

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**TEXTS
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF PRACTICAL SPEAKING SKILLS**

*учебное пособие
для бакалавров технических и естественнонаучных
направлений подготовки*

**Ставрополь
2020**

УДК 811.111 (076)

ББК 81.2Англ я7

Т30

Рецензенты:

зав. кафедрой иностранных языков СтГАУ,
кандидат психологических наук, доцент

О.А. Чуднова

доцент кафедры романо-германской филологии и
лингводидактики СКФУ,
кандидат филологических наук

А.С. Калашова

Т30

TEXTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL SPEAKING SKILLS: учебное пособие для бакалавров технических и естественнонаучных направлений подготовки / И.Н. Махова, А.И. Чепурная, Р.В. Чвалун, Н.И. Кизилова. – Ставрополь: Ставропольское издательство «Параграф», 2020. – 52 с.

Настоящее пособие направлено на совершенствование коммуникативных навыков бакалавров, накопление лексико-грамматического материала в рамках базовых разговорных тем, подбор которых обусловлен целью изучения иностранного языка в аграрном вузе.

Рекомендовано к изданию учебно-методической комиссией факультета социально-культурного сервиса и туризма СтГАУ (протокол №5 от 29.01.2020 г.)

УДК 811.111 (076)

ББК 81.2Англ я7

© Составители, 2020

© ФГБОУ ВО «Ставропольский
государственный аграрный университет, 2020

© Оформление. ООО «Ставропольское
издательство «Параграф», 2020.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIT 1. INTRODUCTION	4
PART 1. MY FAMILY	4
PART 2. YOUNG PEOPLE’S PROBLEMS	6
PART 3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	8
UNIT 2. SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.....	12
PART 1. OUR UNIVERSITY	12
PART 2. MY SPECIALITY	15
<i>Technological management.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Veterinary medicine</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Electrical engineering.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Farm mechanization.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Landscape architecture</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Ecology and nature management.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Land cadastre.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Agronomy.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Winemaking.....</i>	<i>33</i>
UNIT 3. AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.....	36
PART 1. GREAT BRITAIN.....	36
<i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Agriculture of Great Britain.....</i>	<i>38</i>
PART 2. RUSSIA	40
<i>The Russian Federation</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Agriculture in Russia.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Agriculture of Stavropol Territory</i>	<i>46</i>
SUMMARY WRITING	48

UNIT 1. INTRODUCTION

PART 1. MY FAMILY

Before I start talking about my family let me introduce myself. I am Lena Kuznetsova. I am 17 years old. I have finished school this year. I have lived all my life in the small town of Svetlograd. Now I am a student at Stavropol State Agrarian University.

My family is rather large. There are five of us in the family. I have a father, a mother, a sister and a grandmother.

First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of geography at school. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with black hair. She is 42 but she looks much younger. My father is an engineer. He is 45. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together. When he was small he liked to take everything to pieces. But now he can fix almost everything.

My parents have been married for 18 years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, and films. For example my father likes horror films and my mother likes comedy. My father is fond of football. My mother doesn't go in for sports. My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of my father, my sister and me. She is very good at cooking.

My sister's name is Alice. She is younger than me and she's a pupil. Alice is good at English and wants to become an interpreter. My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house.

We are a united family and we have a lot of relatives.

VOCABULARY

to be fond of – любить

to be good at – быть способным к (чему-л.)

to fix – ремонтировать, чинить

to go in for sports – заниматься спортом

good-looking – красивый, привлекательный

hard-working – трудолюбивый

to have much in common – иметь много общего

horror film – фильм ужасов

to keep house – вести домашнее хозяйство

rather – довольно

relative – родственник; родственница

to run the house – вести домашнее хозяйство

to take care of – заботиться, ухаживать

to take to pieces – разобрать на части

united family – дружная семья

view – взгляд, точка зрения

1. Read and translate the dialogues

Dialogue 1

- Look Jake, have you got a family of your own?
- Oh, no, I'm not married yet. I live with my parents.
- Is your family large?
- I don't think so. My parents have got only two daughters.
- And which of you is the eldest?
- It's me. I'm twenty.
- How old is your younger sister? I wonder what her name is?
- Susan. She's a lovely girl. She is ten.
- It's a pleasure to have such a young sister, isn't it?
- Certainly. She's the apple of my eye.

Dialogue 2

- Tom, who is this good-looking, chestnut-haired young lady?
- Oh, it's my sister.
- And who is this pretty girl with rosy plump cheeks and a turned-up nose?
- It's her elder daughter, my niece.
- Well, you have such pleasant-looking relatives.
- Thank you.

Dialogue 3

- Which of those three boys is Peter Welkins?
- The tall one.
- But they all three are tall.
- The tall one with long curly hair.
- And a moustache?
- That's right.
- Thank you.

Dialogue 4

- Where were you born?
- In London. But my parents come from Manchester.
- How interesting! I come from Manchester too.
- Oh, it's a small world, isn't it?

Dialogue 5

- I say, Mike what do you think of Mr. Black?
- As for me I don't like him. He is envious, obstinate, selfish and rude.
- Really? Are you sure?
- Certainly. We work in one and the same office.

Dialogue 6

- Oh, Fred is so absent-minded!
- But he's kind, witty and so well-bred.
- Witty? His jokes are often very stupid. He always forgets what he can say and what he can't.

2. Make your own story. These questions will help you

Let me introduce myself...

I was born on the... (date) of... (month) ... (year) in city / town / village...

I have a large / small family with ... brothers / sisters. I am an only child in a family...

My mother – name – is a teacher. My father – name – is a doctor...

I am a student of...

Now I am getting a proper training in such subjects as... – for example, English, Literature, Biology etc...

I am to make an important decision – which profession to choose. I would like to become... (profession). I am interested in it because...

When I look at myself in the mirror I see... (description of your appearance).

I like to associate with polite and intelligent people, I appreciate sincerity and trust. I hate when people lie and betray. Those who are unreliable irritate me (hate / irritate / dislike; appreciate / like).

As for my interests, I am fond of... I am interested in... I like... I adore... I devote much time to...

I want to be a careful daughter / son, efficient specialist, good person...

PART 2. YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

Everybody says your youth is probably the best time of your life, that being young means romance, love, new discoveries and so on. But it is also the most difficult time, because you have to make some very important decisions which will influence all your future life.

Things are not easy nowadays even for adults, but for teenagers who have to find their own place in society, it's very difficult. It is necessary not

only to adapt to your society, but also be confident about your position in five, ten or twenty years' time.

For your future it is essential to have a good job. And to get a really good job you have to be well educated. Every girl or boy leaving secondary school should choose an institute of higher education or, if he or she doesn't want to study anymore, choose a job straight away. In planning your future you have to think about the possibility of finding a job after finishing your education.

But even if you are studying, you need some money of your own. Your parents probably will provide you with home, food and necessary clothes, but you will have your own tastes, and your parents won't pay for them. To pay for extra clothes, musical disks, books, things necessary for your hobbies, you have to work, and in our country it is very difficult for a teenager to find a job without qualification, you're lucky if you can do something that others can't. For example, if you're good at Maths or English, you can give lessons.

Emotional problems for young people can be far more difficult than financial ones. The typical teenager problem is that "nobody understands me". The parents often continue to treat their teenage children as if they were infant, when the children probably consider themselves to be grown up.

Youth is also the time to meet your first love. It is, of course, wonderful, but, as it is widely known that first love has an unhappy end, this also increases young people's problems.

Even friends cannot always stay friends. When young people begin to understand themselves a little bit better, old friends just grow apart.

So, as you see, it is very difficult to be young nowadays, as indeed, it always was. But you can only be young once, and some wonderful things can happen only when you're young. So, it is better to enjoy youth while it lasts.

VOCABULARY

to influence future life – влиять на дальнейшую жизнь

to find smb's own place in society – находить место в обществе

to provide with home, food and clothes – обеспечивать жильем, едой и одеждой

to pay for extra clothes – платить за модную одежду

typical teenager problem – типичная проблема подростков

to increase young people's problems – прибавлять молодым людям проблем

to grow apart – расходиться

to enjoy youth – наслаждаться молодостью

1. Answer the questions

1. Would you like to get a good education? Where?
2. Is it easy for a teenager to earn money?
3. Have you ever tried to get a job?
4. Do you always understand your parents?
5. Do you spend much time with your friends?
6. Would you like to have more money? How could you earn it?

2. Translate into English

1. Юность – лучшее время в жизни.
2. В юности вам нужно принять очень важные решения, которые повлияют на всю вашу жизнь.
3. Подростки должны найти свое место в обществе.
4. Подросткам необходимо иметь собственные деньги, чтобы покупать модную одежду, диски, книги.
5. Юность – время первой любви, романтики и новых открытий.
6. Лучше наслаждаться молодостью, пока она длится.

3. Choose equivalents to the following words

adult	выбирать
discovery	вкус
hobby	общество
decision	взрослый
taste	хобби
difficult	трудный
to choose	влиять
society	открытие
to influence	решение

PART 3.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Nowadays people don't care about conditions of the environment. They think that the environment is an unlimited source of resources, that the atmosphere, forests, rivers and seas can absorb all wastes. Nature is a source of existence for people. Production of goods and services uses energy and natural resources. As a result, natural resources are becoming reduced, air and water are polluted, and the environment is unable to absorb all its wastes.

One of the most important problems is water pollution. A lot of ships crossing the oceans and seas, especially those that carry oil, put their wastes into water, and the water becomes dirty. As a result many birds and fish die

because of polluted water. Besides, water pollution is caused by the manufacturers who put chemical wastes into rivers and seas.

The second problem is air pollution. Cars and plants pollute the atmosphere with their harmful gases and other substances. They destroy the ozone layer which protects us from the dangerous light of the Sun. They also destroy forests which are dying from acid rains.

One more problem is damage to wildlife. It is possible that some kinds of animals can disappear due to people's activities.

Different countries nowadays have the same important problem – the processing of rubbish. Materials like paper and glass can be reused. But, unfortunately, many materials, especially plastics cannot be reused and cannot be absorbed by the earth again. Some plastics cannot even be destroyed.

These are the consequences of the development of civilization. So people face the problem of preservation of our environment. The main aim of the environmental protection is to create favourable conditions for the man's life and his next generation. We should remove factories and plants from cities, use modern technologies, modify purifying systems, protect and increase the greenery and broaden ecological education. These are the main practical measures which must be taken in order to improve the ecological situation.

VOCABULARY

condition – условие

wastes – отходы

existence – существование

to reduce – уменьшать

to pollute – загрязнять

harmful – вредный

to destroy – разрушать

dangerous – опасный

acid rains – кислотные дожди

damage – вред

wildlife – дикая природа

to disappear – исчезать

rubbish – мусор

to face the problem – сталкиваться с проблемой

preservation – охрана

environment – окружающая среда

protection – защита

to die (from) – умирать (от)

processing – переработка

to improve – улучшать

purifying – очистительный
to broaden – расширять
to cause – вызывать, причинять

1. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Окружающая среда не способна поглощать все отходы.
2. Природа – источник существования для людей.
3. Производство товаров и услуг потребляет энергию и природные ресурсы.
4. Одна из самых важных проблем – загрязнение воды.
5. Предприятия выбрасывают свои отходы в реки и атмосферу.
6. Автомобили и предприятия загрязняют атмосферу своими отходами.
7. Они разрушают озоновый слой.
8. Леса погибают из-за кислотных дождей.
9. Некоторые виды животных могут исчезнуть из-за деятельности людей.
10. Еще одна проблема – это переработка мусора.
11. Люди сталкиваются с проблемой охраны окружающей среды.
12. Мы должны создать благоприятные условия для следующего поколения.

2. In pairs, use the prompts below as any ideas of your own to talk about the causes and results of the problems. Suggest solutions

Causes: global warming, hunting, factories and cars release poisonous fumes, logging companies cut down trees, illegal fishing, dumping chemical wastes.

Results: sea level rising, animals in danger of extinction, acid rain, forests disappearing, less fish in the sea, poisonous chemicals get into the ground and into our water supply.

Solutions: stop using aerosols, create national parks and nature reserves, factories use cleaner methods of production, plant more trees, large fines for illegal fishing, dispose of chemical waste properly.

Useful language

I think, I believe, I agree, in my opinion, also, in addition to that, as well as, furthermore, moreover

SA: I think that the problem of erosion is caused by the warming of the earth's climate.

SB: Yes, that's true. As a result, sea levels are rising. What do you think should be done to prevent coastlines from eroding?

SA: Well, in my opinion, people should stop using aerosol sprays in order to stop the destruction of the ozone layer which leads to global warming.

SB: I agree. In addition to that, the government should find ways of preserving vegetation.

3. Your thoughts

1. What serious environment disasters have occurred in the news in recent years?

2. What is the effect of an oil spill on wildlife?

3. Who do you think should pay for the damage caused?

4. What creates acid rains and greenhouse effect?

5. What do you do to help ease pollution?

6. What kinds of pollution do you take seriously? Why?

7. Where does much of the world's fresh water lie?

8. Are nuclear power stations dangerous?

9. What is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization?

10. What should we do to save our planet?

11. Have there been any natural disasters in your country (earthquakes, flooding, severe thunder storms etc)? If so, what happened? What damage was caused?

12. Can you think of any ways in which pollution is affecting the environment?

13. What can be done about it?

14. Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?

UNIT 2. SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

PART 1. OUR UNIVERSITY

Stavropol State Agrarian University is one of the largest universities in the country. It was founded in 1930 on the basis of Moscow Institute of Sheep Breeding. Our university was a pioneer in establishing the agricultural and economic studies in Stavropol Region.

Some years ago it was rearranged into the Academy and now it is Stavropol State Agrarian University. Today it is one of the best innovative higher educational institutions of Russia. Victories in the most prestigious international and All-Russian competitions, partnership with leading foreign universities and scientific funds, membership in the largest educational and scientific associations of the world level confirm that the University activity replied high European Educational Standards.

Today the University consists of 10 faculties, 57 departments, 90 innovative structural divisions, powerful research-and-production base, an academic research farm, a library, a publishing house, and also 6 hostels, a public catering industrial complex, a sport complex, a horse-racing school and many other divisions. Trainings are spent in fine lecture audiences, audiences for seminar and practical training, innovative research laboratories equipped with the newest multimedia equipment, modern scientific-educational devices and other necessary equipment, and also in 6 language laboratories and 48 computer classes. Training is conducted by highly experienced experts, among them there are scientists with a world name.

Applicants who successfully passed necessary exams become the first-year students. The course of study lasts 4 years for those, searching the Bachelor's Degree, 5 years for specialists in Veterinary Medicine and Economic Security and 6 years for those, searching the Master's Degree. The academic year is divided into two terms. At the end of each term students take tests and examinations. At the end of the educational course the students defend a graduation paper and take final state examinations.

Students have lectures and practical trainings. They attend lectures in different subjects: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Philosophy, the Russian Language and many others. During the practical trainings students have an opportunity to apply their knowledge and materials of the lectures in the university laboratories.

Stavropol State Agrarian University is the centre of training high-qualified specialists and introducing scientific achievements into agriculture.

VOCABULARY

applicant – абитуриент

to attend – посещать

basis – основа

competition – соревнование, конкурс

to conduct – проводить

to confirm – подтверждать

to consist of – состоять из

course – курс

department – кафедра

device – устройство

to divide – делить, разделять

to equip – оснащать

equipment – оснащение

to establish – основывать, учреждать

final state examinations – итоговые государственные экзамены

to found – основывать

fund – фонд

graduation paper – выпускная квалификационная работа

horse-racing school – конноспортивная школа

innovative – инновационный

leading – ведущий

modern – современный

necessary – необходимый

opportunity – возможность

partnership – сотрудничество

to rearrange – преобразовывать

scientific – научный

to search – искать, исследовать

study – учеба

successfully – успешно

to train – готовить, обучать

training – обучение

victory – победа

1. Put in the appropriate words from the given below and translate the sentences

before the University; by Tuesday; during October; every day; just; last week; now; recently; usually; when we met; when he comes back home; already

1. ... I go to the Institute by bus.
2. I do my morning exercises ...

3. We shall invite you ...
4. Who has seen him ...?
5. He had worked here ...
6. ... the plant was producing new machines.
7. We have ... done our work.
8. What are you doing ...?
9. He was going home ...
10. Will you have read the book ...?
11. Did you see them ...?
12. We have ... translated this text.

2. Open the brackets

1. He (know) several foreign languages.
2. I (learn) English at school.
3. Usually the train (leave) at 10 o'clock.
4. Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.
5. He (visit) them regularly last year.
6. As a rule I (go) to my Academy by bus.
7. She (work) abroad next year.
8. She (not like) poems.
9. Your children usually (ask) many questions.
10. At present he (work) at school.
11. My brother (like) music.
12. What you (do) yesterday?
13. His sister (go) to the seaside next July.
14. Soon we (leave) the school.
15. Who (take) his book yesterday?

3. Point out the word which doesn't fit into the group of synonyms

advanced – best, superior, skilful, intelligent, backward, beneficial;
to train – to prepare, to teach, to accustom, to join, to supervise, to instruct; *to carry out* – to do, to fulfill, to perform, to compensate, to act, to solve;
to found – to establish, to base, to originate, to compress, to built, to lay base of;
to achieve – to accomplish, to perform, to ignore, to attain, to acquire, to reach;
to comprise – to include, to distribute, to consist of, to have, to contain, to hold;
thorough – complete, superficial, well-grounded, solid, substantial, stout.

4. Translate into English

а) аграрный университет, абитуриент, выпускник, аспирант, степень бакалавра, дальнейшее обучение, степень магистра, инновационный, применять, лектор, практические занятия, обязательный, факультативный, студенты старших курсов, учебные пособия, сдавать экзамены, выпускные экзамены

б) 1. Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет – один из крупнейших аграрных университетов страны.

2. 10 факультетов, около 90 инновационных структурных подразделений, мощная научно-производственная база, учебно-опытное хозяйство, библиотека, а также общежития, студенческие столовые, спорткомплекс, конноспортивная школа и многие другие подразделения входят в структуру университета.

3. Высококвалифицированные специалисты, среди которых есть ученые с мировым именем, читают лекции и проводят практические занятия в вузе.

4. Среди партнеров университета – вузы США, Германии, Швейцарии, Италии, Великобритании, Нидерландов, Чехии, Исландии и ряда других стран Европы.

5. Ставропольский государственный аграрный университет проводит активную научно-исследовательскую работу по созданию инновационных проектов и технологий в сфере сельского хозяйства.

6. После четырех лет обучения в университете студенты получают степень бакалавра.

7. По окончании магистратуры учащиеся получают степень магистра.

PART 2. MY SPECIALITY

Technological management

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University. The university was founded in 1930. My university is one of the largest in the North Caucasus. Our faculty is one of the oldest and it was Zootechnic Faculty. Now, it is Technological Management Faculty. I am a student of Technological Management Faculty.

The faculty trains zootechnics and food technologists. I study a lot of subjects which are very interesting and necessary for my future speciality. Students attend lectures and practical classes. They have such subjects as Physics, Chemistry, History of Russia, Foreign Language, Morphology, Animal Physiology and others. We are taught how to feed all kinds of farm animals for any

purposes. We study the influence of different feeds on the productivity of the farm animals. Future specialists study how to combine different kinds and amounts of feeds properly. Our students study how to improve breeds of animals through breeding selection. I will put my knowledge into practice working as zootechnician on the farm. A zootechnician provides proper care and management of the farm animals. He must take great care of breeding, feeding and fattening the stock. And he will receive a lot of meat, milk and eggs. It is his duty to improve breeds of farm animals.

At the faculty every student can receive Bachelor and Master Degree. There are such directions as Zootechnics, Technology of Production and Processing of Agricultural Products, Technology of Production and Organization of Public Catering.

The classes are conducted by more than 30 highly qualified teachers, including 3 academicians and 1 corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 12 Doctors of Science, Professors and 16 Candidates of Science, Associate Professors. High qualification of the faculty staff is constantly being confirmed. The Dean of our faculty is Skripkin Valentin Sergeevich. There are three Departments at the faculty: Animal Feeding and General Biology Department; Technology of Production and Processing of Agricultural Products Department; Small Animal Science, Selection and Breeding Department.

So, under the supervision and with the active participation of academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences Vladimir Ivanovich Trukhachev and Vasiliy Andreevich Moroz, such sheep breeds as Jalghin merino, Kulundinskaya, Aginskaya, Khangilsky types were bred.

At the faculty there is a Student Scientific Society, in the framework of which teachers transfer their knowledge to students. The authors of the best student works take part in all-Russian and international competitions, exhibitions and salons, take prizes.

The faculty is proud of the material and technical base for teaching of Bachelors in the Processing of Livestock Products. In specialized production and technological laboratories (bakery, milk and meat processing), students master the processes of bread, cheese, sausage, ice cream production in practical classes.

The faculty has an excellent equestrian centre, where under the guidance of experienced jockeys students master riding skills in purebred horses of Akhal-Teke, English, Arab, Budennovskaya and Trakehner breeds.

VOCABULARY

faculty – факультет

subject – предмет

feeding – кормление

necessary – необходимый

chair – кафедра
breeding – разведение
influence – влияние
purpose – цель
specialist – специалист
to improve – улучшать
to take care of – заботиться, ухаживать

1. Answer the following questions

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. When was the University founded?
3. How many departments are there at the faculty?
4. Who is the Dean of the faculty?

2. Find in the text

1. Студенты посещают лекции и практические занятия.
2. Специализированные производственно-технические лаборатории.
3. Высокая квалификация сотрудников факультета.
4. Материально-техническая база.
5. Под руководством.

3. Open the brackets using Present Simple Tense

1. I _____ (go) shopping with my brother.
2. We sometimes _____ (use) a dictionary in class.
3. My friend _____ (study) Italian at school.
4. School _____ (finish) at three o'clock.
5. You _____ (live) near me.
6. He _____ (like) rap music.
7. She _____ (do) her homework before dinner.
8. We _____ (play) tennis in school on Wednesday afternoon.
9. I _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
10. My mother _____ (teach) art.

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate preposition

1. I don't like swimming _____ this river.
2. Where's Katya? She's _____ school now.
3. The book is _____ the table.
4. There is a spider _____ the sink.
5. Please, put those eggs _____ the bowl.
6. I read an interesting story _____ the newspaper.

7. My cat Basya likes sitting _____ the chair.
8. Vasya was standing _____ the bus stop where were passing by.
9. They'll meet us _____ the cinema.
10. Kirill is _____ the garden.

5. Fill in the correct plural forms of the given words into the gaps

singular – plural

1. thief – _____
2. fish – _____
3. cat – _____
4. carpet – _____
5. turkey – _____
6. computer – _____
7. farmer – _____
8. half – _____
9. watermelon – _____
10. flower – _____
11. scarf – _____
12. box – _____
13. mountain – _____
14. kiss – _____
15. smile – _____

Veterinary medicine

I am a student at Stavropol State Agrarian University. It is one of the largest universities in our country which was founded in 1930. I study at the faculty of Veterinary Medicine. The course of study lasts 5 years. Students have lectures and practical hours in different subjects: chemistry, anatomy, histology, physiology, microbiology, Latin and others.

Veterinary medicine includes prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the diseases of animals. A veterinarian (American English) or a veterinary surgeon (British English), often shortened to vet, is a physician for animals and a practitioner of veterinary medicine. Veterinarians are usually ranked as the most intelligent and trustworthy among medical practitioners. They diagnose and treat diseases in a variety of different species without verbal communication with their patients.

The profession of a veterinary surgeon has a long history since ancient Egypt and Greece and now it is popular in many countries. In most countries of the world, professional veterinary surgeons must complete a special educational programme and moreover, obtain a licence to start their practice.

Veterinary surgeons may specialize in the care of small animals such as pets and work in banyan hospitals, while others may treat mainly livestock. A few veterinary surgeons may be employed by zoos or circuses to examine and take care of wild animals.

I want to become a veterinary surgeon and find this profession important for society, because animal health ensures efficient production of wholesome animal products. I study hard to become a highly qualified specialist.

VOCABULARY

ancient – древний

banyan hospital – ветеринарная лечебница

disease – болезнь, заболевание

to examine – обследовать; осматривать

pet – домашнее животное, питомец

physician – врач, доктор

practitioner – практикующий специалист (врач, юрист, адвокат, финансист)

prevention – профилактика, предотвращение; предупреждение

surgeon – хирург

to take care of – заботиться, ухаживать

treatment – лечение

trustworthy – заслуживающий доверия; надежный

wholesome – полезный для здоровья, здоровый

1. Write questions on the text and use them to make up a dialogue. Work in pairs

2. Choose the correct form of the verbs

1. What ... for the organization of a good veterinary work on poultry farms?

a) you do

b) do you do

c) have you do

2. Next month she ... a veterinary doctor.

a) will being

b) shall be

c) will be

3. The pet's condition ... with its owner now.

a) was discussed

b) is discussed

c) is being discussed

4. The students ... a new method of infectious disease control tomorrow.
 a) was shown
 b) have been shown
 c) will be shown
5. The farmers ... by this veterinarian.
 a) are often helped
 b) is often helped
 c) are being helped

3. Find in the text synonyms for the following words

companion animal, to cure, to care for, veterinary clinic, healthy, doctor

4. Read the text and choose the correct variant to fill in the gap

Whitehall Veterinary Service is a full service animal hospital that ... (1) for nearly 50 years. It is our commitment to provide quality veterinary care throughout the life of your companion animal. Our services and facilities ... (2) to assist in routine preventive care for young, healthy animals; early detection and treatment of disease; and complete medical and surgical care as necessary ... (3) his or her lifetime. ... (4) companion animals, we provide full service care to local dairy herds. We ... (5) become your partner in your animal health care.

1.	a) serves	b) is serving	c) served	d) has served
2.	a) are designed	b) are designing	c) is designed	d) designed
3.	a) after	b) in	c) during	d) with
4.	a) in addition to	b) under	c) to	d) for
5.	a) must	b) can	c) are allowed	d) may

Electrical engineering

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University. The university was established in 1930. I am a student at the Faculty of Electric Power Engineering. It was founded in 1974. The faculty trains farm electrification engineers. There are five chairs at this faculty:

1. Electric machines;
2. The chair of using electric power in agriculture;
3. Theoretical bases of electrical engineering;
4. Hydraulics, heat engineering and labour protection;
5. Automation, electronics and metrology.

Many interesting subjects are studied by students. The main of them are: theoretical bases of electrical engineering, electric machines, electrical supply, exploitation and repairing of electrical equipment, electrical engi-

neering and automation. To become a good farm electrification engineer a student must possess all the material of these subjects.

Electricity has become the major source of energy on the modern farm. Productive efficiency on farms has never been so important as it is today. The need for maintaining output at lower cost will compel farmers to seek every means to reduce costs and improve output. Electrical power is over 100 times cheaper than manpower. Many farming tasks include such operations as food mixing, root cutting and stock feeding. There are a number of portable electric tools in constant use on the farm. The tools will include electric drills, grinders, grass cutters, saws, etc.

Electric power makes a great contribution to a prosperous agriculture. In the farm-house one kilowatt of electricity will run a vacuum cleaner, keep 100 watt lamp of light, run a refrigerator for a day and so on.

The effects of power failure can result in the loss of livestock, farm products, money and profit. The health and productivity of the animals depend on a continuous supply of electric energy for lighting, heat and fresh air.

The main task of an electric engineer is to serve and repair all the electrical heating equipment for agriculture.

On graduating from the university I shall receive the degree (diploma) of a farm electrification engineer.

VOCABULARY

to establish – образовывать, основывать

chair – кафедра

theoretical bases of electric engineering and automation – теоретические основы электротехники и автоматики

heat engineering – теплотехника

to repair – ремонтировать

to compel – заставлять

portable – переносной

contribution – вклад

to serve – обслуживать

on graduating from – по окончаниию

1. Answer the following questions

1. What university do you study at?
2. When was the university established?
3. What faculty do you study at?
4. Who is the dean of your faculty?
5. What principal chairs are there at your faculty?
6. What main subjects are necessary for your future speciality?

7. What do you study at the chair of theoretical bases of electric engineering and automation?
8. Why is electricity necessary for agriculture?
9. What is the main task of an electric engineer?
10. Do you find your speciality useful?

2. Fill in the blanks with the words from the topic

1. The faculty trains ...
2. To become a good farm electrification engineer a student must ... all the material of these subjects.
3. There are a number of ... in constant use on the farm.
4. The health and productivity of the animals ... on lighting, heat and fresh air.
5. I shall receive the degree of ...

3. Insert prepositions wherever necessary

1. I study ... Stavropol State Agrarian University.
2. Electricity has become the major source ... energy ... the modern farm.
3. The effects of power failure can result ... the loss of livestock.
4. ... graduating ... the university I shall receive the degree ... farm electrification engineer.
5. We must know all subjects well to put knowledge ... practice.

4. Put questions to the underlined words

1. I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University.
2. The university was established in 1930.
3. The faculty of electric power engineering trains farm electric engineers.
4. An electric engineer's task is to serve and repair all the electric heating equipment for agriculture.
5. On graduating from the university the young specialists will go to work to the farms.

5. Speak about

1. The university you study at.
2. The main chairs at your faculty.
3. Electric engineers' main tasks.

6. Translate into English

1. На электроэнергетическом факультете готовят инженеров-электриков.

2. Студенты изучают такие основные предметы, как теоретические основы электротехники, электроснабжения, эксплуатации и ремонт электрооборудования.

3. Электричество является основным источником энергии в современном хозяйстве.

4. Сегодня в современном хозяйстве используется ряд переносного электрооборудования.

5. Постоянное электроснабжение необходимо во всех отраслях сельского хозяйства.

6. Чтобы стать хорошим инженером, надо знать теоретические основы электротехники и автоматики, физику, гидравлику, теплотехнику и другие предметы.

7. По окончании университета я получу диплом инженера-электрика.

Farm mechanization

The Farm Mechanization Faculty was founded in 1950. The Faculty trains engineers of agro-industrial complex. There are 4 chairs at this Faculty:

1. The chair of machines and technologies of agro-industrial complex;
2. The chair of mechanics and computer graphics;
3. The chair of processes and machines in agribusiness;
4. The chair of technical service, standardization and metrology.

The chair of machines and technologies of agro-industrial complex trains the specialists for both large industrial stockbreeding complexes and farm enterprises. The chair offers its own unique technologies and technical facilities which help solve the problems in mechanization of animal husbandry.

The lecturers of the mechanics and computer graphics chair apply automated graphic reactors “КОМПАС-3D”, “Autocad”, complexes for calculations and designing of machines and mechanisms APM Winmachine, modern technology 3D – prototype and “reverse engineering” that are used by the leading design faculties in Russia.

The main schools of the research-scientific activity are:

- designing and optimization of the production processes;
- adoption of modern information technologies of mechanical systems into the training, research and productive process;
- development of baromembrane technique to filter liquid high molecular polydisperse systems through nanoporous medium.

The staff of the processes and machines in agrobusiness chair masters the knowledge about regularities and methods of effective application of tractors, cars, farm and land reclamation machines.

One of the leading chairs at the faculty is the chair of technical service, standardization and metrology. The staff gives the knowledge and practical skills in the sphere of organization and technology of machinery and equipment repairing in the agricultural sector.

Visual aids, test desks, operational models are used during studies. The sphere of the research activity is effective technology of purification of liquid-gas means by controllable magnetic fields. This purification showed good results when cleaned engine oils and air in the combustion chamber.

New professions have been recently opened. It allowed to use the specialists not only in agricultural sectors but in other branches of economy.

The students and postgraduates took part in creative contests and showed good results. The young scientists are ready to take the future of the faculty.

The lecturers of the faculty carry out research, scientific and inventive activity at a high level. The lecturers continue the best traditions of the faculty.

VOCABULARY

designing – проектирование

optimization – оптимизация

production process – производственный процесс

modern information technologies – современные информационные технологии

baromembrane technique – баромембранные аппараты

nanoporous medium – нанопористая среда

high molecular – высокомолекулярный

polydisperse system – полидисперсная система

liquid – жидкость, жидкий

automated – автоматизированный

graphic – представленный в виде графика

land reclamation – мелиорация земель

farm enterprise – фермерское хозяйство

stockbreeding complex – животноводческий комплекс

reverse engineering – воспроизведение, копирование

leading chair – ведущая кафедра

magnetic field – магнитное поле

1. Answer the following questions

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. What chairs are there at your faculty?
3. What specialists does your faculty train?
4. What year student are you?

5. What is your future speciality?
6. What skills need you for the speciality you have chosen?
7. Do you think you possess the qualities required for the speciality you would like to do? What are they?
8. Are you ready to work hard to make a career?
9. What is your parents' attitude towards your choice?
10. Would you like to work or have practice in agricultural mechanization around?
11. Where would you like to find a job after you graduate from the university?

2. Give English equivalents of these Russian sentences

1. Факультет механизации сельского хозяйства образован в 1950 г.
2. Факультет готовит инженеров агропромышленного комплекса.
3. На этом факультете работают четыре кафедры.
4. Кафедра машин и технологий агропромышленного комплекса готовит специалистов как для крупных промышленных комплексов животноводства, так и для фермерских хозяйств.
5. Одной из ведущих кафедр на факультете является кафедра технического сервиса, стандартизации и метрологии.
6. Сотрудники кафедры дают знания и практические навыки в области организации и технологии ремонта машин и оборудования в сельскохозяйственном секторе.
7. Это позволило использовать специалистов не только в сельскохозяйственном секторе, но и в других отраслях экономики.

3. Translate the sentences from English into Russian

1. The students and postgraduates took part in creative contests and showed good results.
2. The young scientists are ready to take the future of the faculty.
3. The lecturers of the faculty carry out research, scientific and inventive activity at a high level.
4. The lecturers continue the best traditions of the faculty.
5. Visual aids, test desks, operational models are used during studies.
6. The staff of the processes and machines in agrobusiness chair masters the knowledge about regularities and methods of effective application of tractors, cars, farm and land reclamation machines.
7. This purification showed good results when cleaned engine oils and air in the combustion chamber.
8. The lecturers of the mechanics and computer graphics chair apply automated graphic reactors "KOMPAS-3D", "Autocad", complexes for cal-

culations and designing of machines and mechanisms APM Winmachine, modern technology 3D – prototype and “reverse engineering” that are used by the leading design faculties in Russia.

9. The chair offers its own unique technologies and technical facilities which help to solve the problems in mechanization of animal husbandry.

4. Write a summary of the text

Landscape architecture

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University. It is one of the largest universities. I am a first year student at the Faculty of Ecology and Landscape Architecture. We are taught by a highly qualified staff of teachers. I like my future speciality and find it very useful. A practitioner in the profession of landscape architecture is called a landscape architect. Landscape architecture is the design of outdoor and public spaces to achieve environmental, socio-behavioural and aesthetic outcomes. It involves the systematic investigation of existing social, ecological, and geological conditions.

The scope of the profession includes: urban design, site planning, town or urban planning, environmental restoration, parks and recreation planning, visual resource management, green infrastructure planning and provision, private estate and residence landscape master planning and design.

Landscape design is a basis of incorporating softscapes of a location along with the hardscape elements. To reinvent or to establish a new landscape design is a really serious task. A landscape architect should consider some basic elements or principles of design. The elements that must be taken into consideration for both softscapes (plants, shrubs, flowers) and hardscapes (paved patios and driveways) are: colour, form, line and texture.

Landscape gardeners play an important role in the actual implanting of trees, flowers and shrubs. They have extensive knowledge of herbicides and pesticides. Moreover they are able to recommend that one which will suit needs of their clients and be not harmful to surrounding trees and flowers. They can also offer extensive range of plant and flower which will make landscapes look dazzling all year round.

VOCABULARY

driveway – дорога; подъездная дорожка (ведущая от основной дороги к дому или гаражу)

to establish – учреждать, устанавливать

hardscape – малая ландшафтная архитектура; искусственный ландшафт

master planning – общий план

outdoor space – открытое пространство

paved patios – вымощенный плиткой патио (открытый внутренний двор)

practitioner – работник (в какой-либо сфере деятельности)

provision – снабжение, обеспечение

recreation planning – планирование зон отдыха

to reinvent – обновлять, переделывать

residence – жилое помещение

restoration – реконструкция, восстановление

site planning – планировка территории

softscape – ландшафтное озеленение, декоративное растение-

водство

to take into consideration – принять во внимание

1. Answer the following questions

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. Is your speciality useful? Why?
3. What aspects does landscape architecture involve?
4. What basic elements of design should a landscape architect consider?
5. What are softscape and hardscape? Can you give your examples?

2. Find in the text synonyms for the following words

highly skilled, ecological, to take into account, bush, freshman, circumstances, include

3. Fill in the missing words in the text below. Choose from the following ones given in the box

objectives include habitats concerned contribute save usefulness

Sustainable landscape architecture is a category of sustainable design _____ (1) with the planning and design of outdoor space.

This can _____ (2) ecological, politically correct, social and economic aspects of sustainability. For example, the design of a sustainable urban drainage system can: improve _____ (3) for fauna and flora; improve recreational facilities, because people love to be beside water;

_____ (4) money, because building culverts is expensive and floods cause severe financial harm.

The design of a green roof or a roof garden can also _____ (5) to the sustainability of a landscape architecture project. The roof will help manage surface water, provide for wildlife and provide for recreation.

Sustainability appears to be a new addition to the traditional Vitruvian _____ (6) of the design process: a structure must be solid, useful, and beautiful (*firmitas, utilitas, venustas*). But it can be seen as an aspect of both solidity and usefulness: an outdoor space is likely to last longer and give more _____ (7) to its owners if it requires low inputs of energy, water, fertilizer etc., and if it produces fewer outputs of noise, pollution, surface water runoff etc.

Ecology and nature management

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University. It is one of the largest universities in the North Caucasus. It was founded in 1930. The university has 10 faculties: Agrobiology and Land Resources, Ecology and Landscape Architecture, Technological Management, Veterinary Medicine, Economics, Farm Mechanization, Electric Power Engineering, Accounting and Finance, Socio-cultural Service and Tourism, Secondary Vocational Education.

I study at the Faculty of Ecology and Landscape Architecture. The dean of our faculty is Aleksandr Esaulko. I'm in my first year. I'm a future ecologist.

The main subjects I study are ecology, chemistry, and geography.

Ecology is the scientific study of interactions of organisms with one another and with the physical and chemical environment. It also includes the study of environmental problems such as pollution.

Geography is the study of the earth's landscapes, peoples, places and environments. It is about the world in which we live, about the social and physical processes and places or regions they take place.

Chemistry is the science dealing with the interactions of different elements existing on our planet and the processes and results of these interactions.

Studying these subjects is very useful as they can help me to become a good ecologist. I like my future specialization. And I think it is very important nowadays because our planet needs help.

VOCABULARY

to deal (with) – рассматривать (жалобу, проблему); заниматься (решением проблемы)

dean – декан

environment – окружение; окружающая среда

faculty – факультет

interaction – взаимодействие

subject – предмет

to take place – происходить, случаться

1. Answer the following questions

1. What is the specificity of your speciality?
2. What disciplines do you study at your department?
3. Is theoretical training combined with practical training at the advanced enterprises? Where in particular?
4. Do you like your future profession?
5. Where would you like to find a job after you graduate from the university?

2. Complete the sentences

1. I study at ...
2. This department trains ...
3. My speciality comprises the disciplines of ...
4. Theoretical training is also combined with practical training at ...
5. A large percentage of ecologists work in ...

3. Here are the answers to some questions. What are the questions?

1. Ecology deals with the organism and its environment. (What?)
2. Ecology emerged in the late 20th century as one of the most important aspects of biology (When?)
3. The word ecology was coined by a German zoologist Ernst Haeckel. (Who?)
4. The term “ecology” comes from the Greek language. (What language?)
5. The state of balance in any ecosystem is self-sustainable so that even slight imbalances are corrected before they become severe, irreparable and fatal. (Why?)
6. Modern ecology has to deal with environmental problems caused by human activities. (What?)

Land cadastre

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University, Faculty of Agrobiology and Land Resources. My speciality is Land Cadastre. There are 2 main departments at our faculty: Department of Land Management and Cadastre, Department of Soil Science named after V.I. Tulpanov. We study different subjects such as soil science, geodesy, chemistry, etc.

A Cadastre is normally a parcel based and up-to-date land information system. It contains a record of interests in land (e.g. rights, restrictions and responsibilities). It usually includes a description of land parcels linked to other records describing the nature of the interests. The Cadastre often describes the value of the parcel and its improvements. The Cadastre enables sustainable development and environmental protection.

The Land Cadastre encompasses such information as land resource capacity, land tenure, land ownership and different land uses.

The cadastre may record different forms of land tenure such as ownership, leasehold, easements, mortgages and different types of common, communal and customary land tenure.

My future profession is a surveyor. The surveyor may be responsible for:

- cadastral surveying and mapping;
- cadastral information recording;
- land valuation;
- land use planning;
- management of both the graphic and textual cadastral data bases;
- resolving land disputes;
- custody and supply of cadastral information.

It is very important to be a good cadastral specialist, as he decides what needs should be changed and how the changes can be made. Our course of study lasts four years, and then we will have final examinations.

VOCABULARY

parcel – земельный участок

up-to-date – современный

restriction – ограничение

responsibility – обязанность

improvement(s) – улучшение, удобства

to enable – санкционировать, делать возможным

to encompass – заключать, осуществлять

leasehold – лизгольд (покупка недвижимости на правах аренды)

easement – сервитут (право ограниченного пользования чужим земельным участком)

mortgage – ипотека

1. Answer these questions

1. What is a Cadastre?
2. What is a surveyor responsible for?
3. What forms of land tenure may the Cadastre record?
4. What does the Cadastre enable?

2. Fill in the gaps using the words

land tenure, rights, information, parcel, iterative, responsible

1. A ... can be an area of land with a particular type of land use.
2. A surveyor is ... for recording cadastral ...
3. Land use planning is an ... process.
4. The Cadastre records different forms of ...
5. The State guarantees equal ... and protection for citizens.

3. Write a summary of the text

Agronomy

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University. It is one of the largest universities in the North Caucasus. Our university was established in 1930. It has the following faculties: Agrobiology and Land Resources, Ecology and Landscape Architecture, Technological Management, Veterinary Medicine, Economics, Farm Mechanization, Electric Power Engineering, Accounting and Finance, Socio-cultural Service and Tourism, Secondary Vocational Education.

I am a student at the Faculty of Agrobiology and Land Resources. The dean of our faculty is Professor Aleksandr Esaulko. The faculty trains agronomists, cadastral engineers, and fermentation industry technologists. I am in my first year. There are five chairs at our faculty, among them the Chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Plant Physiology; Land Use Planning and Cadastre; Farming, Crop Growing and Selection named after F.I. Bobryshev; the Chair of Soil Science named after V.I. Tyulpanov; and the Chair of Plant Foods Production and Processing.

At the Chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Plant Physiology we study fundamental processes of plant functioning such as photosynthesis, respiration, plant nutrition, etc. We are also taught to apply organic and mineral fertilizers.

At the Chair of Farming, Crop Growing and Selection, a future agronomist learns how to cultivate soil, control weeds, sow and harvest crops at the proper time. Besides, we study modern methods of selection, which enable agronomists to develop new varieties of crops.

At the Chair of Soil Science we study the science of soil formation, its constitution, general properties, and origin.

Thus, a modern agronomist knows how to increase the yields of grain and other crops. It is one of the most important tasks in agriculture.

On graduating from the university I will receive the degree of an agronomist. I like my future speciality and find it very useful. Our students work hard to be good specialists.

VOCABULARY

chair – кафедра

dean – декан

to enable – давать возможность

faculty – факультет

farming – земледелие

fermentation industry technologist – технолог бродильных про-

изводств

fertilizer – удобрение

to increase – увеличивать

land use planning – землеустройство

nutrition – питание

property – свойство, качество

respiration – дыхание

weed – сорняк

yield – урожай

1. Answer the following questions

1. What university do you study at?
2. When was the university established?
3. What faculties does the university have?
4. What faculty do you study at?
5. What specialists does your faculty train?
6. What year are you in?
7. Who is the dean of your faculty?
8. What subjects do you study?
9. What chairs are there at your faculty?
10. Do you like your future speciality?

2. Give synonyms for the following words

to found, to till, to breed, artificial (fertilizers), to seed, a crop

3. Fill in the blanks with prepositions

1. There are 5 chairs ... our faculty.
2. ... the Chair of Soil Science we study the constitution, properties, and origin of soil.
3. I study ... Stavropol State Agrarian University.
4. Soil science is the science ... soil formation and its origin.
5. On graduating ... the university we will work on farms.
6. To increase the yields of crops farmers must sow and harvest crops ... the proper time.

4. Translate into English

1. Агроном должен знать, как правильно возделывать почву и вносить удобрения.
2. Правильное применение органических и минеральных удобрений повышает урожай.
3. Современные методы селекции помогают создавать новые сорта культур.
4. На кафедре почвоведения студенты изучают состав, происхождение и свойства почвы.
5. Агроном должен сеять и собирать урожай в надлежащее время.

Winemaking

I study at Stavropol State Agrarian University. I am a second year student at the Faculty of Agrobiology and Land Resources. It is one of the oldest faculties of the university. The Faculty is headed by a dean. The dean of the Faculty of Agrobiology and Land Resources is Professor Aleksandr Esaulko. The faculty trains agronomists and engineers. My future speciality is an engineer. To say more exactly I am going to become a winemaker. It is one of the interesting and ancient specialities in the world.

At the centre of winemaker attention is wine. How wine is made?

The difference between grape-juice, simple and sweet, and wine with all its qualities of keeping, of maturing and finally of inspiring, is the process of fermentation. Sugar in this process is transformed into alcohol: grape-juice becomes wine.

Fermentation comes natural to grapes. Everything needed to make wine is there already when the grape has ripened on the vine.

In the final stages of ripening yeast cells appear on the skin of the grape. This is their object, and turns it into alcohol.

Only a grape has enough sugar for this to happen naturally. So-called wines are made from other fruit, but they all need extra sugar. About 30 per cent of the juice of ripe grape is sugar.

The most important things about wine are pressing and fermentation. Large wine properties now have presses and mechanical crushers to break the grapes. They press the grapes against the slatted sides and forces out their nice without crushing their pipes, which contain unwanted and evil-tasting substance. The biggest presses are in Champagne. They can press four tons of grapes at a time.

Fermentation is the process when the yeast cells get to work; it produces turbulent eruptions in the juice. Not only alcohol is made, but carbon dioxide gas is given off in large quantities.

On an average there will be about 10 per cent of alcohol in red wine, 11 or so – in white wine. There is no sugar left and the wine is completely dry.

The field of wine subject is never-ending. It embraces botany, chemistry, agriculture, carpentry, economics and any other sciences whose name we do not even know. I want to become a good specialist.

VOCABULARY

dean – декан

to train – обучать, готовить

to embrace – включать, охватывать

carpentry – плотницкое дело

never-ending – нескончаемый

skilful – искусный, умелый

devoted – преданный; увлекающийся

craftsman – мастер

to lead smb. up path – вводить в заблуждение

expertise – знания и опыт (в данной специальности); компетенция, знание дела; экспертиза

to glimpse – увидеть мельком; мелькать, промелькнуть

grape-juice – виноградное сусло

fermentation – брожение

yeast cell – дрожжевая клетка

pressing – отжим

mechanical crusher – механическая дробилка

ripe grape – зрелый виноград

on an average – в среднем

1. Answer the following questions

1. What faculty do you study at?
2. What year student are you?
3. What is your future speciality?
4. What skills do you need for the speciality you have chosen?
5. Do you think you possess the qualities required for the speciality you would like to do? What are they?
6. Are you ready to work hard to make a career?
7. What is your parents' attitude towards your choice?
8. Would you like to work or have practice in winemaking around?
9. What does wine mean for usual man and professional one?
10. When does grape-juice become wine?
11. How does termination come to grape?
12. What are the most important things about wine?

13. Where are the biggest presses?
14. How many percent of alcohol has wine?

2. Give English equivalents of these Russian sentences

1. Я студент 2 курса факультета агробиологии и земельных ресурсов.
2. Декан факультета – профессор Александр Есаулко.
3. Факультет готовит специалистов по двум направлениям. Это агрономы и инженеры.
4. Инженерные специальности включают специалистов в области земельного и городского кадастра, виноделия.
5. Я собираюсь стать виноделом.
6. Винодел – это интересная и древняя профессия.
7. Чтобы стать хорошим виноделом, необходимо иметь знания в области ботаники, химии, экономики, плотницкого дела и др. наук.
8. Хороший специалист должен получить теоретические знания, иметь большую и разнообразную практику и, прежде всего, любить дело, которому он решил посвятить свою жизнь.
9. Многие из таких людей тщеславны, они хотят сделать карьеру.
10. Наш вуз предлагает студентам закрепить свои знания на практике не только в крае, стране, но и за границей.
11. Что касается последнего, то для этого нужно, чтобы молодой специалист знал английский язык, потому что он является языком коммуникации во всем мире.
12. Я верю, что я стану настоящим виноделом и делаю все для этого.

3. Translate the sentences from English into Russian

1. The Faculty of Agrobiology and Land Resources is one of the oldest faculties of the university.
2. This Faculty is headed by Professor Esaulko.
3. My future speciality is an engineer.
4. As for me I want to be a winemaker.
5. There are wide opportunities for this purpose in our territory.
6. We have some districts which are suitable for growing grapevines.
7. Most part of grapes is used for making wine and brandy.
8. Every winery has its own technology of wine making.
9. Our wine and brandy are famous not only in Russia but abroad too.

4. Write a summary of the text

UNIT 3. AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN

PART 1. GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four main parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The UK has a varied countryside where you can find mountains, plains, valleys and sandy beaches. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain, but it is only 1,343 metres high.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild all year round.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is nearly 60 million people. About 80% of people live in cities. More than 7 million people live in London area.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. The UK has few mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of the state is the Queen. In practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The



British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University and Glasgow University.

VOCABULARY

chamber – палата (учреждение)

chief – главный, основной

coal – (каменный) уголь

to consist (of) – состоять (из)

the English Channel – Ла-Манш (пролив)

government – правительство

highly developed – высокоразвитый

to influence – влиять, оказывать влияние

island – остров

oil – нефть

plain – равнина

to reign – царствовать

respectively – соответственно

to rule – править

to separate – отделять, разделять

valley – долина

1. Answer the questions

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What separates the British Isles from the continent?
3. What parts does the UK consist of?
4. What river is the deepest one in the UK?
5. What influences the climate of the UK?
6. Is the UK rich in mineral resources?
7. Who is the head of the country?
8. Who is the head of the British government?

2. Find the correct definition

1) a part of a usually elected law-making body	a) government
2) to divide or split into different parts	b) island
3) a piece of land completely surrounded by water	c) chamber
4) to have an effect on someone or something but without using direct force or command	d) to separate
5) a group of people who rule a country or a state	e) to influence

3. Fill in the gaps

1. Ben Nevis is the highest ... in Great Britain.
2. The North Sea and the separate the British Isles from the ...
3. The longest river in Great Britain is the ..., but the ... one is the Thames.
4. The ... of the British Isles is ... all year round.
5. The UK is a constitutional ... with the Queen ... the head.

Agriculture of Great Britain

British agriculture is noted for its high level of efficiency and productivity. Employing less than 3% of the population, industry produces nearly two-third Britain's food requirements. Britain today is self-sufficient in milk, eggs, potatoes, barley and oats. A large proportion of meat and vegetables, flour, bacon is home-produced.

The main characteristic feature is the complete absence of peasantry. The present phase can be characterized by the growth of large-scale farming and disappearance of small and economically weaker farms.

Farming depends on climate and soil. Soils vary from the thin poor ones to the rich fertile soils.

The increasing use of intensive methods of production has led to greater specialization. Most farms are dairy or beef cattle and sheep breeding farms. One in six is a cropping farm, the other farms are specialized in pigs, poultry or horticulture, or are mixed farms. So Britain's farming is based on livestock production.

Sheep and cattle are mainly reared in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Britain has a long tradition of sheep production. There are more than 40 breeds of sheep.

Pig production occurs in most areas of the country. Bred pigs are also exported all over the world.

The market for poultry – chicken, turkey, duck – is well-developed in the country.

There are 12 million hectares of cultivated land under crops and grass. Arable crops grown in Britain are cereals (wheat, barley, oats), potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops. Arable crops are generally grown in the eastern part of the country. Potato and vegetable production is common in most parts of Britain.

Horticultural crops (fruit, vegetables, flowers) are largely grown on specialized holdings, but some are produced on arable farms.

English agriculture is highly mechanized. There are thousands of tractors, combine harvesters. A wide variety of other machines for harvest-

ing, preserving grass, milking machines are also used. Most farms have a direct electricity supply.

Britain is a world leader in the application of computers to agriculture. Uses include weather forecasting, accounting, storing of pedigree livestock information and crop monitoring.

Following a long tradition of innovation, Britain is involved in the programme of research projects which should improve farming methods, machinery and genetic quality of livestock and crops. British livestock breeders have developed many of the cattle, sheep and pig breeds with worldwide reputations.

VOCABULARY

dairy – молочный

to breed (bred, bred) – разводить

breed – порода

cattle – крупный рогатый скот

crop – с.х. культура

farm – хозяйство, ферма

grain – зерно

to grow – выращивать

poultry – домашняя птица

soil – почва (fertile soil – плодородная почва)

vegetables – овощи

crop growing – земледелие

livestock breeding – животноводство

wheat – пшеница

oats – овес

barley – ячмень

1. Answer the questions

1. How can you characterize English agriculture?
2. What do you know about the social structure in agriculture?
3. What main crops are grown in the country?
4. What can you say about modern tendency in agriculture?

2. Fill the gaps in the sentences below with one of the words listed

crops *fertile* *mechanized* *favourable*

1. Wheat, barley are arable _____.
2. English agriculture is _____.
3. The climate is characterized as _____ for agriculture.
4. _____ soil is good for crop growing.

3. Fill the gaps with a suitable preposition from the list

by *in* *on* *for* *into*

1. English agriculture is divided _____ two branches.
2. The types of farms depend _____ soil and climate conditions.
3. England is not rich _____ fertile soils.
4. 77 per cent of land is used _____ agriculture.
5. Farmers can provide winter feed _____ increased grass production.

4. Read the extract and choose a, b, c

1. Most farms are ...
a) mixed farms b) flower growing farms c) cattle breeding farms
2. The best word to describe agriculture is ...
a) developing b) efficiency c) poor
3. British agriculture is well known for its ...
a) productivity b) flowers c) horticulture
4. Britain has a long tradition in ...
a) poultry farming b) sheep breeding c) vegetable production

5. Write True, False or Don't know

1. British agriculture depends on climate.
2. Farmers do not grow arable crops.
3. English agriculture is not mechanized.
4. Agriculture is well-known for its tradition of innovation.

PART 2. RUSSIA

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the Earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans.

There's hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two Great Plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and the others. The longest chain is the Urals, the highest is the Caucasus.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river is the Volga, which flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian Rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal. It's smaller than the Baltic Sea but it has more water in it.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the state is the President. The legislative power is the bicameral Federal Assembly of Russia, made up of the 450-member State Duma and the 166-member Federation Council.

The capital city is Moscow. It's its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It's one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising; the rate of inflation is rather high. People are losing their jobs because many factories have gone bankrupt during economic crises.

But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for our country to become one of the leading countries in the world again. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

VOCABULARY

scenery and vegetation – пейзажи и растительность

steppe – степь

highland – возвышенность

desert – пустыня

the Great Russian Plain – Великая русская равнина (Восточно-Европейская равнина)

the West Siberian Lowland – Западно-Сибирская низменность

oil – нефть

coal – уголь

iron ore – железная руда

natural gas – природный газ

copper – медь

nickel – никель

parliamentary republic – парламентская республика

the head of the state – глава государства

legislative power – законодательная власть

the Federal Assembly – Федеральное собрание

the Federation Council – Совет Федерации
strong and powerful – сильная и могущественная

1. Answer the following questions

1. What is the total area of the country?
2. What mountain chain is the longest? The highest one?
3. What do you know about Lake Baikal?
4. What mineral resources is the RF rich in?
5. What can you say about the present economic situation in Russia?
6. What great Russians do you know?

2. Find in the dictionary the following English words

- герб
- гимн
- президент
- Дума
- правительство
- премьер-министр
- законодательная власть
- судебная власть
- исполнительная власть
- парламентская республика
- федеративное государство

3. Make a presentation about one of the famous modern Russians

Agriculture in Russia

There are several agricultural zones in Russia. Each zone is characterized by special conditions of climate and soil, land management, population density. Natural conditions influence the choice of agricultural crops, livestock and agricultural enterprises, so types of farming depend on soil and climatic conditions. Soils vary from the thin poor to the rich fertile soils in our country.

Russian agriculture is based on two main branches – livestock breeding and crop growing. Livestock breeding is subdivided into such branches as sheep breeding, cattle breeding, pig breeding and poultry farming. The majority of sheep are reared in the South. Lamb production is the main source of income for sheep farmers, but wool is also important.

Dairy cattle are bred in all parts of Russia. Cattle breeding gives us meat, milk, dairy products.

Poultry farming supplies us with eggs and meat. There are many modern farms which feed and fat the poultry for market.

Pig production occurs in most areas of Russia.

Crop growing is another branch of agriculture. Many millions of cultivated lands are under grain crops, perennial grasses. Winter wheat, oats, rye, barley are the main grain crops. They are grown in many parts of our country. The farmers also grow vegetables, sunflower, grapes, sugar beet. Glasshouses are used for growing tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, flowers when the weather is cold.

The farming structure has changed in Russia. Between 1917 and 1990, all agricultural land was in state ownership and the transition to a market-oriented economy started with privatization of land and farm assets. Russian agriculture today is characterized by three main types of farms. They are the corporate farms, the household plots and the peasant or private farms. A farm may be owned or rented. There may be two types of farms: private individual and corporate farms.

Private individual farms are usually family farms operated by the members of the family living on it with little or no hired labour. Such farm is an economic unit which includes a household, a farm house, farm buildings and a farm yard.

Corporate farms are mostly cooperative farms, companies with limited liability, or joint stock companies. A corporate farm is owned and operated by a corporation. Now traditional farms and personal plots play an important role, providing more than 87 percent of all production. The farmers may get a credit from the banks to keep the farms going, and we may hope that our agriculture will overcome difficulties. The emphasis is put on new economic methods of management and the achievements of science.

It is very important that people think up new products, new logistics and marketing concepts. Knowledge and innovation are crucial.

The agri-food sector faces the challenge of exploiting all the opportunities offered by the new economy. The scientific and technological bases for innovation in the agri-sector have been expanding. There is an increasing interest in using knowledge and experience from the world of ICT¹, biotechnology and sensor technology. Globalization and new scientific and technological opportunities mean the creation of new economic clusters. They will be characterized by combinations between food and medicine, for instance.

¹ *ICT – Information and Communication Technology*

VOCABULARY

dairy – молочный

branch – отрасль, ветка

to breed (bred, bred) – разводить

breed – порода

cattle – крупный рогатый скот

crop – с.х. культура

farm – хозяйство, ферма

grain – зерно

to grow – выращивать

hired labour – наемный труд

household – домовладение

income – доход

joint stock company – акционерная компания

limited liability – с ограниченной ответственностью

to own – владеть

own – собственный

perennial – многолетний

plot – земельный участок

poultry – домашняя птица

soil – почва (fertile soil – плодородная почва)

vegetables – овощи

crop growing – растениеводство

livestock breeding – животноводство

wheat – пшеница

oats – овес

barley – ячмень

sunflower – подсолнечник

1. Answer the questions

1. How does the climate influence the agriculture in Russia?
2. How is each agricultural zone characterized?
3. Where are sheep and dairy cattle bred?
4. What main grain crops are grown in Russia?
5. What does poultry farming supply the population with?
6. What should be done in order to improve the situation in agriculture?
7. How many types of farms are there in the country?
8. What is the difference between private and corporate farms?
9. Make statements about the main tendency in the development of agriculture.

2. Find a word or expression in the text which has a similar meaning to the following

- 1) to differ from 2) cheese, butter 3) grasses which may grow some years
4) a place where vegetables are grown when the weather is cold 5) to affect

3. Put each word in the box in its correct group

vegetable	soil	grain	poultry	cattle	farm
-----------	------	-------	---------	--------	------

1. oats, wheat, ...
2. chicken, eggs, ...
3. sand, clay, ...
4. tomato, cucumber, ...
5. cow, ox, ...
6. individual, cooperative, ...

4. Complete the sentences using words from the text

1. There are two ... of agriculture in Russia.
2. The farmers ... many agricultural crops.
3. Wheat, oats and barley are ... crops.
4. Land was in state ...
5. A farmer may ... or ... a farm.

5. Complete the list with the correct form of the word

Verb		Noun
.....		growth
produce	
.....		cultivation
invest	
.....		ownership
achieve	
.....		management

6. Circle A, B or C to indicate the words which best complete each sentence

1. The types of farming ... soil conditions.
A influence B depend on C consist of
2. ... cattle are bred everywhere in Russia.
A pure-bred B commercial C dairy

3. ... land is used for grain crop growing.
A cultivated **B** sandy **C** heavy
4. Peasant farms get ... from the banks.
A grant **B** credit **C** income
5. A farmer may use hired ...
A effort **B** labour **C** work

Agriculture of Stavropol Territory

Stavropol Territory is famous for its agriculture all over the country. That's why it is called the granary of Russia. It is situated between two seas: the Caspian and the Black Seas. The area of the territory is over 80,000 sq. km. The population is about 3 million. Stavropol, the capital of the territory, is in the centre of it.

The nature is rich and diverse. The climate is mild. So, the natural and economic conditions are favourable for agriculture. In the north-west of the territory there are highly fertile steppes. The agricultural sector has millions hectares of land including arable lands.

Crop acreage is taken up by winter wheat. Other main agricultural crops cultivated in our territory are oats, barley, corn, sunflower, grapevine and perennial grasses.

There are various forms of land property in Stavropol Territory. The main producers of agricultural products are family, leased farms, shareholding companies and other agricultural enterprises.

Crop growing, livestock breeding, viticulture, poultry farming are widely spread in our territory.

Sheep breeding is famous for its fine-fleeced sheep. Such branches as pig and cattle breeding are also developed. Stavropol agri-food companies dealing with meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products produce for both regional and country markets.

VOCABULARY

granary – житница

corn – кукуруза

land property – земельная собственность

shareholding company – акционерное общество

to develop – развивать

fine-fleeced sheep – тонкорунные овцы

viticulture – виноградарство

fertile steppes – плодородные степи

leased farms – фермы на условиях аренды

1. Answer the following questions

1. Where is Stavropol Territory situated?
2. What is the area of the territory?
3. What are the main agricultural crops cultivated in our territory?
4. What are the main producers of agricultural products?
5. What new forms of land property appeared in our territory?
6. What is livestock breeding famous for?

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the text

1. The climate is ...
2. Crop acreage ... by wheat.
3. various forms of land property in Stavropol Territory.
4. ..., ..., ... are widely spread in our territory.

3. Read these sentences. Which of them do you agree with?

1. Natural conditions are unfavourable for agriculture.
2. Fine-fleeced sheep are known in our territory.
3. Winter wheat is not grown there.
4. There are some new forms of land property.

4. Write a summary of the text

SUMMARY WRITING

How to write a summary of a text

1. Определите название статьи

The headline of the article is ... (the article is headlined ..., the headline of the article I've read is ...)

2. Определите автора статьи

The author of the article is ... (The article is written by ...)

3. Определите источник публикации

The article is taken from the newspaper ... (The article is published in the newspaper ..., number ..., on the ...)

4. Определите основную идею статьи

The article is about ... (the main idea of the article is ..., the article is devoted to ..., the purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on ...)

5. Дайте краткое содержание статьи (10-15 предложений)

The author starts by telling the reader that ...

The author stresses ...

It is reported that ...

It is found out that ...

It is assumed that ...

It is pointed that ...

It is claimed that ...

Particular emphasis is placed on the fact, that ...

The article discusses...

The article considers...

The article analyzes...

The article reports on ...

Further the author reports that ...

According to the text, ...

Much (little) attention is given to the fact, that ...

A careful account is given to ...

A detailed (brief) description is given to the fact, that ...

Of particular interest is the fact, that ...

The author cites ... (the words of..., who says, that ...)

6. Обратите внимание на цифры, сравнительные данные.

Отразите их в своем реферировании

A comparison of ... with ... is made

The results of ... are presented

Data on ... are discussed

7. Определите выводы, к которым приходит автор в конце статьи

In conclusion the author wants to add that ...

It is recognized that ...

8. Выразите свое мнение по обсуждаемой проблеме

The article is expressive/very emotional

The article contains very important facts

The article contains the most up-to-date information on ...

The article is of (great) interest

The article is (highly) recommended to ...

The information is of value

The article contains a lot of key (important) words (terms), such as ...

Example of a summary

TRAFFIC SOLUTION COULD BE UP IN THE AIR

by Tom Washington 01/06/2011

Travelling above the streets could be just the ticket to ending Moscow's transport woes.

A system of cable cars could flit along above street level, leaving the cars standing and the creaking metro system to trundle along, jam-packed, below ground.

The idea has caught on in a few places around the world. The system's fans list speed, affordability and ecology among its virtues and plans are afoot to bring it to the Russian capital and Yekaterinburg.

Gennady Kustarev, member of the Russian Academy of Engineering and one of the developers of Kanatnoe Metro (the Cable metro) is full of enthusiasm:

“[Passengers] are guaranteed high speed and beautiful views from the windows, soaring above the bustle of the city is like a dream come true. And up there it is very quiet, the car silently glides over the ropes, you can sit, talk or listen to music,” he told to “Moskovsky Komsomolets”.

“The problem with Russian cities is that they were built and planned without taking into account the fact that every family would own two or three cars,” Kustarev said.

No roads or tracks means no bridges and that makes cable cars easy to accommodate and quick to build.

Safety is another cable car advantage, maintains Kustarev. Although the cable cars are suspended 10-12 metres above ground there are only small ventilation holes and no windows to jump out of and no flammable materials anywhere near. “Look how many people fall on the rails in the metro each year,” he pointed out.

“The system is the cleanest out there. And this has already been proven, funicular railways have already existed for 150 years in the most extreme places, in mountains and glaciers. And chiefly, this form of transport will not interfere with existing ones,” Kustarev said.

Summary

The article is headlined “Traffic solution could be up in the air”.

The author of the article is Tom Washington.

The article is published in the newspaper “The Moscow News”, on the 1st of June, 2011.

The article is devoted to some transport problems in Moscow.

The author starts by telling the reader that travelling above the streets could be just the ticket to ending Moscow’s transport woes.

It is reported that a system of cable cars could flit along above street level.

It is pointed out that the idea has caught on in a few places around the world.

According to the text, passengers are guaranteed high speed and beautiful views from the windows.

Much attention is given to the fact that the problem with Russian cities is that they were built and planned without taking into account the fact that every family would own two or three cars.

It is assumed that no roads or tracks means no bridges and that makes cable cars easy to accommodate and quick to build.

Cable car advantages are presented at the end of the article.

The article contains the most up-to-date information on transport vehicles.

The information is of value.

Учебное издание

**TEXTS
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF PRACTICAL SPEAKING SKILLS**

*учебное пособие
для бакалавров технических и естественнонаучных
направлений подготовки*

Печатается в авторской редакции

Компьютерная верстка *В.Л. Сыровец*

Ставропольское издательство «Параграф»
г. Ставрополь, ул. Розы Люксембург, 57, к. 17
тел. +7-928-339-48-78
www.paragraph.chat.ru

Подписано в печать 15.12.2020 г.

Формат 60x84¹/₁₆. Гарнитура Times New Roman
Бумага офсетная. Печать трафаретная.
Усл. печ. л. 3,02. Уч.-изд. 2,16.
Тираж 100 экз. Заказ № 20085.

Отпечатано в ООО «Ставропольское издательство «Параграф»