.) предметы первой необходимости; disease - болезнь.
2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:
 - 1) Where is milk produced in?
 - 2) Does water make up most of the weight of milk?
 - 3) What is the main function of gamma globulin?
3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 5

Prevention of Gross Vitamin Deficiency Symptoms

The expression of vitamin deficiencies in animals varies with the vitamin involved, usually reflecting directly or indirectly the physiological derangement caused by the lack of adequate vitamin intake.

In immature animals, a common symptom is reduced growth rate. Examples of other vitamin deficiency symptoms in animals are these: reproductive failure, reduced vigor, greater susceptibility to disease, bone deformities, failure of blood to coagulate normally, rough and lusterless hair coat and skin lesions.

The lack of thiamine (vitamin B₁) was found to cause beriberi; a deficiency of niacin was one of the causative factors in pellagra; pernicious anemia patients responded to vitamin B₁₂ therapy; vitamin D supplementation of children's diets prevented rickets, vitamin C in the diet prevented the development of a condition called scurvy. Vitamin E is believed to be involved in oxidation — reduction processes, electron transfer. Water soluble B was found to contain groups of compounds now identified and referred to as the B complex group. More fat-soluble vitamins, including vitamins D, E and K, were isolated and identified and now grouped with A, the name of the original "fat soluble A".

Задания к тексту 5

² which seems to function — который, кажется, действует ...

1. Запомните значение опорных слов: prevention - предотвращение; derangement - расстройство; intake - всасывание, поглощение; growth rate - скорость роста; reproductive failure - снижение плодовитости; vigor - сила, энергия; susceptibility - восприимчивость; deformity - (зд.) деформация; hair coat - шерстный покров; skin - шкура, кожа; lesion - поражение; pernicious anemia - злокачественная анемия; lack - недостаток; scurvy - цинга; oxidation - окисление; soluble - растворимый.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- 1) How are vitamins classified?
- 2) Which vitamins does the water-soluble group include?
- 3) Which vitamins does the fat-soluble group include?
- 4) What does vitamin deficiency cause in man and animal's body?

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 6

Feeding of Cattle

The cow is a ruminant animal consuming large quantities of food containing a high percentage of fibre and cellulose. The cows that give large quantities of milk, consume large quantities of roughage and grain and are eating most of the time. Now we have cows that produce 100.000 lbs³ of milk in their first five lactations. Although cow population has decreased, we are still producing more milk. As human population expands, more cereal grains will be used as food and we have to rely on more roughage for our dairy cows. So we will require a cow that can consume large quantities of roughage, may be less grain, and convert it into large quantities of milk.

A certain amount of fibre is necessary for the proper functioning of the rumen. The cow is adapted to deal with this kind of food by virtue of⁴ its "four-compartmented stomach". The digestive tract deals with a limited supply of dry matter. A cow is capable of eating per day about 2.7 kg of dry matter per 100 kg liveweight. Adequate amounts and a balance as between energy-giving foodstuffs and protein are vitally necessary for proper feeding.

Задания к тексту 6

1. Запомните значение опорных слов: feeding - кормление, питание, корм; to consume - потреблять; ruminant - жвачный; food - корм; roughages - грубые корма; stomach - желудок; dry matter - сухое вещество; digestive tract - пищеварительный тракт; foodstuff - пищевой продукт; liveweight - живой вес.

2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем:

fibre, cellulose, to produce, lactation, population, balance.

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

³ lbs (libra) — фунт

⁴ by virtue of — благодаря

TEXT 7

Breeds

A breed may be defined as a group of animals related by descent and developed for a special function. Thus, dairy cattle breeds are breeds developed primarily for milk production. In the United States, cattle kept primarily for milk production belong to the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds. In addition, two dual-purpose breeds, the Milking Shorthorn and Red Polled, are kept for milk, but their numbers are small in comparison with the previously mentioned dairy breeds.

Cattle were kept for dairy purposes long before the modern breeds developed. For example, in Holland butter production from cow's milk became so important that specialized buildings "butter houses" were constructed for butter storage and distribution before 1288. In the eighteenth century Bakewell was one of the first men to apply modern methods to the improvement of animals. Laws prohibiting the importation of cattle to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey probably were important in the formation of these two breeds as we know them today, because these laws prevented crossing of the island cattle with others so that the uniformity in traits of the cattle on each island was maintained.

Задания к тексту 7

1. Запомните значение опорных слов: breed — порода; dairy cattle—молочный скот; to develop — развивать(ся), выводить; to keep — содержать; crossing — скрещивание; butter — масло; improvement — улучшение; to maintain - поддерживать, содержать; trait — черта.
2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: group, importation, import, method, formation, specialized. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся эти слова.
3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:
 - 1) A breed is a group of animals ... by descent.
 - 2) Dairy cattle breeds . . . primarily for milk production.
 - 3) Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds are ...

dairy breeds, related, are developed.
4. Переведите текст на русский язык.

TEXT 8

Proteins and Minerals

Nutritionally, proteins are important for growth, reproduction, lactation and optimum health. Protein is the main component of the soft tissues of the body; it is a structural constituent of the cells making up these parts and is vitally important in many biochemical substances, such as hormones, enzymes, immune bodies and

blood. Proteins are also of considerable importance in the resistance to the recovery from various diseases. In a deficiency, for example, the capacity to fabricate antibody protein is low; the production of leukocytes and lymphocytes is decreased, and the bone marrow and lymphoid tissues are depleted.

Hormones are proteins that regulate body organs and their functions, enzymes digest food for further use in the body, immune bodies are their principal bacterial and viral defenders of the body; hemoglobin carries the oxygen to the cells so that they have energy; leukocytes and lymphocytes kill and digest bacteria and other foreign substances in the blood.

Minerals are inorganic elements. Organic compounds, which contain carbon (such as carbohydrates, fat, protein, and vitamins), will burn.

Minerals become a part of skeletal structure, but also play essential role in digestion and in metabolism inside body cells. Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, fluorine, and certain other mineral elements are integral parts of the bone structure and of teeth. Approximately 99 percent of the calcium and 80 percent of the phosphorus present in the animal body are contained in the skeleton. When the need arises, calcium and other minerals can be mobilized from the skeleton and used for other body functions. Examples are the removal of calcium for milk production after a heifer or cow calves.

Задания к тексту 8

1. Запомните значения опорных слов: health – здоровье; growth – рост, развитие; soft tissue – мягкая ткань; cell – клетка; resistance – сопротивляемость; disease – болезнь; deficiency – недостаток; oxygen – кислород; digestion – пищеварение; metabolism – обмен веществ; body – тело, организм.

2. Переведите следующие слова не пользуясь словарем: protein, reproduction, lactation, optimum, component, structural, biochemical, production, function, hormone, leukocyte, organ, bacteria, energy, hemoglobin, structure, minerals, to mobilize, element, vitamin.

3. Переведите на английский язык: лимфатическая ткань, костный мозг, кровь, углеводы, нетель, жир, переваривать(ся), органические вещества.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:

1) Hemoglobin ... the oxygen to the cells.

2) Proteins regulate

3) ... play essential role in metabolism inside

minerals, body organs, body cells, carries.

5. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Тексты для чтения по направлению подготовки

**35.03.07 –«Технология производства и переработки
сельскохозяйственной продукции»**

Exercise 91. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний:

dairy	натрия
sodium	молочные
phosphates	фосфаты
rapid spoilage	щелочные
alkaline	полученные
obtained	содержать
contain	животноводство
husbandry	питательные
nutritive	влагоудерживающий
supply	вкус
water-holding	поставка
juiciness	быстрая порча
flavour	влага
moisture	сочность
oxidation	окисление
acids	кислоты
freezing	вакуум
packaging	упаковка
vacuum	замораживание
canning	консервирование

TEXT 1

Pasteurization

Pasteurization is a process of heating a food, which is usually a liquid, to a specific temperature for a predefined length of time and then immediately cooling it. This process slows spoilage caused by microbial growth in the food. Unlike sterilization, pasteurization is not intended to kill all micro-organisms in the food. Instead, it aims to reduce the number of viable pathogens so they are unlikely to cause disease.

Pasteurization typically uses temperatures below boiling, since at very high temperatures, casein micelles will irreversibly aggregate, or "curdle". The two main types of pasteurization used today are high-temperature, short-time (HTST, also known as "flash") and extended shelf life (ESL). Ultra-high temperature processing (UHT, also known as ultra-heat-treating) is also used for milk treatment. Pasteurization can prevent diseases include tuberculosis, brucellosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever; it also kills the harmful bacteria Salmonella, Yersinia, Campylobacter, Staphylococcus aureus, and Escherichia coli, among others. A process similar to pasteurization is thermization, which uses lower temperatures to kill bacteria in milk. It allows a milk product, such as cheese, to retain more of the original taste, but thermized foods are not considered pasteurized by food regulators.

Задания к тексту 1

1. Запомните значения следующих слов: viable -жизнеспособный, commercial-scale- промышленного уровня, dairy- молочные продукты, fluid - жидкость, enzyme –фермент, casein - казеин (белковое вещество), micelles - мицеллы, irreversibly - необратимо, curdle - сгущать, scarlet - стафилококковая скарлатина, fever - лихорадка, Yersinia - энтерит, Escherichia coli - кишечные инфекции, thermization - термизация.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What kind of process is pasteurization?

2) What is the difference between pasteurization and sterilization?

3) How is pasteurization standardized and controlled?

4) What diseases can pasteurization prevent?

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 2

Butter

Butter is a dairy product made by churning fresh or fermented cream or milk. It is generally used as a spread and a condiment, as well as in cooking, such as baking, sauce making, and pan frying. Butter consists of butter fat, milk proteins and water. Most frequently made from cows' milk, butter can also be manufactured from the milk of other mammals, including sheep, goats, buffalo, and yaks. Salt, flavorings and preservatives are sometimes added to butter.

Butter is a water-in-oil emulsion resulting from an inversion of the cream, an oil-in-water emulsion; the milk proteins are the emulsifiers. Butter remains a solid when refrigerated, but it softens to a spreadable consistency at room temperature, and melts to a thin liquid consistency at 32–35 °C. It generally has a pale yellow color, but varies from deep yellow to nearly white. Its unmodified color is dependent on the animals' feed and is commonly manipulated with food colorings in the commercial manufacturing process, most commonly annatto or carotene. Almost all commercially-made butter today begins with pasteurized cream, which is commonly heated to a relatively high temperature above 80 C. Before it is churned, the cream is cooled to about 5 C and allowed to remain at that temperature for at least eight hours; under these conditions about half the butterfat in the cream crystallizes. The jagged crystals of fat inflict damage upon the fat globule membranes during churning, speeding the butter-making process. Churning produces small butter grains floating in the water-based portion of the cream. This watery liquid is called buttermilk—although the buttermilk most common today is instead a directly fermented skimmed milk. The buttermilk is drained off; sometimes more buttermilk is removed by rinsing the grains with water. Then the grains are "worked": pressed and kneaded together. When prepared manually, this is done using wooden boards called scotch hands. This consolidates the butter into a solid mass. Commercial butter is about 80% butterfat and 15% water; traditionally made butter may have 65% fat and 30% water. The density of butter is 0.911 g/cm³, about the same as ice.

Задания к тексту 2

1. Запомните значения следующих слов: churning - сбивание, fermented - сброживание, condiment - приправа, flavorings - ароматизаторы, preservatives - консерванты, clarify - процеживать, очищать, inversion - переворачивание, emulsifier - эмульгатор, spreadable - вязкопластичный, density - плотность, annatto - красительный экстракт, carotene - каротин, butterfat — молочный жир, jagged - неровный, зубчатый, globule - шаровидный, buttermilk - пахта, skimmed milk - сепарированное молоко, rinsing - полоскание, kneaded – перемешанные

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What does butter consist of?
 - 2) What can be butter manufactured from?
 - 3) Why is it so important to remain butter in refrigerator?
3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

ТЕКСТ 3

Cheese making

A required step in cheese making is separating the milk into solid curds and liquid whey. Usually this is done by acidifying (souring) the milk and adding rennet. The acidification can be accomplished directly by the addition of an acid like vinegar in a few cases, but usually starter bacteria are employed instead. These starter bacteria convert milk sugars into lactic acid. The same bacteria (and the enzymes they produce) also play a large role in the eventual flavor of aged cheeses. Most cheeses are made with starter bacteria from the Lactococci, Lactobacilli, or Streptococci families. Swiss starter cultures also include Propionibacter Sherman, which produces carbon dioxide gas bubbles during aging, giving Swiss cheese its holes (called "eyes"). Some fresh cheeses are curdled only by acidity, but most cheeses use rennet. Rennet sets the cheese into a strong and rubbery gel compared to the fragile curds produced by acidic coagulation alone. It also allows curdling at a lower acidity, it's important because flavor-making bacteria are inhibited in high-acidity environments. In general, softer, smaller, fresher cheeses are curdled with a greater proportion of acid to rennet than harder, larger, longer-aged varieties.

While rennet was traditionally produced via extraction from the inner mucosa of the fourth stomach chamber of slaughtered calves, most rennet used today in cheese making is produced recombinant. The majority of the applied chamois is retained in the whey and, may be present in cheese in trace quantities. In ripe cheese, the type and provenance of chamois used in production cannot be determined.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Запомните значения следующих слов: curd-творог -, liquid – жидкость, whey-сыворожка -, acidifying -заквашивать, rennet - сычужный казеин, lactic -

молочный, aging - созревание, rennet - сычужный казеин, fragile - ломкий, coagulation – сгущение, mucosa - слизистая оболочка, slaughter - забой (скота), recombinant - рекомбинант, chamois – желто-коричневый цвет, whey – молочная сыворотка, provenance – источник

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:

1) ... is both a traditional domestic skill and is important industry.

2) Pasteurization was discovered by ... in 1864.

3) Protein is also one of the main ... of the body.

(food storage, Louis Pasteur, component)

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 4

Curd Processing

At the stage of curd processing, the cheese has been set into a very moist gel. Some soft cheeses are now essentially complete: they are drained, salted, and packaged. For most of the rest, the curd is cut into small cubes. This allows to drain water from the individual pieces of curd. Some hard cheeses are then heated to temperatures in the range of 35–55 °C. This forces more whey from the cut curd. It also changes the taste of the finished cheese, affecting both the bacterial culture and the milk chemistry. Cheeses that are heated to the higher temperatures are usually made with thermophilic starter bacteria that survive at this step - either Lactobacilli or Streptococci. Salt has a few roles in curd processing besides adding a salty flavor. It preserves cheese from spoiling, draws moisture from the curd, and forms texture of cheese in an interaction with its proteins. Some cheeses are salted from the outside with dry salt or brine washes. Most cheeses have the salt mixed directly into the curds. Also most cheeses achieve their final shape when the curds are pressed into a mold or form. The harder is the cheese, the more pressure is applied. The pressure drives out moisture - the molds are designed to allow water to escape—and unifies the curds into a single solid body. There are a few techniques influence a texture of cheese and flavor. Some examples:

- Stretching: (Mozzarella, Provolone) Curd is stretched and kneaded in hot water, developing a stringy, fibrous body.

- Cheddaring: (Cheddar, other English cheeses). Cut curd is repeatedly piled up, pushing more moisture away. The curd is also mixed (or milled) for a long time, taking the sharp edges off the cut curd pieces and influencing the final product's texture.

- Washing: (Edam, Gouda) The curd is washed in warm water, lowering its acidity and making for a milder-tasting cheese.

Задания к тексту 4

1. Запомните значения следующих слов: curd – творог, processing - переработка, drain - (здесь) удалить, whey - сыворотка, survive -выжить, draw – вытягивать, a mold – пресс-форма, stretching - вытяжка, cheddaring -

чеддеризация, pile up – складывать (штабелем), а milder-tasting – мягкий вкус

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What stage are soft cheeses drained, salt and packaged?

2) What is able to change the taste of the finished cheese?

3) What roles has salt in curd processing?

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

TEXT 5

Food processing

Food processing is the transformation of raw ingredients into food. Food processing typically takes clean, harvested crops or butchered animal products and uses these to produce attractive, marketable and often long shelf-life food products. Food processing dates back to the prehistoric ages. That time crude processing incorporated slaughtering, fermenting, sun drying, preserving with salt, and various types of cooking (such as roasting, smoking, steaming, and oven baking). Salt-preservation was especially common for foods that constituted warrior and sailors' diets until the introduction of canning methods. Evidence for the existence of these methods can be found in the writings of the ancient Greek, Chaldean, Egyptian and Roman civilizations as well as archaeological evidence from Europe, North and South America and Asia. These tried and tested processing techniques remained essentially the same. Both during ancient times and today in modern society these are considered processed foods. Food processing can provide quick, nutritious meal options for people.

Modern food processing technology developed in the 19th and 20th centuries was developed in a large part to serve military needs. In 1809 Nicolas Apart invented a hermetic bottling technique that would preserve food for French troops which ultimately contributed to the development of tinning, and subsequently canning by Peter Durand in 1810. Although initially expensive and somewhat hazardous due to the lead used in cans, canned goods would later become a staple around the world. After discovering pasteurization by Louis Pasteur in 1864, the quality of preserved foods and introduced milk preservation was improved. In the 20th century, World War II, the space race and the rising consumer society in developed countries (including the United States) contributed to the growth of food processing with such advances as spray drying, juice concentrates, and the introduction of artificial sweeteners, coloring agents, and preservatives such as sodium benzoate. In the late 20th century products such as dried instant soups, instant fruits and juices, and self cooking meals were developed.

Задания к тексту 5

1. Запомните значения следующих слов: butchered - убойный, crude – грубая, slaughtering – забой скота, fermenting - брожение, warrior - воин, nutritious – питательный, ultimately – прежде всего, subsequently – в дальнейшем,

hazardous - опасный, lead - свинец, spray drying – сушка распылением, freeze drying – сушка замораживанием, instant – быстрая заморозка

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:

a) Modern food processing ... developed in the 19th and 20th centuries

b) Canning is a method of

c) The ... prevents microorganisms from entering and proliferating inside _____ technology, preserving food, packaging

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

Тексты для чтения по направлениям подготовки:

38.03.04 – «Государственное и муниципальное управление»,

38.03.02 – «Менеджмент»,

38.03.01 - «Экономика»

Exercise 92. Найдите соответствие основных слов и словосочетаний (для направлений подготовки)

research and development department (= R & D department)	отдел сбыта
sales department	опытно-конструкторский отдел
shareholder	акционер, пайщик, держатель акций
organization chart	отдел закупок
production department	организационный план компании
purchasing department	производственный отдел
board of directors	письменное предложение, заявка
chief executive officer	задача, задание
task	главный исполнительный директор компании
tender	совет директоров
proposal	краткое изложение, сводка
summary	предложение
counter-offer	условие
objective	обязательство
deal	цель, задача
condition	председатель
commitment	сделка, соглашение
chairman / chairperson	встречное предложение
agreement	повестка дня
agenda	договор, соглашение

TEXT 1

Art or Science?

Like most things in our modern, changing world, the function of management is becoming more complex. The role of a manager today is changing too. At the turn of the century, for example, the business manager's objective was to keep his company running and to make a profit. Most firms were *production*

oriented. Few constraints affected management's decisions. Governmental agencies imposed little regulations on business. The modern manager must now consider the environment in which the organization operates and be prepared to adopt a wider prospective. That is, the manager must have a good understanding of management principles, an appreciation of the current issues and broader objectives of the total economic political, social, and ecological system, and he must possess the ability to analyze complex problems.

The modern manager must be sensitive, and responsive to the environment - that is he should recognize and be able to evaluate the needs of the total context in which his business functions, and he should act in accord with his understanding.

Organizations exist to combine human efforts in order to achieve certain goals. Management is the process by which these human efforts are combined with each other and with material resources. Management encompasses both science and art. In designing and constructing plans and products, management must draw on technology and physical science, of course, and, the behavioral sciences also can contribute to management. In handling people and managing organizations it is necessary to draw on intuition and subjective judgment. But although the artistic side of management may be declining in its proportion of the whole process it will remain central and critical portion of your future jobs.

Задания к тексту 1

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: production oriented – сконцентрированный на объеме производства и распределения продукции, constraint - сдерживающий фактор, governmental agency – правительственный орган, current issues – текущие проблемы, material resources – материальные ресурсы, to encompass - охватывать, behavioral science – наука, изучающая поведение, to handle – управлять .

Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: company, organization, principle, ecological system, to analyze, technology, productivity, proportion, process, central, job, to design, to construct.

2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:

- d) The manager's objective was to make a.....and to keep his company running.
- e) Nowadays the manager must have a good understanding of management principles, an appreciation of the current issues and ... objectives of the total economic political, social, and ecological system.
- f) Management is the process by which..... are combined with each other and with material resources.

_____broader, human efforts, profit

3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Text 2 **Management functions**

Management plays a vital role in any business or organized activity. Management is composed of a team of managers who have charge of the organization of all level. Their duties include making sure company objectives are met and seeing that the business operates efficiently. Regardless of the specific job, most managers perform four basic functions. These management functions are planning, organizing, directing, and controlling. Planning involves determining overall company objectives and deciding how these goals can best be achieved. Organizing, the second management function is the process of putting the plan into action. Third is the day-to-day direction and supervision of employees. In the last management function, controlling, managers evaluate how well company objectives are being completed. In order to adequately and efficiently perform these management functions, managers need interpersonal, organizational, and technical skills. Although all four functions are managerial duties, the importance of each may vary depending on the situation. Effective managers meet the objectives of the company through a successful combination of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling.

Задания к тексту 2

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: to compose - создавать; charge - ответственность; to make sure - обеспечить; to involve - включать в себя; to achieve - достигать; to put into action - осуществлять, employee - служащий; to meet the objectives – выполнять задачи, supervision – надзор, skill - умение; to depend on – зависеть.

2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: role, activity, manager, organization, specific, basic, function, company, plan, technical, effective, process, situation, combination.

3. Закончите предложения соответствующими выражениями из текста:

- a) Planning is the first because...
- b) Organizing function is...
- c) Managers check...

4. Переведите тест на русский язык.

Text 3

Financial Management

Financial Management can be defined as the management of the finances of an organization in order to achieve financial objectives. Taking a commercial business as the most common organizational structure, the key objectives of financial management would be to create wealth for the business, generate cash, and provide an adequate return on investment bearing in mind the risks that the business is taking and the resources invested. There are three key elements to the process of financial management:

(1) Financial Planning. Management needs to ensure that enough funding is available at the right time to meet the needs of the business. In the short term, funding may be needed to invest in equipment and stocks, pay employees and fund sales made on credit. In the medium and long term, funding may be required for

significant additions to the productive capacity of the business or to make acquisitions.

(2) Financial Control. Financial control is an important activity to help the business ensure that the business is meeting its objectives. Financial control addresses questions such as: Are assets being used efficiently? Are the businesses assets secure? Do management act in the best interest of shareholders and in accordance with business rules?

(3) Financial Decision-making. The key aspects of financial decision-making relate to investment, financing and dividends. Investments must be financed in some way. For example it is possible to raise finance from selling new shares, borrowing from banks or taking credit from suppliers. A key financing decision is whether profits earned by the business should be retained rather than distributed to shareholders via dividends. If dividends are too high, the business may be starved of funding to reinvest in growing revenues and profits further.

Задания к тексту 3

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: commercial business - торговое предпринимательство, bear in mind – иметь в виду (помнить), funding - финансирование, productive capacity - продуктивность, acquisition - приобретение, a business - компания, assets - активы, a shareholder - акционер, to raise - собирать (финансовые средства), decision-making - принятие решения, to retain - удерживать, profit - прибыль.

2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: objective, cash, risk, investment, to invest, financing, dividend, to address, efficiently.

3. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки.

a) Tillage implements prepare the soil for planting by loosening the soil and(избавляться от сорняков) or sowing plants.

b) The planter spaces seeds out equally in long rows, which are usually two to three feet(друг от друга).

c) Transplanters automate the task of.....(пересадка рассады) to the field.

4. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Text 4

Financial Accounting and Financial Management

Financial accounting is the part of accounting, which involves the information to external users to assist them in assessing the entity's financial performance. It is the process of capturing, processing, communicating financial information. In other words, it is an information system that accumulates, records, classifies, summarizes, and reports commercial transactions. The aim of this process is to show the financial condition of a business entity. Financial accounting assists the users in assessing financial position and financing and investing activities. Financial management is

the responsibility for the allocation of funds to current and fixed asset, to obtain the best mix of financing alternatives, and to develop an appropriate dividend policy within the context of the firm's objectives.

Задания к тексту 4

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: financial accounting – финансовый учёт; external users – внешние пользователи; to assess – оценивать; entity – хозяйствующий субъект; capturing- получение ; processing – переработка; communicating –предоставление; to report – давать отчёт; current and fixed assets – текущие и фиксированные активы; firm's objectives – цели фирмы.

2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: to assist, information system, process, investing activity, alternative, dividend policy.

3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, данными ниже:

a) Financial accounting is the process of, processing and communicating financial information.

b) Financial accounting.....the users in assessing financial position, financing and investing activities.

c) Financial management is the responsibility for the allocation of funds to.....and fixed asset.

assists, current, capturing

4. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Text 5

Foreign Trade of the UK

The prominent position of British commerce in world trade during the 18th and 19th centuries resulted largely from the geographical isolation of the British Isles from the wars and political troubles. The development of the great trading companies, colonial expansion, and naval control of the high seas were main factors. Before the 17th century the foreign trade of England was almost completely in the hands of foreigners. Wool was the principal export, and manufactured goods were the chief imports. Under the mercantile system the government fostered British foreign trade, the development of shipping, and trading companies.

As British overseas possessions increased, the raising of sheep for wool and mutton became a major occupation in the colonies. The practice of exporting wool from England was gradually replaced by the import of wool and the manufacture and export of fabrics. Cotton textiles, iron, steel, and coal soon became significant British exports.

In the early 1990s Britain remained one of the world's leading trading nations. Its major exports were road vehicles and other transportation equipment,

industrial machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, etc. Exports were valued at \$190 billion annually in the early 1990s. In the same period, annual imports totaled \$221 billion. Trade with other Commonwealth members and with the sterling area (a group of countries whose currencies are tied to the British pound sterling) declined after Great Britain joined the European Economic Community (now the European Union) in 1973. Trade with Western Europe has become more important.

Most domestic retail trade is conducted through independently owned shops, although the number of chain stores and supermarkets is increasing. More than half of all wholesale trade is carried out in London.

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Задания к тексту 5

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: principal - главный, high sea – море за пределом территориальных вод, to foster - стимулировать, vehicle – транспортное средство, а Commonwealth member – член Содружества (межгосударственное объединение Великобритании), pound sterling – фунт стерлингов (денежная единица Великобритании), retail trade – розничная торговля, wholesale trade – оптовая торговля.

2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: position, isolation, import, cotton textile, to export, supermarket, transportation, billion.

3. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки.

a) The practice of exporting wool from England was replaced by the import of wool and the manufacture and export of.....(ткани).

b) Britain major exports were road vehicles, industrial machinery, petroleum and (нефтепродукты).

c) In the early 1990s annual imports.....(равнялся) \$221 billion.

4. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Text 6 Business ethics

Business ethics (also corporate ethics) is a form of applied ethics or professional ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that arise in a business environment. It applies to all aspects of business conduct and is relevant to the conduct of individuals and entire organizations.

Business ethics refers to contemporary, standards or set of values that govern the actions and behaviour of an individual in the business organisation.

Business ethics has normative and descriptive dimensions. As a corporate practice and a career specialization, the field is primarily normative. Academics attempting to understand business behavior employ descriptive methods. The range and quantity of business ethical issues reflects the interaction of profit-maximizing behavior with non-economic concerns. Interest in business ethics accelerated dramatically during the 1980s and 1990s, both within major corporations and within academia. For example, most major corporations today promote their commitment to non-economic values under headings such as ethics codes and social responsibility charters. Adam Smith said, "People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversion, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices." Governments use laws and regulations to point business behavior in what they perceive to be beneficial directions. Ethics implicitly regulates areas and details of behavior that lie beyond governmental control. The emergence of large corporations with limited relationships and sensitivity to the communities in which they operate accelerated the development of formal ethics regimes.

Задания к тексту 6

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: business environment – деловая среда, business conduct – деловое поведение, set of values – набор ценностей, behaviour – поведение, beneficial directions – выгодные направления, corporations with limited relationships – корпорации с ограниченными отношениями.
2. Переведите следующие слова, не пользуясь словарем: business ethics, individual, public, to regulate, details, method, corporation, ethics codes.
3. Выберите из текста английские эквиваленты к словам, заключенным в скобки.
 - a) Governments use (законы) and regulations to point business behavior in what they perceive to be beneficial directions.
 - b) Academics attempting to understand business behavior employ (описательные методы).
 - c) Ethics implicitly regulates areas and details of (поведения) that lie beyond governmental control.
4. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Text 7

BUSINESS

Business is a word which is commonly used in many different languages. But exactly what does it mean? The concepts and activities of business have increased in modern times. Traditionally, business simply meant exchange or trade for things people wanted or needed. Today it has a more technical definition. One definition of business is the production, distribution, and sale of goods and services for a profit. To examine this definition, we will look at its various parts.

First, production is a creation of services or the changing of materials into products. One example is the conversion of iron ore into metal car parts. Next these products need to be moved from the factory to the marketplace. This is known as distribution. A car might be moved from a factory in Detroit to a car dealership in Miami.

Third is the sale of goods and services. Sale is the exchange of a product or service for money. A car is sold to someone in exchange for money. Goods are products which people either need or want; for example, car can be classified as goods. Services, on the other hand, are activities which a person or group performs for another person or organization. For instance, an auto mechanic performs a service when he repairs a car. A doctor also performs a service by taking care of people when they are sick.

Business, then, is a combination of all these activities: production, distribution, and sale. However, there is one other important factor. This factor is the creation of profit or economic surplus. A major goal in the functioning of an American business company is making a profit. Profit is the money that remains after all the expenses are paid. Creating an economic surplus or profit is, therefore, a primary goal of business activity.

Задания к тексту 7

1. Запомните значения ключевых слов: distribution - распределение, сбыт; goods - товар, товары; service – услуга; profit – прибыль; marketplace – рынок; dealership - фирма, уполномоченная вести операции по продаже; surplus - излишек, избыток, остаток; expenses - расходы, издержки, затраты; make a profit - получать прибыль.
2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:
 1. What is one modern definition of business?
 2. How does this modern meaning of business differ from the traditional one?
 3. What factors have brought about these changes?
 4. What does production involve?
 5. What example of distribution is given in the text? Can you think of another example?
 6. How do goods differ from services?
 7. In addition to production, distribution, and sale, what other factor is important in defining business?
 8. What is profit? In general, what do companies do with their profits?

3. Переведите тест на русский язык.

Presentation

Схема для подготовки презентации

Steps of the Presentation	Useful phrases	
HOOK (optional)	Did you know that ... Suppose ... According to the latest study, ... Statistics show that ... Have you ever wondered why ... Have you ever been in the situation where ... Well, imagine ... Do you think that's possible? When I think about ... I'm reminded of ...	
GREETING	Perhaps we should begin. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! My name's ...	
INTRODUCING YOURSELF	My name's ... Let me introduce myself. I'm ... from ...	
STATING THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PRESENTATION	This morning I'd like to ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discuss ... - tell you ... - report on ... - take a look at ... - and present ...
	So, I'll start by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - giving you an overview of ... - make a few observations about ... - outlining ...
	And then I'll go on to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highlight what I see as the main ... - put the situation into some kind of perspective ... - make detailed recommendations regarding ...
MAIN POINTS 1) 2) 3) ...	On the one hand, On the other hand, As a matter of case, Traditionally, However, ... It's true that ... In theory In practice Firstly, ... Secondly, ... Thirdly, ... And finally ...	
CONCLUSION	So, that concludes my talk about... To sum up ... To conclude this talk I'd just like to emphasize ...	
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION	If you have any questions you'd like to ask, I'll be happy to answer them. Feel free to ask any questions you like.	

Заявление о приеме на работу или учебу. Рекомендации. Автобиографии

В некотором смысле заявления о приеме на работу в иностранную фирму сродни коммерческому рекламному письму – предлагается конкретный товар, так сказать "лицом", описываются его возможности, привлекается внимание покупателя к определенным достоинствам товара. Гарантиями качества товара служат рекомендации конкретных лиц или организаций. Претенденту на место необходимо продумать свое письмо-заявление так, чтобы работодатель заинтересовался и пригласил на собеседование. Самый лучший способ привлечь внимание – это упомянуть лицо, знакомое работодателю.

Довольно часто фирмы-работодатели предъявляют требования, чтобы заявления были написаны от руки, и используют графологическую экспертизу – почерк и чувство гармонии в расположении текста на листе позволяют судить об особенностях характера.

Application Letter (письмо-заявление)

Обычно заявление о приеме на работу или учебу состоит из двух частей: *автобиографии* и собственно *заявления*.

В автобиографии ("datasheet", "record sheet", "resume", "curriculum vitae" – CV) указывается имя, возраст, специальность.

В графе "образование" ("education") – даются конкретные данные: с какого, по какой срок, в какой школе или в каком ВУЗе было получено образование претендента. Принято указывать все дипломы, звания и степени.

Dear Sirs,

I wish to apply for the post of secretary advertised in the Times of 5 August.

I am 25 years and my working experience is as follows:

After taking the final examination at the Lewis School I went for a year's secretarial course at the Bell School of Business. Then I worked for seven years as a private secretary of the Managing Director of Rogers & Co.

I have a good knowledge of correspondence and I am well experienced in all types of secretarial work.

The personal side is best told by others. I am sure the firm I have worked for will give you any information about my character and my work.

I'll be happy to come for an interview any time you say. I enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for your reply.

Sincerely,

...

Стаж работы ("work experience") – описывается так же подробно, в хронологическом порядке и с указанием занимаемых должностей. Потратьте больше всего времени на эту часть, поскольку работодатель потратит первые две минуты именно на ее чтение.

В зависимости от того, куда собирается устроиться работать претендент, имеет смысл указать такую информацию (разумеется, достоверную), которая могла бы заинтересовать работодателя. А заинтересовать его может только то, что пойдет на пользу фирме.

Рекомендации (не меньше двух) должны даваться людьми, чей авторитет не вызывает сомнения. Иногда вместо рекомендаций приводятся адреса, по которым можно навести справки о претенденте.

Никогда не указывайте отрицательного опыта.

Ни в заявлениях, ни в анкетах автобиографий нет единого образца. В разных фирмах и организациях приняты различные формы бланков.

Вот несколько примеров таких анкет-автобиографий:

Records Sheet

Name: John Brightland
Age: 25
Nationality: British by birth
Education: Liverpool High School (1992-2010)
Judas College, Oxford (2001-2005)
Experience: National Physical Laboratory (2006-
References: Mr. R. Parker, M.A., Principal, Liverpool High School
Mr. J. Campbell, D. Phil., Reader, Oxford.
Professor S. Johnson, National Physical Laboratory, London

Special qualifications: fluent French, German.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Mike Mortimer
D.O.B. 12.06.89
Address: 157 rue des Laboueurs
Moissy, 77550
Telephone: 64886341
Maritalstatus: Single

EDUCATION

09/10-02/11 Diploma in Hospitality Management
05/09-04/10 Higher National Diploma in Tourism
07/07-05/09 National Diploma in Business and Finance
09/00-07/05 8GCSEs – Grade B
St Joseph's School, Enniskillen,
Northern Ireland

LANGUAGES

English, mother tongue
French, fluent
Spanish, elementary

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

12/13 Bienvenue Theme Park, Merville, France
Attractions lead coordinator
2/12 -12/13 Superworld Theme Park, Miami, Florida
Intern supervisor

INTERESTS

Folk music, water sports.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

2007-2010 Sports club treasurer
2004-2007 Youth group leader

REFEREES

Christophe Allain
23, rue de la Paix
Moissy 77550
France

Anne Jones
Director, SuperworldTheme Park
14 Rodney Drive
Miami, Florida, USA

Список наиболее употребительных нестандартных глаголов

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Participle I	Translation
to be	was/were	been	being	быть, находиться
to bear	bore	born	bearing	нести
to beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
to begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать(ся)
to bite	bit	bitten/bit	biting	кусать
to blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
to break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
to bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
to build	built	built	building	строить
to catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
to choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
to cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать, рубить
to do	did	done	doing	делать
to draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать, тащить
to drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
to drive	drove	driven	driving	вести
to eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть, кушать
to fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
to feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
to feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить
to fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
to forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	прощать
to freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замораживать
to get	got	got	getting	получать, становиться
to give	gave	given	giving	давать
to go	went	gone	going	идти, ехать
to grow	grew	grown	growing	расти, выращивать
to hang	hung	hung	hanging	висеть, вешать

to have	had	had	having	иметь
to hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
to know	knew	known	knowing	знать
to lay	laid	laid	laying	накрывать
to lead	lead	lead	leading	вести
to leave	left	left	leaving	покидать, оставлять
to lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
to let	let	let	letting	позволять
to lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
to light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
to lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
to make	made	made	making	делать
to meet	met	met	meeting	встречать (ся)
to pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
to put	put	put	putting	класть, ставить
to read	read	read	reading	читать
to ride	rode	ridden	riding	ехать (верхом)
to rise	rose	risen	rising	поднимать
to run	ran	run	running	бежать
to say	said	said	saying	говорить, сказать
to see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
to sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
to send	sent	sent	sending	посещать, отправлять
to show	showed	shown	showing	показывать
to sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
to sink	sank	sunk	sinking	тонуть
to sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
to sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
to speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить, разговаривать
to spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить
to sow	sowed	sown	sowing	сеять, высевать
to swim	swam	swum	swimmin	плавать
to take	took	taken	taking	взять, брать

to teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить, обучать
to tell	told	told	telling	сказать, сообщать
to think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
to throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
to write	wrote	written	writing	писать

Аббревиатуры и сокращения в английском бизнес-языке

@ (= **at sign**) – знак "собака"

a/c (= **account**) – аккаунт, счет

AGM (= **annual general meeting**) – ежегодное общее собрание

a.m. (= **ante meridiem**) – до полудня

ATM (= **automated teller machine**) – банкомат

attn (= **attention, for the attention of**) – для внимания кого-либо (*обычно употребляется в письмах*)

approx. (= **approximately**) – приблизительно

CEO (= **chief executive officer**) – главный исполнительный директор

Co (= **company**) – компания

dept (= **department**) – департамент, отдел

e.g. (= **exempli gratia**) – например

EGM (= **extraordinary general meeting**) – чрезвычайное общее собрание

ETA (= **estimated time of arrival**) – расчетное время прибытия

etc (= **et cetera**) – и так далее, и тому подобное

GDP (= **gross domestic product**) – валовый внутренний продукт (= ВВП)

GNP (= **gross national product**) – валовый национальный продукт (= ВНП)

GMT (= **Greenwich Mean Time**) – среднее время по Гринвичу

i.e. (= **id est**) – то есть

Inc (= **incorporated**) – инкорпорированный, зарегистрированный как корпорация

IPO (= **initial public offer**) – первоначальное публичное предложение акций

К – тысяча

lb – фунт (*мера веса*)

£ – фунт (*денежная единица*)

Ltd (= **limited**) – общество с ограниченной ответственностью

mo. (= **month**) – месяц

no. (= **number**) – номер

Plc. (= **public limited company**) – публичная компания с ограниченной ответственностью

p.m. (= **post meridiem**) – после полудня

PR (= **public relations**) – связи с общественностью

p.s. (= **post scriptum**) – послесловие

qty (= **quantity**) – количество

re – касательно, относительно (*обычно употребляется в письмах*)

О Г Л А В Л Е Н И Е

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