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И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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*В. Л. Новицкая, Ю. Ч. Михальченя*

Пособие

По английскому языку

«ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЧТЕНИЮ ТЕКСТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ»

*Для студентов специальностей*

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Авторы:

*В. Л. Новицкая, Ю. Ч. Михальченя.*

Рецензент:

преподаватель С. Л. Прокопенко

**Новицкая В. Л.**, **Михальченя Ю. Ч.**

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Приведены задания и упражнения по развитию разговорной речи на английском языке на основе текстов по механизации сельского хозяйства.

Для студентов специальностей механизации сельского хозяйства.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов факультета механизации сельского хозяйства специальностей 1-74 06 06 «Материально-техническое обеспечение АПК», 1-74 06 01 «Техническое обеспечение процессов сельскохозяйственного производства».

Цель подобранного материала – познакомить студентов с английской терминологией по специальности и подготовить их к чтению оригинальной научно-технической литературы по теме «Сельскохозяйственные машины».

Задания состоят из 6 уроков. Каждый урок включает словарь, текст А – для изучающего чтения и послетекстовые задания и текст В – для перевода и пересказа. Чтобы облегчить работу студента, тексты снабжены лексическим минимумом. После текстов следуют задания, закрепляющие основную лексику и грамматические структуры. Пособие снабжено англо-русским алфавитным словарем, дающим не только специальную терминологию, но и значение большей части слов, использованных в текстах.

Учебные задания могут быть использованы как для самостоятельной работы студентов, так и для работы в аудитории.

**UNIT 1**

**Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following words and word combinations.**

power ['pauə] – сила, энергия; мощность, производительность

use [juːz] – употреблять, применять

lay out [leɪ aut] – разбивать (сад)

increase [ɪn'kriːs] – увеличивать

power take off ['pauə teɪk ɔf] – отбор мощности

tire ['taɪə] – шина, обод

powerhouse ['pauəhaus] – силовая установка

implement ['ɪmplɪmənt] – орудие, инструмент

operate ['ɔp(ə)reɪt] – действовать, работать; управлять, приводить в действие

attachment [ə'tæʧmənt] – навесное орудие

grader ['greɪdə] – грейдер, дорожный струг

ditcher blade ['dɪʧə bleɪd] – канавокопатель, распашник

manure loaders [mə'njuə 'ləudə] – навозопогрузчик

scoop [skuːp] – совок

post hole digger ['pəusthəul 'dɪgə] – копатель ям для столбов

wood saw ['wud sɔː] – пила для распилки дерева

TEXT A

Farm Tractors

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text.**

Farming has changed in the past 70 years from animal power to tractor power. This change in the use of power has changed the way we farm. We use different machines and new methods of production. We plant different crops and get higher yields. We invest more in our farm machines and we use labour differently. Our farm operations are different; we lay out fields on different basis; we use our time differently. Costs of operations decrease as we apply power to our farming.

Each year we do more jobs with tractors. Each year improvements make tractors more useful. Pneumatic tires power take-off (PTO), and hydraulic systems are examples of these improvements. Because tractors can furnish power for so many farm jobs, the number of farm tractors increases. In fact, the increased number of tractors is a good measure of our progress in farm mechanization.

The tractor is the farmer's “powerhouse”. But it is a movable powerhouse. It can operate, together with its attached implements, as a single unit; it can be moved about to work in various places. Many implements can be attached to the tractor. Most all arm machines can be operated by the tractor. And many other attachments can also be used – grader and ditcher blades, manure loaders, scoops, power shovels, posthole diggers, wood saws, load carriers and, many others. Of course, each implement attached must, ''match" the tractor in size and capacity.

Because it is so useful and adaptable, the tractor is the most essential item of farm equipment; timely and successful completion of field operations and farmstead jobs depends upon it.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English the following words and word combinations.**

Сила, грейдер, навесные орудия, сельскохозяйственная культура, урожай, сельскохозяйственные машины, оборудование, использовать, отбор мощности, орудие, канавокопатель, навозопогрузчик.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the words given in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Engine, plowing, use, energy, tillage, driven. |

1. We ... different machines and new methods of production.

2. Farm machinery mechanisms today are used primarily to convert chemical ... into mechanical ... .

3. The first machine to take over from a horse was the steam ... .

4. Most tractors are ... by an internal combustion engine.

5. Collective and state farms have fully mechanized ... and pre-sowing ... of the soil.

**Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. What has changed the way we farm?

2. What is the most important machine used on the farms?

3. What makes tractors more useful? Give the examples of these improvements.

4. What can be operated by tractors?

5. What attachments can be used with tractors?

**Exercise 5. Read and translate the following text using a dictionary.**

**TEXT B**

**More Accurate Application of Farm Slurry**

Automatic systems on sprayers and fertilizer spreaders are commonplace, but the technology is still very much in its infancy for applying livestock *slurry* (жидкий навоз). Belgian-firm called Joskin is one of the first to offer a section control system. Automatically opening/closing the different sections of its slurry *injectors* (распылитель) and spreading *booms* (штанга опрыскивателя), when used with GPS this helps to prevent overlaps. Complimenting the Isobus control option already offered by the Belgian slurry equipment manufacturer, the Isobus application compares the position signal from the GPS antenna with previously recorded positions to close the sections on areas which have already been treated. As an example, section control not only allows each of the 12 sections on the 12m spreading boom to be switched off individually, but also provides for the individual shut off of elements on the outer sections. The outer one closes automatically when it gets too close to the last row of the previous *pass* (проход), improving spreading accuracy at the *headland* (поворотная полоса), field corners and when overcoming obstacles.  The Isobus box detects pressure and flow differences resulting from a row or section being switched off and controls the main *supply valve* (питающий клапан) of the macerator to maintain the desired application rate.

UNIT **2**

**Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following words and word combinations.**

vehicle ['vɪəkl] – сухопутное транспортное средство

pull [pul] – тянуть, тащить

linkage ['lɪŋkɪʤ] – рычажный механизм

hydraulic [haɪ'drɔːlɪk] – гидравлический

belt [belt] – ремень

wheel [(h)wiːl] – колесо

general-purpose tractor ['ʤen(ə)r(ə)l ˌpɜːpəs 'træktə] – универсальный трактор, пропашной трактор

row crop [rəu krɔp] – пропашная культура

row crop work ['rəu krɔp ˌwɜːk] – обработка пропашных культур

design [dɪ'zaɪn] – конструировать, проектировать

tracklayer ['trækˌleɪə] – гусеничный трактор

log [lɔg] – бревно

highway ['haɪweɪ] – шоссе, автострада

construction [kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n] – строительство

TEXT A

**Types of Farm Tractors**

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text.**

The first farm tractor replaced the horse, simply as a vehicle to pull implements. Developments in tractor design, which have taken place since then, have enabled the tractor not only to pull an implement, but also to operate an implement attached to the three point linkage. The modern tractor can also supply power to operate a machine through the p. t. o., by hydraulic means or by belt. There are several distinct types of tractors and quite a few different sizes of each type.

1. Wheel-type tractors:

a) general-purpose tractors suitable for most all farm work;

row-crop tractors;

standard–suitable for general farm work but not well adapted to our major row crops;

garden–special designed for work in gardens and orchards;

special tractors can do many Jobs in agriculture or industry, usually equipped with auxiliary devices.

Tracklaying or crawler type.

The most popular type of tractor is the general-purpose tractor. It can be used for a great variety of jobs including planting, cultivation and harvesting row crops. It is designed for plowing of light and medium soils and also for presowing cultivation, sowing, planting and harvesting of grain crops. But the standard and the tracklayer are also needed in our agriculture. Under certain conditions and for certain jobs they are better than the general-purpose tractor. Tractors, of course, are used for other purposes besides farming-industrial and military purposes, logging, highway construction, etc, – but farmers have always been the principal users.

Tractor development has always been closely connected with agriculture.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English the following words and word combinations.**

Снабжать, трактор общего назначения, пропашной трактор, колесный трактор, гусеничный трактор, посадка, уборка сельскохозяйственных культур, культивация, вспашка, почва, сев, зерновая культура, строительство шоссейных дорог, развитие, рядок (борозда).

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences translating the words and word combinations given in brackets.**

1. There are three main types of (тракторов) general-purpose; b) row-crop; c) tracklayer (гусеничные).

2. The (пропашной) tractor is designed for lighter farm work, especially for working between (рядками) of such (сельскохозяйственных культур) as potatoes and sugar beet.

3. The (универсальный) tractor is used for the heavy jobs on the farm.

4. The (гусеничные) tractors are different in size.

5. The best time for (пахоты) depends upon the local conditions.

6. Farmers begin (уборку зерновых культур) in July.

7. Tractors are also used for (строительство дорог) and for transport needs.

**Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. What tractor types are there? 2. What is the most popular type of tractor? 3. What jobs do the general-purpose tractors perform? 4. Are tractors used for other purposes besides farming?

**Exercise 6. Read and translate the following text using a dictionary.**

**TEXT B**

**New Manure Spreading World Record**

The combined efforts of New Holland’s most powerful tractor (T9.615) and the world’s largest manure spreader have established a new world manure spreading record of 4,217 tonnes over 221.80 ha in 24 hours. Organised by New Holland Ukraine and Moldova and its partner LLC Alfagro. The capacity of the world’s biggest manure spreader was increased from 50 to 65 tonnes, before finishing it in New Holland colours.  The week-long event took place in the village of Velykyy Zliyiv, Chernigiv oblast, Ukraine, on a 300 ha field of the Industrial Milk Company, which incidentally runs a large New Holland fleet comprising 21 CR9080 combines, ten T8.390 and three T9.615 tractors. Part of a 30-strong team, the two French drivers took turns behind the wheel of the T9 every six hours. Supported in the field by a New Holland LM 732 (2. 5cu.m.) *telehandler* (дистанционное устройство управления) and a W190 wheel loader (3. 2cu.m.), and carried out from 31 July to 1 August, the new world record was confirmed by official *adjudicator* (судья), Eva Norroy (UK), from the Guinness World Records Organisation.

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UNIT **3**

**Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following words and word combinations.**

internal [ɪn'tɜːn(ə)l] – внутренний

combustion [kəm'bʌsʧ(ə)n] – сгорание

engine ['enʤɪn] – двигатель

ignite [ɪg'naɪt] – зажигать (ся), воспламенять (ся)

exhaust gas [ɪg'zɔːst gæs] – выхлопные газы, отработанные газы

friction ['frɪkʃ(ə)n] – трение

lubrication [ˌluːbrɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] – смазка, смазывание

charge [ʧɑːʤ] – заряд (горючей смеси), загружать

expel [ɪk'spel] – выталкивать, вытеснять

intake ['ɪnteɪk] – впуск, всасывание

compression [kəm'preʃ(ə)n] – сжатие, компрессия

exhaust [ɪg'zɔːst] – выпуск, выхлоп

maintenance ['meɪnt(ə)nən(t)s] – техническое обслуживание, уход, ремонт

TEXT A

**Tractor Engines**

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text.**

The heart of the tractor is its engine. Like automobiles, tractors use internal combustion engines. They ignite and burn their fuel inside the cylinder; and the heat thus produced is converted into useful power. Some energy is lost in the exhaust gases, some in the cooling water, and some in the power required to overcome friction of the engine parts. The portion of the heat that is changed into useful power determines the efficiency of the engine.

Designers of tractor engines try to make this portion as large as possible; it means economy of operation. To make the engine an efficient heat converter, it is “serviced” by systems, each of which has a special function: they are the fuel system, the lubrication system, the ignition and electrical system and the cooling system. The care and maintenance of these systems are important.

**Principal Engine Parts. Cylinders.** Cylinder is often called the heart of the engine. Within the cylinders, the process of combustion takes place. In internal combustion engines the fuel is not burnt continuously, as in a steam engine, but in small amounts or charges.

Each charge, of liquid fuel must first be vaporized and mixed with air; then it is admitted to the cylinder and compressed so that it will burn more rapidly; next it is ignited and burned and finally, the burned gases are expelled from the cylinder.

Most tractor engines have four cylinders, some have two and some have six. No matter how many cylinders the engine has, the four events: intake, compression, power, exhaust – take place in each cylinder, and they always occur in the same order.

**Exercise 3. Translate into Russian the following words and word combinations.**

Internal combustion engine, useful power, exhaust gases, friction, the efficiency of the engine, lubrication system, fuel system, ignition system, cooling system, care and maintenance, intake, compression, power, exhaust.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the words given in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Combustion, capacity, engine, fuel, lubrication, cooling, system. |

1. ... is often called the heart of the tractor. 2. Internal combustion engines ignite and burn their ... inside the cylinder. 3. The purpose of the ... is to reduce and control temperature of the engine within reasonable limits. 4. The main trend in designing new tractors is to increase ... of the engine.5. Proper ... is essential to the successful economic operation and expected life of the tractor. 6. The process of ... takes place in cylinders.

**Exercise 5. Make the questions of the following sentences beginning with the question words given in brackets.**

1. The heart of the tractor is its engine. (What?) 2. Some energy is lost in the exhaust gases, some in the cooling water and some in the power required to overcome friction of the engine parts. (Where?) 3. The portion of the heat that is changed into useful power determines the efficiency of the engine, (What?) 4. Within the cylinders the process of combustion takes place, (Where?) 5. In internal combustion engines the fuel is burnt in small amounts. (How?) 6. Most tractor engines have four cylinders. (How many?)

**Exercise 6. Read the text and speak on the main trends in tractor designing.**

The most important machine used on the farms is the tractor. The heart of the tractor is its power unit, that is, the engine. The main trend adopted in designing new tractors and other farm machinery is as follows;

1) to increase the capacity of the engine, mainly by increasing its power and field speed;

2) to improve the design of the engine, transmission, chassis;

3) to reduce fuel consumption and maintenance time;

4) to improve labour conditions for tractor operators.

This trend will result in basic improvements in tractor design. As a result, both the wheeled general purpose tractor “Belarus 1224” are now able to perform not only such operations as soil cultivation, sowing and harvesting, but also land reclamation, earth moving and other jobs. The most important feature of the “Belarus 1224” is its high power which provides higher field speeds. Its other important feature is the dual transmission system. The tractor is equipped with an all-metal cab which may be heated and ventilated.

**Exercise 7. Read and translate the following text using a dictionary.**

**TEXT B**

**Kuhn Updates Entry-Level Disc Mowers**

Designed for small or medium-sized farms where a simple and reliable machine is required, the four new versions of Kuhn’s basic GMD disc mowers include the GMD 16 (1.60m), 20 (2.00m), 24 (2.40m) and 28 (2.80m). All are now fitted with Kuhn’s 100 Series *cutter bar* (режущий аппарат) which features the company’s Protectadrive safety system.

Designed to have a long service life and to be easily serviced, the cutter bar is equipped with large diameter *gearwheels* (зубчатое колесо) with reinforced teeth for improved *wear* (износостойкость) and impact resistance. The anti-impact Protectadrive system protects the *gear train* (зубчатая передача) should it hit an obstacle. Each disc shaft features a *shear groove* (ножевая колонка) which is designed to fail should the mowing bar come into contact with a foreign object.

The *sheared shaft* (ножевой вал) is easy to replace, and Kuhn says in most cases the mower should be operational again in less than 15 minutes. For increased machine protection, the new GMD range (модельный ряд) also uses a swath wheel (опорное колесо) to prevent the cutter bar from coming into contact with the ground, while a *safety* *break-back* *system* (переломная система безопасности) allows the mower to shift rearwards should it strike an obstacle.

UNIT **4**

**Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following words and word combinations.**

piston ['pɪst(ə)n] – поршень

connecting rod [kə'nektɪŋ rɔd] – шатун

crankshaft ['kræŋkʃɑːft] – коленчатый вал

fly-wheel ['flaɪwiːl] – маховик, маховое колесо

valve [vælv] – клапан

explode [ɪk'spləud] – взрывать (ся)

drive [draɪv] – приводить в движение

stroke [strəuk] – ход поршня

event [ɪ'vent] – такт рабочего цикла (у двигателя внутреннего сгорания)

intake valve ['ɪnteɪk vælv] – впускной клапан

passageway ['pæsɪʤweɪ] – проход, канал

intake stroke ['ɪnteɪk strəuk] – такт впуска (всасывания)

compression stroke [kəm'preʃ(ə)n strəuk] – ход сжатия

confine ['kɔnfaɪn] – ограничивать

power stroke ['pauə strəuk] – рабочий ход

spark [spɑːk] – искра

deliver [dɪ'lɪvə] – подавать, снабжать, питать

ignition system [ɪg'nɪʃ(ə)n 'sɪstəm] – система зажигания

exhaust stroke [ɪg'zɔːst strəuk] – ход выхлопа газов (выпуска газов)

get rid of [get rɪd ɔv] – освободиться от

TEXT A

**Four-Stroke Cycle Engine**

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text.**

Most tractors are driven by an internal combustion engine. It comprises a cylinder, a piston, a connecting rod, a crankshaft, a fly-wheel and valves.

The principle of the internal combustion engine is that a mixture of fuel and air is exploded inside the cylinder above a piston. This explosion drives the piston downwards and the crankshaft is turned. A fly-wheel is mounted at one end of the crankshaft and the power developed by the engine is available for use at this point.

The great majority of engines operate on the four stroke cycle. The piston moves up and down within the cylinder and accomplishes four distinct events within the cylinder.

1. *Intake of Fuel to Cylinder.*

When the piston moves downward or away from the cylinder head, it creates a' partial vacuum within the cylinder. At this time the intake valve opens a passageway between the cylinder and the supply of fuel mixture. The fuel mixture is forced into the cylinder by atmospheric pressure.

2. *Compression of Fuel Mixture.*

When the piston begins its upward stroke, the intake valve closes and the fuel mixture is trapped in the cylinder. When this upward stroke is completed, the fuel mixture is compressed into a space about one sixth of what is occupied at the end of the intake stroke.

3. *Power Stroke of the Piston.*

Just as the fuel mixture is fully compressed it is ignited by the electric, spark. This spark is delivered by the ignition system when the piston is in the proper position, near the end of its compression stroke. The burning fuel causes a high pressure within the cylinder and forces the piston away from .the cylinder Head. This second downward stroke of the piston gives power.

4. *Exhaust of Burned Gases.*

After a charge of fuel has been consumed, we must clean out the cylinder and get rid of the burned gases before another charge can be admitted. This is done by the second upward stroke of the piston. On this stroke the exhaust valve is open and burned gases are pushed out. When the exhaust stroke is finished, the cycle begins again with the intake of a fresh fuel charge.

In most farm tractor engines four piston strokes are required to accomplish four functions. These engines are called “four-stroke cycle". In some of our Diesel tractors we use two-stroke cycle engines; two-stroke cycle engines accomplish these four events with two piston strokes.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English the following words and word combinations.**

Двигатель внутреннего сгорания, коленчатый вал, маховик, такт впуска, клапан, поршень, топливо, взрыв, развивать, энергия, давление, оборот, (ход), цилиндр, система зажигания, отработанные газы, шатун, монтировать, ход сжатия, рабочий ход, заряд (доза) топлива.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences translating the words and word combinations given in brackets.**

1. Any (двигатель внутреннего сгорания) is of two general types.

2. These are known as the (четырехтактный) type and the (двухтактный) type.

3. Each cylinder has two (клапана).

4. In the four-stroke cycle the (коленчатый вал) completes two revolutions and the (поршень) four strokes.

5. А (маховик) is fitted to the crankshaft.

6. А (шатун) connects the piston to the crankshaft.

7. The (горючая смесь) is compressed in the combustion chamber.

8. Under the increased (давление) the piston is forced down from the cylinder head.

**Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. Which stroke of the piston gives power?

2. What takes place when the exhaust stroke is finished?

3. What is the fuel mixture forced into the cylinder by?

4. What four events take place in one cycle of an internal combustion engine?

5. What is the fuel mixture ignited by after it has been fully compressed?

6. What are the principle engine parts?

7. In what tractors do we use “two-stroke cycle" engines?

8. By what stroke of the piston are burned gases expelled from the engine?

**Exercise 6. Read and translate the following text using a dictionary.**

**TEXT B**

**MF Tractor Touches Down in the Antarctic**

 Depending on weather conditions, the ambitious Antarctica 2 mission to reach the South Pole by tractor is scheduled to depart on its 5,000km journey across the ice this weekend (22/23 November). Transported in a IL76 heavy-cargo aircraft, the MF 5610 tractor landed at Novo Runway from Cape Town where it has been undergoing some final preparations for its polar adventure.

“The arrival of the MF 5610 at this time is highly appropriate as it coincides with the official birth of the Massey Ferguson brand name on 19 November 1957,” says MF director sales engineering and brand development Campbell Scott. “We are really looking forward to the start of the mission and following the progress of the expedition team as it makes its way to the Geographical South Pole.”

UNIT **5**

**Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following words and word combinations.**

mouldboard ptow ['məʊldˌbɔːd plau] – отвальный плуг, лемешный плуг

disk plow ['dɪsk plau] – дисковый плуг

subsoil plow ['sʌbsɔɪl ˌplau] – плуг для глубокой вспашки

disk tiller plow [dɪsk 'tɪlə plau] – дисковый плуг

rotary tiller ['rəut(ə)rɪ ˌtɪlə] – почвообрабатывающая фрезерная машина, рыхлитель почвы

bottom ['bɔtəm] – низ, нижняя часть, дно, фундамент, корпус плуга

furrow ['fʌrəu] – борозда

rockshaft ['rɒkˌ ʃɑːft] – вал или ось качающегося рычага

frame [freɪm] – рама, ферма (тех.), каркас, станина

coulter ['kəultə] – предплужник, резак

share [ʃeə] – лемех, сошник

mouldboard ['məʊldˌbɔːd ] – отвал плуга

landside ['lænd ˌsaɪd] – полевая доска (плуга)

bolt [bəult] – болт, крепить болтами

frog [frɔg] – лягушка

TEXT A

**Plows**

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text.**

The plow is probably the oldest agricultural tool. The plow has the longest work life of all farmers’ tools, averaging about 180 days of useful work before being discarded. The plow pulverizes, aerates and loosens the soil.

Plow types. We have mouldboard plows, disk plows, subsoil plow, disk tiller and rotary plows. Our common regular mouldboard plows can be divided into two main groups. One-way plows throw the soil only in one direction, usually to the right. Two-way plows have the bottoms so arranged that the right turning bottoms can be quickly and readily replaced with a set that turns the soil to the left.

Thus when you reach the end of the furrow, you raise the plow, turn around and return across the field plowing into the furrows you just made. Two-way plows are becoming popular, especially where contour plowing is practiced, on side hills where the soil should all be turned up the hill and for plowing irrigation land.

Some plows are pulled behind the tractor and others are more or less mounted on the tractor. The mounted types may be placed ahead of the rear tractor wheels or behind them. Mounted plows and other mounted implements are becoming more popular. They are very easy to handle, especially in small areas. Hydraulically operated rockshafts on the tractor make tool lifting and lowering quite easy. They are not difficult to operate. The typical mounted plow consists of a frame, which is attached to the tractor.

The main components in contact with the soil are the coulter, the share, the mouldboard and the landside. The coulter is carried by the frame of the plow. The share, mouldboard and landside are all bolted to the frog, which in turn is bolted to the leg of the plow. The plow leg is carried by the frame.

The trailing plows, which have standard hydraulic cylinders for raising and lowering, are very easy to operate. Plows may also be specified by the type of mouldboard and shares used.

**Exercise 3. Translate into Russian the following words and word combinations.**

Tool, moldboard plow, disk plow, subsoil plow, disk tiller plow, rotary plow, furrow, rear wheels, rockshaft, frame, share, coulter, soil, trailing plow.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the words given below the line.**

1. The ... may be both tractor-mounted and tractor drawn. 2. The mouldboard plow and disk harrow are the basic tillage ... . 3. The ... plow is used for seedbed preparation. 4. Tractor Operators can quickly connect or disconnect the implements by using ... . 5. The basic unit of a mouldboard "plow is the plow ... . 6. The mouldboard is the part of the plow which turns the … over.

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Implement, bottom, furrow, hydraulic controls, plows, mouldboard.

**Exercise 5. Make the questions of the following sentences beginning with the question words given in brackets.**

1. We have mouldboard plows, disk plows, subsoil plows, disk tiller plows and rotary plows. (What types?) 2. The plow pulverizes, aerates and loosens the soil. (What?) 3. The plow is one of the oldest of all agricultural implements (What?) 4. Two-way plows are used where contour plowing is practiced, on side hills where the soil should all be turned up the hill and for plowing irrigation land. (Where?) 5. Mounted plows and other mounted implements are becoming more popular as they very easy to handle. (Why)

6. The typical mounted plow consists of a frame. (What)

**Exercise 6. Read and translate the following text using a dictionary.**

**TEXT B**

**Agromek Launch for 8m Finnish-Made Cultivator**

Chances are next time you are in the market to buy a new disc harrow or cultivator that the Multiva brand will not be on your list. By its own admission, the family-owned Finnish Dometal company, is still a small player. Founded as recently as 1997, with the exception of a few units to Eastern Europe the majority of the 700-odd cultivators and disc harrows its makes each year remain in Scandinavia.

Things could be about to change though because the company has ambitions to sell its machines outside the Nordic Countries, and hopes this week’s Danish Agromek machinery show will provide a stepping stone to countries further south, including Germany, France and the UK.

Based near the small town of Loimaa to the northwest of Helsinki, the company has established a good reputation for its sturdily-built machines in a region known for its heavy clay soils. On display at Agromek is the company’s latest offering, a revised version of its 8m-wide Optima T800 secondary *tined cultivator* (штанговый культиватор).

UNIT **6**

**Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following words and word combinations.**

harvest ['hɑːvɪst] – урожай; жатва; собирать урожай

harvesting ['hɑːvɪstɪŋ] – уборка урожая

grain harvester [greɪn ˌhɑːvɪstə] – зерноуборочный комбайн

thresh [θreʃ] – молотить

clean [kliːn] – чистить, очищать

self-propelled [ˌselfprə'peld] – самоходный

power-driven ['pauə ˌdrɪv(ə)n] – с механическим приводом

threshing unit ['θreʃɪŋ 'juːnɪt] – молотильное устройство

header ['hedə] – хедер, жатка

cutting unit ['kʌtɪŋ 'juːnɪt] – режущий агрегат, режущая часть

reel [riːl] – мотовило

chaff [ʧɑːf] – мякина

cutter bar ['kʌtə bɑː] – режущий аппарат (уборочной машины)

feeding unit ['fiːdɪŋ 'juːnɪt] – питающее (подающее) устройство

elevate ['elɪveɪt] – подавать

theshing cylinder ['θreʃɪŋ 'sɪlɪndə] – молотильный барабан

grain pan ['greɪn pæn] – стрясная доска

screen [skriːn] – сито, решето, грохот

strawwalker ['strɔːwɔːkə] – соломотряс

strawtacker ['strɔːtækə] – соломокопнитель

riddle ['rɪdl] – решето, сито

grain auger ['greɪn ɔːgə] – зерновой шнек

flight elevator [flaɪt 'elɪveɪtə ] – скребковый элеватор

bunker ['bʌŋkə] – бункер

pocket separator ['pɔkɪt 'sep(ə)reɪtə] – триер

seed stock [siːd stɔk] – семенной фонд

TEXT A

**The Combine**

**Exercise 2. Read and translate the following text.**

Harvesting is the final stage in agricultural production. Therefore great attention is devoted to mechanizing harvesting operations. Most grain and seed crops are now harvested with grain harvesters or combines. The combine is a machine that harvests, threshes and cleans the grain as it moves along the field. Combines may be both power-driven and self-propelled.

The five basic operations performed by a combine are:

Cutting the standing grain.

Feeding the cut grain to the threshing unit.

Threshing and removal of the seed from the heads.

Separating the grain from the straw and chaff.

Cleaning the threshed grain.

In front of the combine there is a cutting unit or header. This unit cuts the standing grain brought up by the reel and delivers it to the feeding mechanism. It is called the “header" because grain is often cut just below the heads. Major parts of the unit are the reel, the dividers and the cutter bar.

The reel pushes the standing stalks against the cutter bar and then delivers the cut grain onto the header platform or to the feeding mechanism. The feeding unit elevates the material and feeds it into the threshing cylinder, where threshing and much of the separation take place.

Then the seed and chaff fall onto the grain pan or onto the conveyor and thence passes to the screen. The straw in its turn is fed on to the strawwalker. Here it is shaken to remove the left-over grain while the straw itself is gathered on the strawwalker.

As to the grain, it is now freed from impurities by a current of air coming from the fan. Then it falls through the riddle and through the grain auger runs to the flight elevator, which finally conveys it to the bunker or bin.

After the grain is discharged from the bin it passes over to the pocket separator which classes the grain for different purposes: as seed stock, milling material, grist, etc. Thence it goes to the bin and finally to the elevator.

**Exercise 3. Translate into English the following words and word combinations.**

Самоходный, сельскохозяйственное производство, зерноуборочный комбайн, молотильный барабан, жатка комбайна, бункер, мотовило, подающее устройство, грохот (сито), зерновой шнек, с механическим приводом, соломотряс.

**Exercise 4. Put the following sentences in the chronological order**

1. The feeding unit elevates the material and feeds it into the threshing cylinder. 2. After the grain is discharged from the bin it passes over to the pocket separator. 3. Combines may be both power-driven and self-propelled.

4. The straw is fed on to the strawwalker. 5. Most grain and seed crops are harvested with grain harvesters or combines. 6. In front of the combine there is a cutting unit or header.

**Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. How are most grain and seed crops harvested? 2. What is a combine?

3. What combine types are there? 4. What operations does a combine perform? 5. What part of a combine cuts the standing grain? 6. What are the major parts of the cutting unit? 7. What apparatus elevates the material and feeds it into the threshing cylinder? 8. Where is the straw gathered? 9. Where does the flight elevator convey the grain to?

**Exercise 6. Retell the text using the following questions as a plan.**

**Exercise 7. Read and translate the following text using a dictionary.**

**TEXT B**

**Italian Debut for Claas Atos**

Fitting between the Arion 400, Axos, and Nexos models, the new six-model *range* (ряд) of Claas Atos tractors were launched at last week’s Italian EIMA International machinery trade fair. The three transmission options include a standard manual version for basic applications, the Twinshift with two *powershift* (переключение передачи при невыключенном сцеплении) speeds or the Trishift with three powershift speeds. All three transmissions are offered with either a mechanical *clutchless* (без муфты сцепления) reverser. A special feature of the Atos is the new Smart Stop function for transmissions specified with an electronic clutchless reverser. This function is activated at the touch of a button on the *dashboard* (приборная панель) and ensures that the Atos stops when the brake is engaged without having to depress the clutch pedal. Stopping and moving off is carried out solely using the brake pedal. The new range is optionally available with a fully integrated 1.9t lift capacity *front linkage* (передняя навесная система). Fitted with a four-pillar cab, the first Atos tractors will be introduced to the market in January 2015.

**Grammar Review**

**Article**

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*.**

1. That flower is ... rose. 2. This is ... English class. 3. I spent ... hour and ... half to fulfil my homework. 4. It takes me half ... hour to get to the station. 5. A football match is ... interesting thing. 6. That is ... hotel. 7. ... apple is ... fruit. 8. This is ... historical monument. 9. My mother has ... headache. 10. ... hotel room in New York is very expensive.

**Exercise 2. Insert *the* if necessary.**

1. ... youngest boy has just started going to ... school, ... eldest boy is at ... college. 2. She lives on ... top floor of an old house. When ... wind blows, all ... windows rattle. 3. Do you know ... time? — Yes, ... clock in ... hall has just struck nine. 4. Peter's at ... office but you could get him on ... phone. There's a telephone box just round ... corner. 5. ... family hotels are ... hotels which welcome ... parents and ... children. 6. Did you come by ... air? — No, I came by ... sea. I had a lovely voyage on ... Queen Elisabeth II. 7. On ... Sundays my father stays in ... bed till eleven o'clock, reading ... Sunday papers. 8. Then he gets up, puts on ... old clothes, has ... breakfast and starts ... work in ... garden.

**Exercise 3. Supply the, *a/an* or no article.**

1. Who opened ... windows? 2. She lives in ... centre of Glasgow. 3. I'd like ... glass of water. 4. ... man in ... next flat is French. 5. He's ... oldest child in ... school. 6. Who's ... girl by ... piano? 7. Today is ... only day that I'm free. 8. Which coat is yours? ... red one. 9. There's ... nice garden near my house. 10. This is ... room I work in. 11. My grandparents live in ... country. 12. ... windows give me ... view of ... garden. 13. My brother Bob lives in ... York. 14. There's ... carpet on ... floor. 15. My cousin works at ... school.

**Noun**

**Exercise 4. Group these nouns into countable and uncountable.**

Piano, computer, cheese, car, music, love, information, lady, idea, education, progress, doctor, milk, fact, butter, tomato, table, airport, money, bread, cat, camel, instrument, gold, spaghetti, coffee, bank, student, petrol.

**Exercise 5. Give the plurals of the following nouns.**

1) Hat, box, day, , bus, list, toy, address, brush, face, family, book, scarf, knife, video, tomato, tree, zoo, shop, man, woman, child, tooth, foot, goose, ox, sheep, deer, means, volcano, church.

2) Schoolboy, postman, hotel-keeper, mother-in-law, passerby, man-servant, woman-doctor, businessman, Englishman.

**Exercise 6. Make these sentences plural.**

1. She's a pretty girl. 2. A hen is a bird. 3. Where's the key of the door? 4. He's a pilot. 5. There's a car behind you. 6. The tooth is broken. 7. There's a bird on the tree. 8. A woman is busier than a man. 9. Here's a pen and a pencil. 10. A lazy boy isn't a good pupil.

**Exercise 7. Make these sentences singular.**

1.The cats caught the mice. 2. Open the windows and shut the doors, please. 3. We saw geese and foxes. 4. The teachers gave some lessons in grammar. 5. The birds were singing in the bushes. 6. The oxen ate the grass. 7. The leaves fell from the trees. 8. The boys had watches. 9. His feet were large. 10. There were pictures on the walls of the rooms.

**Adjective**

**Exercise 8. Give the comparative and the superlative forms of the following adjectives.**

Cheap, full, funny, good, boring, handsome, honest, interesting, lazy, light, old, nervous, soft, far, violent, wet, silly, stupid, uncomfortable, useful, little, young, had, fresh, important, many, pretty.

**Exercise 9. Supply as... as: not as/so... as.**

1. My friend is ... clever ... his brother. 2. He's ... brave ... a lion. 3. She isn't ... beautiful ... her mother. 4. He isn't ... young ... his wife. 5. The film isn't ... interesting ... the book. 6. The sea is ... blue ... the sky. 7. December is ... cold ... January. 8. The boys are ... strong ... their father. 9. The clouds are ... white ... snow. 10. My old flat isn't ... comfortable ... the new one. 11. My sister isn't ... young ... yours. 12. Their mistakes aren't ... bad ... ours. 13. He's ... busy ... a bee. 14. Your voice is ... sweet... music.

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with a comparative and than.**

1.She's much ... her husband, (young). 2. It's a ... day ... yesterday, (warm). 3. The vegetables in this shop are ... the ones in the supermarket, (fresh). 4. The train is ... the bus. (expensive). 5. This new TV programme is much ... the old one. (funny). 6. Mrs. Davies is a ... teacher ... Mr. Andrews, (good). 7. My office is ... Helen's, (near). 8. The traffic is ... it was last year, (noisy). 9. You have a ... life ... I have, (busy). 10. Drivers in this country are ... drivers in my country, (careless).

**Exercise 11. Complete the sentences with a superlative.**

1. This is the ... case in the shop, (strong). 2. You are the ... person here, (friendly). 3. She's the ... student in the group, (intelligent). 4. This is the ... day of my life, (happy). 5. This is the ... hotel in town, (cheap). 6. It's the ... place in the world, (wonderful). 7. It's the ... film I've ever seen, (sad). 8. It's the ... capital city in the world, (dirty). 9. The people in this area are the ... in the country, (poor). 10. She was the ... speaker of the evening, (amusing).

**Exercise 12. Open the brackets and give the right forms of the adjectives.**

1. The 22 of December is the (short) day in a year. 2. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains. 3. His new plan is (practical) than yours. 4. His plan is the (practical) one of all our plans. 5. This room is (small) than all the rooms in the house. 6. London is the (large) city in Great Britain. 7. Silver is (heavy) than copper. 8. This wall is (low) than that one. 9. The Volga is the (long) river in Europe. 10. This exercise is (good) than the last one. 11. My cigarettes are (bad) than yours. 12. I've got (far) information on this matter.

**Adverb**

**Exercise 13. Read the following adverbs, give their Russian equivalents.**

When, where, why, never, occasionally, often, seldom, twice, then, soon, still, today, yet, lately, early, down, here, there, quite, enough, too, hardly, nearly, so, really, almost.

**Exercise 14. Form the adverbs from the following adjectives by the suffix -ly. Give their Russian equivalents.**

Polite, happy, complete, just, nice, gay, recent, right, quick, wide, attentive, high, gentle, careful, sharp, loud, hot, strict, unfortunate, serious, snow, wonderful, warm, exact.

**Exercise 15. State whether the words in italics are adjectives or adverbs.**

1. It's getting *late.* 2. The Times is a *daily* paper. 3. She is *a* *lovely*, *friendly*, *lively* person*.* Butsheseems *lonely*. 4. It does not seem *lovely* that your children will be *ugly.* 5. Look *straight* ahead. 6. The postman is *early.* 7. She speaks English *very well.* 8. We have *monthly* meetings. 9. Don't talk so *loud.* 10. If you've got a *fast* car, why don't you drive *fast.*

**Exercise 16. Open the brackets and choose the right word.**

1. It's not (good, well) for you to smoke. 2. He often speaks (angry, angrily). 3. It isn't (bad, badly). 4. My opinion of this book is (different, differently) from yours. 5. This is quite (clear, clearly). 6. The weather is (cold, coldly) today. 7. This is a (comfortable, comfortably) chair. 8. The ice is (dangerous, dangerously). 9. The children seem to be very (happy, happily). 10. He wrote his dictation (bad, badly). 11. The box is too (heavy, heavily). 12. She looked round (helpless, helplessly).

**Exercise 17. Put the adverbs in the right place.**

1. You are right, (probably). 2. I get headaches, (often). 3. It's very difficult, (sometimes). 4. I buy them in boxes, (always). 5. February is the worst month, (usually). 6. She has done that before, (never). 7. She's going to stay overnight, (probably). 8. They are against me, (always). 9. I've tried to find it out, (often). 10. They are fighting, (seldom). 11. It's cold, (certainly). 12. I meet him at the library, (often).

**Pronoun**

**Exercise 18. Read the sentences with the correct pronoun.**

1. Can you help *I/me* with this text? 2. We usually meet *they/them* at the sports-ground. 3 Who told *he/him* this news? 4. They didn't ask *we/us* to come at 6. 5. We are going to the cinema. Would you like to go with *we/us*? 7. I asked she/her to help me but *she/her* didn't agree. 8. Ann is leaving tonight. Would you go to see *she/her* off?

**Exercise 19. Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns or adjectives.**

1. I like ... flat but ... is nicer, (we/you). 2. ... friends came to the party and ... two sisters were there too. (they/she). 3. I enjoy ... job but he doesn't. He wants to change .... (I/he). 4. These books are ... , but this dictionary is ... . (she/we). 5. ... parents live in Brighton but ... live in London, (he/she). 6. I want to change ... computer. I'd like to buy one like ... . (I/you). 7. Is it ... book? – No, it's .... (he/I). 8. It's ... problem, not ... . (they/we).

**Exercise 20. Put in a suitable pronoun.**

1. She told me of a friend of (she/her/hers) who was not reliable. 2. It seems to (me/my/mine) he is right. 3. They are highly qualified. It is difficult to choose between (they/them/theirs). 4. We were rather disappointed in (him/he/his). 5. Speak for yourself! It's not business of (you/your/yours). 6. The final decision is (me/my/mine). 7. I don't know about you, but (my/mine) opinion is that he is a reliable man. 8. I'm sure if I asked (he/him/his), he wouldn't object to help.

**Exercise 21. Put in *this/that/these/those.***

1. Pass me ... box from the table. 2. Who said ... ? 3. Do it ... way, not like ... . 4. Do you like ... music? – I don't. 5. I didn't like ... stories he told us. 6. He is ill, ... is why he's away. 7. Do you remember ... people we met at the party? 8. What's ... on the shelf? 9. ... hotel is expensive but it's very nice. 10. Listen ... will make you laugh. 11. Did you hear ... noise at night? 12. Which shoes do you like? – ... or ... ?

**Verb**

**Exercise 22. Complete the sentences with *am*, *is* or *are*.**

1. She ... in my class. 2. They ... in the office. 3. It ... very difficult. 4. I ... not from England. 5. He ... a good student. 6. How ... you? 7. ... they at home? 8. The book ... here. 9. The class ... not very big. 10. The books ... on my desk. 11. ... your mother and father at work? 12. ... English very difficult?

**Exercise 23. Give the right question tags.**

**MODEL**: My sister is a student, isn't she?

1. He's ten years old. 2. His grandfather is at home. 3. Ann isn't at work. 4. That isn't Mary. 5. His parents are very proud of him. 6. Mr. Smith is **a** good doctor. 7. It isn't very far from London. 8. Her sister is a beautiful blonde. 9. They're Tom's brothers. 10. They aren't busy today.

**Exercise 24. Fill in the gaps with am/am not, is /is not, are/are not to complete the story.**

Our family ... a big one, we ... four: my father, my mother, my elder brother and I. My father ... a tall broad-shouldered man of 49. My mother ... a pleasant woman of 47. My parents ... economists and they ... fond of their profession.

They ... always very busy and when they ... at home I... ready to do everything about the house. My elder brother ... an economist, he ... a doctor, so he ... as busy as my parents. In the evening when we ... at home we ... glad to see each other.

Our personal hobbies ... the same. My mother ... fond of music, my elder brother ... a football-fan, my father and I ... interested in playing chess. But we ... all keen on making films. It ... our family hobby and useful for all of us.

**Exercise 25. Supply *was*/*were*.**

a) 1. Не ... very tired yesterday. 2. They ... very happy together. 3. Why ... you angry with me last night? 4. Her doctor ... not very helpful. 5. … they in France or in Spain last summer? 6. Mr. Jones ... not in the office yesterday. 7. I ... in bed all morning. 8. It ... not very warm in the swimming-pool, ... it? 9. You ... not very friendly to my sister. 10. She ... a beautiful baby. 11. They ... awake early this morning. 12. I ... not with them at the cafe. 13. Ruth ... on holiday last week. 14. It ... a very nice long letter. 15. We ... very pleased to see you. 16. Michael arid his brother Andrew ... here last year.

**Exercise 26. Insert *it is/there is/there are* in the spaces.**

1. Come on, children! ... time to get up! ... nearly breakfast time. 2. ... a hotel in the village, so we want to stay there. 3. ... a pity we haven't another magazine. 4. ... a post office in the city centre. 5. ... fine today. ... many people walking in the park. 6. What's that noise? – ... the wind. 7. ... a pond beside your home? – Yes, ... . – How deep ... ? 8. ... a bus that leaves at nine o'clock? 9. ... a beautiful square near my house. 10. ... a drink for everyone who is thirsty. 11. ... no place like home. 12. ... some chocolates on the plate beside his bed.

**Exercise 27. Put in the correct form of *there was/were*.**

1.... a good film at the Regal yesterday. 2. ... some old friends of yours at the exhibition last night. 3. ... only a footpath here last year? 4. How many mistakes ... in your last exercise? 5. ... some men standing at the corner of the street ten minutes ago. 6. ... no one at home when I called for him. 7. ... only a few sandwiches left over from yesterday? 8. ... still several empty seats in the plane when I arrived.

**Indefinite Tenses**

**Exercise 28. Put the following sentences in Future Indefinite.**

1. They often go fishing and catch nothing. 2. My friends work in London; they buy and sell cars. 3. I sit at the window and watch the traffic. 4. My brother washes his hands and dries them with a towel. 5. Birds build their nests in the summer and fly to the South in winter. 6. They never find the money they lose. 7. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon. 8. You live in a small house which has only three rooms.

**Exercise 29. Make the sentences with the verb in the Present Indefinite.**

1. Children (ask) a lot of questions. 2. They usually (drink) coffee after their evening meal. 3. You always (forget) my birthday. 4. She never (listen) to me. 5. I (love) classical music. 6. She (drive) to work when the weather's cold. 7. Не (understand) Arabic. 8. They (learn) two languages at school. 9. My father (watch) television most evenings. 10. Lessons (start) at 8.30 every morning.

**Exercise 30. Change these sentences from the positive to the negative in the Present Simple.**

1. She works very hard. 2. It usually snows here in winter. 3. I like a big breakfast every morning. 4. The film starts very early. 5. He swims every morning. 6. They always open the windows at night. 8. We often see our neighbours in the garden. 9. Chris goes on holiday every year. 10.

**Continuous Tenses**

**Exercise 31. Put the following in the interrogative and negative sentences.**

1. I shall be watching TV tomorrow morning. 2. They are going out of the house. 3. Listen! The bus is coming right now. 4. The children were running very fast on the road from 6 to 7 yesterday. 5. Tom will be coming home at this time next week. 6. People were opening the gate opposite the house at 8 yesterday evening. 7. Women are preparing dinner now.

**Exercise 32. Use the correct tense: Simple Present or Present Continuous.**

1. Vegetarians are people who (don't eat/aren't eating) meat. 2. Look out! My brother (comes/is coming). 3. Some people still think the Sun (goes/is going) round the Earth. 4. What (happens/is happening) in golf if you lose the ball? 5. I (play/am playing) tennis every week. 6. Look! She (wears/is wearing) the same shoes as me. 7. What (are you looking/do you look) at? – A strange bird. 8. I (stay/am staying) with John for a few weeks until my flat is ready. 9. We usually (stay/are staying) with Peggy when we go to Chicago.

**Perfect Tenses**

**Exercise 33. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect.**

1.I ... very hard for this exam (work). 2. ... Jenny ... your letter (answer)? 3. She likes him but she ... never ... him (love). 4. You ... very hard. You can do better work than this (not/try). 5. Why are the police here? What ... (happen)? 6. My cousins are coming this weekend. They ... with me before (not/stay). 7. She ... university and ... working in London now, (graduate from/start). 8. Thank you for everything. You ... me a lot (help). 9. ... you ... the dishes (wash)? 10. I ... everything to Derek and I think he understands (explain).

**Exercise 34. Translate the following sentences into Russian.**

1. Where have you been? – I have been to the dentist. 2. Have you seen my watch anywhere? – No, I am afraid I have not. 3. Would you like some coffee? I have just made some. 4. Someone has taken my bicycle. 5. The cat has stolen the fish. 7. There are not any buses because the drivers have gone on strike. 8. How long have you known Mr. Pitt? – I have known him for 12 years. 9. How many bottles has the milkman left? – He has left six. 10. He has just gone out. 11. Have you ever ridden a camel?

**Exercise 35. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

1. I (read) these books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them very much. 2. I (write) the letter but I cannot find a stamp. 3. The clock is slow. – It is not slow, it (stop). 4. We (miss) the bus. Now we shall have to walk. 5. I (meet) him last June. 6. You (meet) my brother at the lecture yesterday? – Yes, we (have) coffee together afterwards. 7. She (say) she'd phone me this morning, but it's now 12:30 and she (not/phone) yet. 8. I just (be) to the film "War and Peace". You (see) it? Unfortunately not.

**Exercise 36. Make these sentences choosing *for* or *since*.**

1. I have worked in the factory ... 1980. 2. He has been abroad ... five years. 3. I have known her ... 12 years. 4. She has worked for me ... sheleft school. 5. They have been in Paris ... they were married. 6. I have worked here ... seven years, but it is time to leave now. 7. I have lived in England ... 1995. 8. We have been friends ... we started college. 9. I have not seen him ... he left the college. 10. They have had this car ... six months.

**Exercise 37. Put in the past simple or past perfect.**

1. When the police (arrive), the car (go). 2. When I (get) to the shop, it (close). 3. They (eat) everything by the time I (arrive) at the party. 4. When we (leave) the beach the rain already (start). 5. I (try) telephoning her several times but she (leave) the city. 6. When I (find) the purse, someone (take) the money out of it. 7. When she (come) in, we all knew where she (be). 8. All the garages (close) by the time we (cross) the border. 9. You already (leave) when the trouble (start). 10. I (be) sorry that I (not/be) nicer to him.

**Passive Voice**

**Exercise 38. Translate the following sentences into Russian.**

1. A new house is being built here. 2. The proposal is being heatedly discussed for an hour. 3. This copy has not been read. 4. She was given a clock. 5. His name was not mentioned at the meeting. 6. The work has not been done yet. 7. The books will be returned to the library in time. 8. You are not allowed to smoke here. 9. The girl wasn't allowed to go to the concert. 10. They were not invited to the party. 11. The letter has been sent off. 12. The tape-recorder is already repaired. 13. The letter must be answered at once. 14. He has been told everything. 15. This article will be translated into English. 16. The light has not been switched off. 17. When we returned the door had already been locked. 18. Betty was met at the station. 19. They will not be given this information until Friday. 20. The car has been stolen.

**Glossary**

**A**

able – способный

about – около, приблизительно

absorb – поглощать, амортизировать

accelerate – ускорять

acceleration – ускорение

acre – акр

act – действовать

adapt – приспособлять

adaptable – (легко) приспосабливаемый; пригодный

add – добавлять

adjust – регулировать

advanced – передовой

advantage – преимущество

aid – помощь, помогать

aim – цель

allow – позволять

all-purpose – универсальный

although – хотя

amount – количество, сумма, составлять сумму; равняться

animal power – живая тяга

annual – ежегодный

apart – отдельно, врозь

appear – появляться

apply – применять, использовать

area – площадь

arrangement – устройство

assembly – узел, агрегат, механизм

assist – помогать, содействовать

attach – прикреплять

attachment – (при) крепление, соединение, приспособление

auger – шнек

available – доступный

average – средний

**В**

back – задний, обратный, задняя сторона

bearing – подшипник

beater – битер, било

because of – из-за, вследствие

become – становиться

belt – ремень

blade – лезвие, лемех

body – остов, корпус, кузов

bolt – болт, стержень, крепить болтами

bottom – низ, нижняя часть; корпус (плуга)

brake – тормоз

build – строить

burn – гореть, жечь, сжигать

burned gases – отработавшие газы, выхлопные газы

burning – горение, сгорание

С

cab – кабина

call – называть (ся)

canvas – полотно, транспортер

capacity – производительность, мощность

саге – уход

caterpillar – гусеничный

century – столетие

chamber – камера

chaff – мякина, полова

chain – цепь

charge – заряд, доза (горючей смеси)

clean – чистый, очищать

clutch – муфта сцепления

combine – комбайн; соединять

combustion – сгорание, горение

combustion chamber – камера сгорания

complete – полный, оканчивать

compress – сжимать

compression – сжатие

compression-ignition engine – двигатель с воспламенением от сжатия, дизель

comprise – содержать

concave – дека, подбарабанье (молотильного устройства)

condition – условие

connect – соединять

connecting rod – шатун

connection – связь, соединение

consist of – состоять из

constant – постоянный

consume – потреблять

consumption – потребление, расход

contain – содержание

continue – продолжать

convert – превращать

conveyor – конвейер

cooling system – система охлаждения

corn – зерно, зерновые хлеба

cotton – хлопок

coulter – нож плуга

crankshaft – коленчатый вал

crawler – гусеничный трактор

crop – с.-х. культура

cultivate – возделывать, обрабатывать (почву)

cultivation – возделывание, культивирование, обработка (почвы)

cut – ­­резать, косить

cutting tool – режущий инструмент

cutter bar – режущий аппарат

cutting unit – режущий аппарат

cycle – цикл

cylinder – цилиндр

**D**

damage – вред, ущерб

deliver – подавать, питать

demand – требование, спрос

depend (on, upon) – зависеть

depth – глубина

design – конструкция, проектирование

determine – определять

develop – развивать

development – развитие

device – устройство, прибор

different – различный

disk harrow – дисковая борона

distribute – распределять

directly – прямо

divide – делить

draw – тянуть

drive – привод, передача

driver – водитель

**Е**

Easily – легко

edge – край

efficiency – эффективность, мощность

effort – усилие

elevate – поднимать

elevating conveyer – подъемный транспортер

elevator – элеватор (планочный) транспортер

eliminate – устранять

enable – давать возможность

engine – машина; двигатель

ensure – обеспечивать

enter –входить, поступать

equip – снабжать, оборудовать

equipment – оборудование

essential – существенный

establish – создавать, устанавливать

event – такт рабочего цикла

exceed – превышать

excess – избыток, излишек

exhaust – выпуск, выхлоп

exhaust gases – отработанные газы

exhaust stroke – выхлоп, такт выпуска

expand – расширять

explode – взрывать (ся)

explosive mixture – горючая смесь

F

fan – вентилятор

farm – хозяйство, ферма, сельскохозяйственный

farm machinery – сельскохозяйственные машины

feed – подавать, питать

field – поле, область

fire hazard – опасность пожара

fix – фиксировать, закреплять

fit – снабжать

fixed – неподвижный

flywheel – маховик, маховое колесо

force – сила, усилие, вводить или продвигать под давлением

four-stroke-cycle engine – четырехтактный двигатель

frame – рама; каркас, станина

friction – трение

frog – лягушка

front – передний

fuel – топливо, горючее

fuel charge – заряд топлива

furrow – борозда, почвенный пласт

**G**

garden tractor – садовый трактор

general – общий, обычный

general-purpose tractor – универсальный трактор, про

пашной трактор grain – зерно, хлеб

grain combine – зерновой комбайн

grain crop – зерновая культура

grate – решетка

greatly – значительно, очень

growth – рост, развитие

**Н**

handle – управлять

harrow – борона, боронить

harvest – жатва, уборка (урожая); урожай, убирать урожай

harvester – жатка, (хлебо) уборочная машина

harvesting – уборка урожай

head – голова, колос

header – хедер, жнея (комбайна)

head of the piston – головка поршня

heat – тепло, нагревать

hence – следовательно

hill – холм

hill side – склон холма илй горы

hydraulic control – гидравлическое управление

hydraulic lift – гидравлический подъем

**I**

ignite – зажигать, воспламенять (ся)

ignition –зажигание, загорание

ignition system – система зажигания

improve – улучшать

improvement – улучшение

impurity – примесь

increase – увеличение, увеличивать

inject – впрыскивать

install – устанавливать, монтировать

installation – установка, монтаж

intake – впуск, всасывание

intake stroke – такт впуска

intake valve – впускной клапан

internal – внутренний

internal combustion engine – двигатель внутреннего сгорания

introduce – вводить

irrigate – орошать

irrigation – орошение

J

job – работа

jan – соединять

К

knife – нож

L

labour – работа, труд

landside – полевая доска (плуга)

left – левый

left-hand bottom – левосторонний корпус плуга

length – длина

level – уровень

lever – рычаг

lift – лифт, подъемник, поднимать

link – звено

linkage – рычажный механизм

liquid – жидкость, жидкий

loader – погрузчик

loosen – разрыхлять (почву)

lubricate – смазывать

lubrication – смазка, смазывание

lubrication system – система смазки

**М**

machinery – машины

maintain – сохранять, поддерживать

maintenance – сохранение, уход

make – изделие, марка, модель

make – делать, производить

mouldboard – отвал (плуга)

mouldboard plow – отвальный плуг, лемешный плуг

mount – устанавливать, монтировать

mounted – (с) монтированный, навесной

move – двигаться, передвигаться

**N**

necessary – необходимый

necessity – необходимость

by now – к настоящему времени

number – число, количество

О

obtain – получать

operate – работать, действовать, управлять

operation – работа

operator – рабочий, водитель

in order to – для того чтобы

overcome – преодолевать

**Р**

part – часть, деталь

pass – проход, пропуск

passageway – проход, канал

perform – выполнять, совершать

performance – выполнение

piston – поршень

piston engine – поршневой двигатель

place – место, помещать

take place – происходить

planter – сажалка, сеялка

plow – плуг, пахать

plowing – вспашка, пахота

point – точка, пункт, момент

at this point – в данный момент

possibility – возможность

potato – картофель

potato harvester – картофелеуборочная машина

power – мощность, сила, энергия

power driven – с механическим приводом

power house –силовая станция, электростанция

power stroke – рабочий ход

power-take-off – отбор мощности

prepare – готовить

press – сжимать

pressure – давление

push – толкать

put – класть, ставить

Q

quality – качество

**R**

raise – поднимать

rear – задняя сторона

reclamation – освоение земли, мелиорация

reduce – понижать

reduction – уменьшение, снижение

reel – мотовило

remove – удалять

repair – ремонт

replace – заменить

require – требовать

requirement – потребность

revolution – вращение, оборот

right-hand bottom – правосторонний корпус плуга

rotary – вращающийся

rotary tiller – почвообрабатывающая фреза

row – ряд, междурядье

row crop tractor – ­пропашной трактор

run – работать, двигаться

**S**

safe – безопасный

safety – безопасность

same –тот же самый

satisfy – удовлетворять

screen – сетка

seed – семя, зерно

seedbed preparation – подготовка почвы к посеву

self-ignite – самовоспламеняться

self-propelled – самоходный

separate – отделять

share – лемех (плуга)

soil – почва, земля

source – источник

space – пространство

spark – искра

spark-ignition engine – двигатель с искровым зажиганием

speed – скорость

standard – стандартный, обычный

straw – солома

strawwalker – соломотряс

stroke – ход поршня

supply – снабжать, подавать

**Т**

therefore – поэтому, следовательно

thresh – молотить

thresher – молотилка

threshing unit – молотильное устройство

till – обрабатывать, культивировать (почву)

tillage – обработка почвы

tiller – культиватор

tool – инструмент, орудие

tractor drawn – на тракторной тяге

tractor mounted – установленный, смонтированный на тракторе

trail – тащить, тянуть

trailed – прицепленный, прицепной

trailer – прицеп

transform – превращать, преобразовывать

transmission – трансмиссия, коробка передач

transmit – передавать

transportation – перевозка, транспортирование

truck – грузовик

turn – поворот, оборот; поворачивать, вращать

in turn – в свою очередь

two-stroke cycle – двухтактный цикл

two-stroke cycle engine – двухтактный двигатель

two-way plow – двусторонний плуг

tyre (tire) – шина, покрышка

track layer – гусеничный трактор

**U**

unit – агрегат

universal – универсальный

upper – верхний

use – употребление, применение

to be of use – быть полезным

make use of – использовать

utilize – использовать

**V**

vacuum – вакуум

valve – клапан

vehicle – транспортное средство

**W**

way – дорога, путь

wheat – пшеница

wheel – колесо

wheeled tractor – колесный трактор

Y

yield – урожай, давать урожай

Z

zero – нуль

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**Новицкая** Вероника Леонидовна

**Михальченя** Юрий Чеславович

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