

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУЧНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ И
РЫБОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«КРАСНОЯРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
АЧИНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Л.В. Ключникова

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
(английский)

(Методические указания для выполнения контрольных работ)

Ачинск 2021

УДК - 811.111
ГРНТИ - 16.21.07
К 47

Рецензенты:

Буторин Денис Николаевич – кандидат педагогических наук, заместитель директора по ИТ, Ачинский колледж нефти и газа.

Войтешонок Светлана Викторовна – кандидат педагогических наук, заместитель директора МАОУ «№ Школа № 17».

К 47 Ключникова Л.В.

Иностранный язык / Методические указания для выполнения контрольных работ/ Л.В. Ключникова; Краснояр. гос. аграр. ун-т. Ачинский ф-л.– Ачинск, 2021. – 90 с.

Методическое пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов заочной формы обучения. Методическое пособие состоит из двух разделов. В первом разделе содержатся задания для контрольных работ. Второй раздел пособия включает тексты на английском языке для самостоятельной работы.

Содержание

| | |
|---|----|
| Пояснительная записка..... | 4 |
| Методические рекомендации для студентов..... | 5 |
| Рекомендуемая литература: | 6 |
| РАЗДЕЛ I | 7 |
| КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ..... | 7 |
| Контрольная работа 1 | 8 |
| Вариант 1 | 8 |
| Вариант 2 | 12 |
| Вариант 3 | 16 |
| Вариант 4 | 20 |
| Вариант 5 | 24 |
| Контрольная работа 2 | 28 |
| Вариант 1 | 28 |
| Вариант 2 | 32 |
| Вариант 3 | 35 |
| Вариант 4 | 39 |
| Вариант 5 | 43 |
| Контрольная работа 3 | 47 |
| Вариант 1 | 47 |
| Вариант 2 | 50 |
| Вариант 3 | 53 |
| Вариант 4 | 57 |
| Вариант 5 | 60 |
| Контрольная работа 4 | 63 |
| Вариант 1 | 63 |
| Вариант 2 | 66 |
| Вариант 3 | 69 |
| Вариант 4 | 72 |
| Вариант 5 | 75 |
| Раздел II. Тексты для самостоятельной работы..... | 79 |

Пояснительная записка

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов заочного отделения вузов аграрного направления. Данный материал подобран с учетом требований Государственного образовательного стандарта по английскому языку в составе высшего профессионального обучения, программы для студентов-заочников высших учебных заведений, которая, в основном, предусматривает самостоятельную подготовку студентов. Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ по дисциплине Иностранный язык (английский) включают четыре комплекта заданий, отражающих основные вопросы изучаемой дисциплины. Пособие является практической частью курса иностранного языка для заочной формы обучения. Цель пособия – контроль овладения учебными компетенциями, контроль знаний, умений и навыков по дисциплине за четыре семестра. Конкретные задачи: контроль лексико-грамматических навыков, контроль навыков чтения, понимания и перевода иноязычных текстов.

Первый раздел учебно-методического пособия состоит из четырех контрольных работ, по одной для каждого семестра. Перед контрольными заданиями представлен перечень грамматического материала для усвоения. Каждая контрольная работа содержит лексико-грамматические задания, текст и задания к тексту. Представлены пять стандартных вариантов для каждой контрольной работы.

Второй раздел включает тексты, предназначенные для самостоятельной работы над чтением, переводом и анализом материала, что позволит провести подготовку к итоговому экзамену. В представленных контрольных работах содержатся адаптированные и неадаптированные материалы на английском языке из различных источников.

Методические рекомендации для студентов

Для выполнения контрольной работы необходимо самостоятельно изучить грамматический материал. Формат текст - Microsoft Word (*.doc *.rtf).

Формат страницы: А4: поля (верхнее, нижнее, левое, правое) по 20 мм; шрифт: размер (кегель) - 12; тип шрифта - Times New Roman; межстрочный интервал – полуторный.

Выполненная контрольная работа должна быть сдана не позднее десяти дней до начала экзаменационной сессии.

При наличии ошибок и замечаний, проверенная контрольная работа должна быть исправлена студентом, согласно указаниям рецензента. Недостаточно усвоенные грамматические темы необходимо дополнительно проработать до устного зачета (экзамена). Студенты, не имеющие зачет по контрольной работе, не допускаются к зачету (экзамену) за учебный семестр.

Рекомендуемая литература:

1. Бархударов Л.С. Грамматика английского языка – М. Ленанд, 2019. – 424 с.
2. Гальчук Л.М. Грамматика английского языка: коммуникативный курс – М. Вузовский учебник, 2018. – 240 с.
3. Державина В.А. Вся грамматика английского языка в схемах и таблицах – М. АСТ, 2019. – 640 с.
4. Игнашина З.Н. Грамматика английского языка в упражнениях с правилами – М. АСТ, 2018. – 320 с.
5. Матвеев С.А. Краткая грамматика английского языка – М. АСТ, 2017. – 128 с.
6. Прибыток И.И. теоретическая грамматика английского языка: Учебное пособие – М. Академия, 2017. – 384 с.
7. Худяков А.А. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка – Академия, 2018. – 608 с.
8. Цветкова Т. Грамматика английского языка с ключами: Учебное пособие – М. Проспект, 2018. – 112 с.
9. Черненко Д.В. Практическая грамматика английского языка: интенсивный курс – Рн/Д: Феникс, 2018. – 397 с.
10. Широкова Г.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка: Учебное пособие по переводу – М. Флинта, 2018. 304 с.

РАЗДЕЛ I

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Каждая контрольная работа предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 - № 2; на 5 или 6 - № 3; на 7 или 8 - № 4; на 9 или 0 - № 5.

Контрольная работа 1

Грамматика: Артикль; местоимения; существительные: род, число, падеж; прилагательные: формы сравнения; времена группы Indefinite в действительном и страдательном залоге; спряжение глаголов to be, to have во временах группы Indefinite; неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения some, any, every, no и их производные; определения, выраженные именем существительным; порядок слов простого предложения.

Вариант 1

1. Переписать следующие предложения. Определить по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Best top employers provide best workplaces.

2. Job result creates motivated, contributing workforce.

3. Person's reasons for working make him search promising job place.

4. Farmers, ranchers, agricultural managers need managerial skills to organize and operate business.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. High rates of employment growth are often to be found in rural regions having good transportation links or proximity to urban centres.

2. Climate change can be seen as an opportunity to catalyse a transition to a low-carbon, resource efficient, sustainable agriculture.

3. The role of agriculture in land use and the provision of environmental services mean that the emphasis of agricultural policy in many countries is shifting from commodity production to land-use and the environment.

4. Information obtained from country case studies indicates that the engagement of farm households in the broader rural economy is steadily increasing.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и перевести их на русский язык.

1. For every hectare farmed with modern mechanised harvesting tool a farmer can bring home in a day almost 700 kg of grains more than with an older machine.

2. Climate change represents one of the greatest challenges of our age.

3. New technology offers the widest range of compliant products in industry.

4. The more students practice in field work, the more experience and qualification they get.

4. Перевести предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Every type of activities involved differs among countries.

2. On-farm food processing is particularly prevalent in Italy and Portugal (some 80%); contract work in Finland and Greece (some 55%); and tourism in Austria and the United Kingdom (some 35% and 47% respectively).

3. Any farm household plays a role in rural areas through the contribution made by their farming activities.

4. Nobody can guarantee access to social security programmes or employee benefits provided by off-farm employer.

5. Употребить артикль.

1. ___ role of women in farm households can be significant – often, women initiate and engage in alternative economic activities.

2. Changes in agricultural policies have implications for ___ supply of agricultural amenities.

3. Agricultural households contribute to ___ rural economy through ___ employment and income generated by their agricultural and non-agricultural activities

4. ___ primary emphasis of agricultural policy in many countries continues to be on price and income support.

6. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в них видовременные формы глаголов и указать их инфинитив; перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Agriculture plays a dominant role in land-use and in some regions it continues to play an important role in the local economy.

2. Less than ten percent of the rural workforce is employed in agriculture and in most countries the percentage is continuing to fall.

3. Agricultural policies had important implications for land use and the provision of environmental services by agriculture.

4. There will be growing interest in re-orienting policy and adopting a broader range of policy instruments to achieve economic, social and environmental sustainability in rural areas.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 абзацы.

Rural development policy and agricultural policy

1. Rural development policy encompasses actions designed to enhance the quality of life and the overall well-being of the inhabitants of the rural areas. It is broader in scope than agricultural policy. Sometimes agricultural policies can address objectives which go beyond rural development, such as food security and safety.

2. The term “rural development policy” is frequently used to refer to a wide variety of government interventions. In some countries rural development policy may be used interchangeably with regional policy.

3. A second important consideration is the term “development”. In the economics literature there has traditionally been heavy emphasis on economic growth as the centrepiece of development, although modern development economists take a

much broader view by, considering environmental, quality-of-life, and broader social issues associated with economic change.

4. In some countries, a focus on economic growth carries over into rural development policy – such policy is to be oriented towards the maintenance of the population and the expansion of economic activity in rural areas.

5. The Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) has examined a number of case studies of rural development policies (Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States), focusing on their linkage to agricultural policy. The following points illustrate some interesting differences among OECD countries:

6. This policy includes infrastructure development, education and training, and budgetary transfers to local government entities.

7. Funding. Somewhere it is realized through central government expenditures (Japan, Norway). In others, it is a mixture between central and local governments (Australia, the EU and Switzerland).

8. Прочитать 5-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Какой из вариантов ответа соответствует по содержанию одному из предложений текста?

What does the abbreviation OECD mean?

1. The Organization for economic actions and initiatives.
2. The Organization for economic promotion and growth.
3. The Organization for economic standards and development.
4. The Organization for economic cooperation and development.

Вариант 2

1. Переписать следующие предложения. Определить по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Most farmers, ranchers, agricultural managers oversee crop-production activities, while others manage livestock and dairy production.

2. Agricultural workers must also be familiar with complex safety regulations and requirements of governmental agricultural support programs.

3. Farmers' computer skills are becoming increasingly important, especially on large farms, where computers are widely used for recordkeeping and business analysis.

4. Mechanical aptitude and the ability to work with tools of all kinds are valuable skills for a small-farm operator, who often maintains and repairs machinery or farm structures.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. Climate change is an opportunity to create a sustainable agriculture.

2. The plant, as an agricultural equipment manufacturer, plays a role in supporting local farming communities through a smooth transition to sustainable development while protecting natural resources for future generation.

3. Grain loss can be dramatically reduced with a modern combine harvester.

4. Agriculture around the world is being affected the climate change.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и перевести их на русский язык.

1. The more farmers familiar with progressive technologies, the more yields improve.

2. Yields improve because of higher water infiltration and storage capacity, as well as less erosion.

3. Lower CO₂ emissions from the soil and lower fuel consumption from the tractors are profitable benefits.

4. The correct use of the appropriate machinery is a key in making the most of scarce resources, and the farm has the widest product offering in the industry.

4. Перевести предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. There is probably no significant impact on the amount of land used in agriculture.

2. Every farmer makes many managerial decisions.

3. Any farm output is strongly affected by weather, disease, fluctuations in prices.

4. Some 25% of small-scale farming offers the best opportunity for employment.

5. Употребить артикль.

1. They produce enough food and fiber to meet ___ needs of ___ country.

2. Their duties vary widely but focus on ___ business aspects of farm running.

3. ___ type of farm farmers operate determines their specific tasks.

4. After ___ harvest they make sure that ___ crops are properly packaged, stored and marketed.

6. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в них видовременные формы глаголов и указать их инфинитив; перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Climate change will affect agriculture all over the world.

2. When agriculture is approached with a long-term vision of sustainable growth that aims to protect from the damaging effects of inappropriate agricultural practices.

3. Climate change represents one of the greatest challenges of our age, but it can also be seen as an opportunity to catalyse a transition to a low-carbon, resource efficient, sustainable agriculture.

4. The organisation also opened the first Crop Solution dealership to provide full services in the country's agricultural mechanisation process.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести на русский язык 1-7 абзацы текста. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 абзацы.

Corporation «New Holland Agriculture»: development of a sustainable agriculture.

1. Climate change represents one of the greatest challenges of our age, but it can also be seen as an opportunity to catalyse a transition to a low-carbon, resource efficient, sustainable agriculture.

Agriculture around the world is being affected by climate change. While this is a global phenomenon, it is having devastating effects in developing and high growth markets. New Holland Agriculture believes that, as an agricultural equipment manufacturer, it has a role to play in supporting local farming communities through a smooth transition to sustainable development while protecting natural resources for future generations.

2. New Holland has been working in agricultural projects around the world to ease countries transition to sustainable mechanised farming, integrating innovations and good practices and offering efficient farming solutions that optimise the use of resources and increase productivity while cutting down costs, fuel consumption and emissions.

3. When agriculture is approached with a vision of sustainable growth that aims to protect from the damaging effects of inappropriate agricultural practices, such a healthy agriculture is good for the business, good for the environment, and good for

the local community. It uses natural resources efficiently, contributing to their preservation, is cost effective and productive, and it can be open to further development.

4. A sustainable agriculture requires the involvement of expertise in complementary specialties, such as irrigation and cultivation techniques, as New Holland did for example in Africa with specialists in water-retention farming techniques to fight desertification.

5. New Holland has long been involved in such projects, leveraging on our broad expertise, local knowledge and the field support of our distributors and dealers, providing a wide range of equipment. Our dealer network is a fundamental element in the success of such projects.

6. New Holland's commitment to the environment has led to its pioneering Clean Energy Strategy; it was launched to look for practical ways to reconcile the needs of the agricultural industry and to protect the environment. The organisation invested heavily in own low emissions engine technology and today offers the widest range of Tier 4A compliant products in the industry with 30 tractors and 18 harvesting products.

7. This has also led New Holland to become involved in the biomass industry in Europe, North America, Brazil and India, working with industry-leading biomass operations. In India, a 150-strong fleet of New Holland tractors and balers, rakes and mowers is at work in the fields of Punjab to harvest, collect and transport straw from paddy fields, cotton, maize and oilseed rape, to be turned into electricity delivered to the national grid. New Holland has recently received the Agriculture Leadership Award in recognition for its outstanding contributions in defining a new framework for a sustainable approach to agriculture.

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Какой из вариантов ответа соответствует по содержанию одному из предложений текста?

What is the purpose the first Crop Solution dealership?

1. To provide full services in the country's industrial process.
2. To provide full services in the country's scientific progress.

3. To provide full services in the country's educational progress.
4. To provide full services in the country's agricultural mechanization process.

Вариант 3

1. Переписать следующие предложения. Определить по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Farmers' print journals inform the agricultural community about rural news and farm workers and managers use the Internet for quick access to the latest developments in areas such as agricultural marketing, legal arrangements, growing crops, vegetables and livestock.

2. Because of rapid changes in industry, agricultural manager wants to stay informed about continuing advances in agricultural methods in the country and abroad.

3. A small number of farms offer formal training to help young people learn the practical skills of farming and ranching.

4. Most farmers and ranchers operate small farms on a part-time basis.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. Livestock, dairy and poultry farmers feed and care for animals and keep farm barns, coops clean and in good condition.

2. This global phenomenon has particularly devastating effects in developing and high growth markets.

3. Farmers use computer databases to manage breeding, dairy and other farm operations.

4. The risky futures market contracts on future production can minimize the risk of sudden price changes.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и перевести их на русский язык.

1. The more farmers monitor the constantly changing prices for their products the more profit they receive.

2. Like other businesses, farming operations have become more complex in recent years, so many farmers use computers to keep financial and inventory records.

3. Farmers who produce perishables may work longer hours during planting and harvesting season, but shorter hours at other time.

4. Long practice is the most perfect way to master the profession.

4. Перевести предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Some farmers use cooperatives to reduce their financial risk and to gain a larger share of the prices consumers pay.

2. Every agricultural manager also negotiates with banks to get the best financial deals for their equipment, livestock and seed.

3. There are no easy ways in agriculture farming and only years of experience help farmers in their work.

4. Any farmer and any rancher use different strategies to protect themselves from unpredictable changes in the market for agricultural products.

5. Употребить артикль.

1. ___ proper operation of equipment and handling of chemicals are necessary to avoid accidents, safeguard health and protect___ environment.

2. ___soil, topography of ___land and climate often determine___ type of farming and ranching done.

3. ___ market for agricultural products is projected to be good over ___ next decade.

4. This has spurred ___ growth of aquatic species – such as shrimp, salmon, and catfish – in pens or ponds.

6. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в них видовременные формы глаголов и указать их инфинитив; перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Farmers in the core zone will be affected most by such kind of policy.

2. Their duties varied widely but focused on the business aspects of running a farm.

3. Vegetables and flowers were grown in the backyard.

4. Farmers and ranchers own and operate mainly family-own farms.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести на русский язык текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 абзацы.

Farm Animal Welfare in Great Britain: Past, Present and Future

1. The Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) was established in 1979. Its terms of reference are to keep under review the welfare of farm animals on agricultural land, at animal gatherings, in transit and at the place of slaughter; and to advise the Government of any legislative or other changes that may be necessary.

2. A strategy for farm animal welfare in Great Britain was set in the publication of the Brambell report in 1965. Achievement of high standards of animal welfare by all who are responsible for the supervision and care of farm animals requires not causing unnecessary suffering and provision of an animal's needs and some of its wants.

3. Animals are kept for various purposes and, in return, provision should be made for their needs. Farm animals are recognized as sentient beings within the EU Treaty of Amsterdam 1999: the Animal Welfare Act defines a duty to provide for the needs of domesticated animals that depend on man. The organization believes that our obligations include not causing certain serious harms to farm animals. At a

minimum each farm animal should have a life that is worth living to the animal itself, and not just to its human keeper.

4. Deciding how to treat farm animals requires ethical decision-making. One can be most confident about an ethical conclusion if the arguments that lead to it are supported convincingly by facts, scientific deductions, reason and ethical argument.

5. In considering what provisions should be made by those who use farm animals in order to avoid unnecessary suffering and to promote good welfare, the Council is guided by the Five Freedoms. They are: Freedom from hunger and thirst, by ready access to water and a diet to maintain health and vigour; Freedom from discomfort, by providing an appropriate environment; Freedom from pain, injury and disease, by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment; Freedom to express normal behaviour, by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and appropriate company of the animal's own kind; Freedom from fear and distress, by ensuring conditions and treatment, which avoid mental suffering.

6. The concept of the Five Freedoms was implicit in the Brambell report. The Five Freedoms have achieved public recognition worldwide and can be found in national legislation, marketing and farm assurance schemes, sometimes with minor modifications.

7. They have withstood much criticism and, within Great Britain, are the cornerstone of Government and industry policy and the Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock.

(FAWC - The Farm Animal Welfare Council)

8. Прочитать 5-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Какой из вариантов ответа соответствует по содержанию одному из предложений текста.

What was the purpose of making the Five Freedoms?

1. The Five Freedoms were made in order to get animal behavior differ from their ancestors.

2. The Five Freedoms were made in order to change the legislation.

3. The Five Freedoms were made in order to change marketing and assurance scheme.

4. The Five Freedoms were made in order to avoid unnecessary suffering and to promote good welfare for farm animals.

Вариант 4

1. Переписать следующие предложения. Определить по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Agricultural manager monitors changes in governmental regulations that may affect production methods or markets for particular crops.

2. Most farmers are self-employed farmers and ranchers and others are agricultural managers.

3. Agricultural manager's professional status can be enhanced through voluntary certification.

4. Farmers must be familiar with complex safety regulations and requirements of governmental agricultural support programs.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. Horticulture and organic farming will provide better employment opportunities.

2. Agricultural managers usually do not plant, harvest they hire and supervise farm and livestock workers.

3. Farm work can be hazardous, tractors and other farm machinery can cause serious injury, and workers must be constantly alert on the job.

4. Students also study how the environment is affected by farm operations, for example, how the various pesticides affect local animals.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и перевести их на русский язык.

1. As farming practices become more sophisticated, farmers are spending more time in offices and at computers, they electronically manage many aspects of their businesses.

2. With fewer people wanting to become farmers and a large number of farmers expecting to retire in the next decade, there will be some opportunities to own or to lease the farm.

3. The more you train, the more experienced you become.

4. They keep records for management and tax purposes, service machinery, maintain buildings, and grow vegetables and raise animals

4. Перевести предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Some farmers may choose to sell their goods directly to consumers through farmers' market.

2. Any farmer maintains cover crops during the cold months, which keep them busy beyond the typical growing season.

3. Every farm will continue to provide some new employment opportunities in the next decade.

4. No farmer can guarantee the success of his harvest products.

5. Употребить артикль.

1. Concerns about overfishing and ___ depletion of ___ stock of some wild fish species will lead to more restrictions on deep-sea fishing.

2. Farmers and farm managers on crop farms usually work from sunrise to sunset during ___ planting and harvesting seasons.

3. ___ size of ___ farm or ranch often determines which of ___ tasks farmers and ranchers handle themselves.

4. Those who participate in ___ risky futures market buy contracts on future production of agricultural goods.

6. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в них видовременные формы глаголов и указать их инфинитив; перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. The soil, topography of the land, and climate often determine the type of farming and ranching done in a particular area.

2. Owners of large tracts of land, increasingly will seek the expertise of agricultural managers to run their farms and ranches in a business-like manner.

3. Many farmers found opportunities in organic food production, which is the fastest growing segment in agriculture.

4. Larger farm have advantages in obtaining government subsidies and payments because these payments are based on acreage owned and per-unit production.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 абзацы.

Farming in Scotland

1. Farming in Scotland is shaped to a large degree by decisions taken in Europe. Since the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was established in 1962, the vast majority of support for farming has come from the European Union. In the aftermath of World War II, the goal of the CAP was to achieve food self-sufficiency and stabilise turbulent agricultural markets. The goals of the CAP, agreed in the Treaty of Rome, were as follows: to increase agricultural productivity, to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, to secure food supply, to stabilise markets, to provide consumers with reliable supplies of food at reasonable prices.

2. The CAP budget stands at around €40 billion and the main sectors covered by support in Scotland are cereal, sheep, beef and dairy production. In addition, the

CAP funds a range of Rural Development measures that are not linked to food production.

3. Since its introduction, the CAP has undergone a series of reforms in an attempt to adapt to changing circumstances. A major reform of the CAP began in 2002, driven by the need to cut spending. This reform has marked a radical change in agriculture support breaking the link between production and support.

4. The Reform presents individual farmers with the opportunity and flexibility to base management decisions on customer requirements and the inherent capability of their farms, rather than the requirements of support schemes. NFUS has been seeking to influence the debate to ensure the needs of Scotland's farmers and crofters are recognised in any deal.

5. An increasing number of environmental and trade directives emanate from Brussels, shaping the way Scottish farmers do business. That is why NFUS Scotland has an office in Brussels.

6. Farming's contribution to the environment can be measured in a number of ways. Along with other features such as woods and forests, agriculture shapes the landscape on which much of our leisure and tourism industry is based.

7. Some areas of Scotland are recognised as needing particular protection. In those areas, farmers are encouraged to manage their land in ways which preserve and enhance its natural heritage interest. Throughout Scotland farmers and crofters are also engaged in a variety of environmental schemes. More than 1.2 million hectares are being managed in the interests of conservation.

CAP – the Common Agricultural Policy

NFUS – the National Farm Union of Scotland

8. Прочитать 3-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Какой из вариантов ответа соответствует по содержанию одному из предложений текста?

When did a major reform of the CAP begin?

1. A major reform of the CAP began in 2013.
2. A major reform of the CAP began in 2012.
3. A major reform of the CAP began in 2003.

4. A major reform of the CAP began in 2002.

Вариант 5

1. Переписать следующие предложения. Определить по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием – s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;

б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. A basic knowledge of accounting and bookkeeping is essential in keeping financial records, and knowledge of credit sources is vital for buying seeds, fertilizers and other needed inputs.

2. Farmer's skills in personnel management, communication and conflict resolution are important in the operation of a farm or ranch business.

3. A small-farm operator maintains and repairs machinery of farm structures.

4. Agricultural accreditation requires several years of farm management experience, appropriate academic background and knowledge related to the business, financial and legal aspects of farm and ranch management.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. In crop-production operations, farmers determine the best time to plant seed, apply fertilizer and chemicals, harvest and market the crops.

2. Credit lenders and farm bankers can help farmers to get the best financial deals for their equipment, livestock and seed.

3. On crop farms farmers are responsible for preparing, tilling, planting, fertilizing, cultivating, spraying and harvesting.

4. Work experience and profound knowledge can help agricultural managers in their work.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и перевести их на русский язык.

1. These larger, more productive farms are better able to withstand the adverse effects of climate and price fluctuations on farm output and income.

2. Larger farms also have advantages in obtaining government subsidies and payments.

3. The more you use this equipment, the more you get used to it.

4. Field practice is the best way to master the profession.

4. Перевести предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Some farmers also attend conferences exchanging information, particularly during the winter months.

2. Any farmer can receive bank credit for his business.

3. Practically every farmer work primarily with crops and vegetables.

4. There is no free time for farmers during harvesting period,

5. Употребить артикль.

1. ___ work environment for farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers can be hazardous.

2. Farmers and farm managers on crop farms usually work from sunrise to sunset during ___ planting and harvesting seasons.

3. During ___ rest of ___ year, they plan ___ next season's crops, market their output, and repair and maintain machinery.

4. On livestock-producing farms and ranches, work goes on throughout ___ year.

6. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в них видовременные формы глаголов и указать их инфинитив; перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. The technology is designed to increase agricultural productivity by genetically engineering or manipulating genes in plants sometimes by adding animal genes.

2. The roots of farming began in the areas of present day Turkey and the Middle East about 10,000 years ago.

3. After the fields were plowed, the seed bed had to be prepared.

4. Pigs are probably the most intensively produced farm animal with units of hundreds of thousands housed in factory-like buildings.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 абзацы.

Farming in Scotland

1. Cattle and Sheep Farms. Some farms specialise in either cattle or sheep production, but many farms keep both. In Scotland, cattle and sheep are usually reared extensively - they are mainly fed outside and on grass and they are only housed in the worst weather or when they are lambing or calving. Many of these farms are in the Less Favoured Area.

2. Beef cattle. The beef industry is the single largest sector of Scottish agriculture. Scotch beef is world renowned for its quality. Scotland has almost 30% of the UK herd of breeding cattle and. The UK beef herd is the second largest in Europe, after France. The majority of beef production operates through a quality assurance scheme with beef sold under the Specially Selected Scotch Beef brand.

3. Sheep. Scotland has more than 20% of the UK breeding flock. The UK has the largest sheep flock in the EU – over a quarter of the total EU flock. The industry is organized into three tiers: hill; upland and lowland. Hill flocks are in the main breeding flocks with the majority of ewe lambs retained as flock replacements for older ewes, which are generally sold on to farms on the slightly lower ground after four lamb crops. Upland flocks usually produce mule ewe lambs which are sought

after by lowland breeders to cross with meat breed 'terminal sires'. Lowland flocks tend to benefit from comparatively better climate, improved soil type and better grazing which combine to produce quality prime lamb.

4. Dairy Farms. Scotland has approximately 9% of the UK dairy herd. The UK has the third largest dairy herd in the EU after France and Germany, and the largest average herd size. More than 50% of dairy cows are bred pure to produce replacement heifers. The rest are cross-bred with a variety of beef breeds to produce calves.

5. Pigs. Scotland has almost 10% of the UK pig herd. The pig industry in Scotland is fairly compact and concentrated. Animals are produced to high welfare standards. Almost all Scottish production is quality assured through Quality Meat Scotland.

6. Poultry. Recently there were approximately 5 million egg-producing hens and around 9 million chickens for meat production. The egg and poultry meat sectors are also highly integrated.

7. Cereals. The main cereal crop in Scotland is barley. There are two types of barley: winter barley is sown in the autumn and spring barley is sown in March or April. 80% of the Scottish crop is spring barley.

EU – European Union

8. Прочитать 5-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Какой из вариантов ответа соответствует по содержанию одному из предложений текста?

What is the production quality of the pig industry in Scotland?

1. Almost all Scottish pig production is not to high welfare standards.
2. Almost all Scottish pig production is to average standard.
3. Almost all Scottish pig production is of low quality.
4. Almost all Scottish pig production is quality assured through Quality Meat Scotland.

Контрольная работа 2

Грамматика: времена группы Continuous в действительном и страдательном залоге; времена группы Perfect в действительном и страдательном залоге; формы и функции Participle I, II; модальные глаголы; местоимения: much, many, little, a little, few, a few, a lot of, lots of; сложное предложение, сослагательное наклонение; формы притяжательных местоимений.

Вариант 1

1. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определить его видовременную форму и залог. Перевести предложения на русский язык. В разделе б) обратить внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

A

1. In the evening they will be eating their pizza, discussing their projects, and just having good time together.

2. Suddenly I heard footsteps behind me. We were being followed.

B

3. Small scale farmers have been successful by developing a market niche that is personalized and deals directly with the customer.

4. The book on agricultural practice has been written by technical specialists.

2. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть Participle I и Participle II и установить функции каждого из них, т.е. указать, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Animals, unless they are grazing, must be fed and watered every day, and dairy cows must be milked two or three times a day.

2. Farmers, ranchers, and managers monitor the constantly changing prices for their products.

3. In community-supported agriculture, cooperatives sell shares of a harvest to consumers prior to the planting season.

4. After the harvest, farmers and ranchers make sure that the crops are properly packaged, stored, and marketed.

3. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. If farmers plan ahead, they may be able to store their crops or keep their livestock to take advantage of higher prices later in the year.

2. Not every agriculture job requires a degree, and in some cases, you can get started in this field when you're still in high school.

3. At any of these farms, you could also work in an advanced position running farm equipment.

4. Rural development policy is extremely important and should continue to have its own title in a comprehensive farm bill

4. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию герундия.

1. Common causes of fatal injuries among young farm workers include drowning, machinery and motor vehicle-related accidents.

2. There is little question that the work of Charles Darwin created the scientific foundation for plant breeding that led to its explosive impact over the past 150 years.

3. All farming generally relies on techniques to expand and maintain the lands that are suitable for raising domesticated species.

4. The word agriculture is the English adaptation of a Latin word, a literal reading of the word yields "tillage of fields".

5. Перевести предложения, обращая внимание на повелительное наклонение глагола.

1. Say something. Show your compassion.

2. Be friendly. Smile.

3. Don't say anything. Don't touch the exhibits.

4. Leave it. Leave the light. Don't say anything.

6. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию инфинитива.

1. Negative consequences include lack of ability to invest in the land; stagnant agricultural productivity; rural poverty.

2. Shifting cultivation is a system in which forests are burnt, releasing nutrients to support cultivation of annual and then perennial crops for a period of several years.

3. To reduce the extent of farm-related youth injuries, the National Institute of Occupational Safety has issued a set of guidelines for young workers.

4. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger and provides a neutral forum where nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 абзацы.

Animal Welfare Acts

1. Animals are kept for various purposes and, in return, provision should be made for their needs. Farm animals are recognized as sentient beings within the EU Treaty of Amsterdam 1999: the Animal Welfare Act 2006 defines a duty to provide for the needs of domesticated animals that depend on man.

2. The organization believes that our obligations include not causing certain serious harms to farm animals. At a minimum each farm animal should have a life that is worth living to the animal itself, and not just to its human keeper.

3. Animal Welfare Act imposes a duty on a person responsible for an animal to ensure welfare by taking “reasonable steps to ensure that the needs of an animal are met to the extent required by good practice”.

4. The needs are based on the Five Freedoms and are prescribed as a suitable environment, a suitable diet, the ability to exhibit normal behavior patterns, housing with - or apart from - other animals as appropriate, and protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease.

5. There have been many attempts to define animal welfare. An animal welfare means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, nourished, safe, able to express

innate behavior, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress.

6. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter. In the other view, welfare principally concerns both physical and mental health, which is largely determined by the skills of the stockman, the system of husbandry and the suitability of the genotype for the environment.

7. The application of science offers many opportunities to improve animal welfare. The organization does not favor the use of animal breeding practices and technologies, including genetic modifications, new or existing, that would decrease the sentience of farm animals, e.g. their ability to feel pain or experience distress.

The Farm Animal Welfare Council - (FAWC)

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Из приведенных вариантов ответа указать номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

What is one of the main policies of the FAWC?

1. FAWC uses animal breeding practices and technologies, including genetic modifications.

2. FAWC uses harmful animal breeding practices and technologies, including genetic modification.

3. FAWC does not use animal breeding practices and technologies, including genetic modifications.

4. FAWC does not favour the use of animal breeding practices and technologies, including genetic modifications, new or existing, that would decrease the sentience of farm animals.

Вариант 2

1. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определить его видовременную форму и залог. Перевести предложения на русский язык. В разделе б) обратить внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

A

1. They will be meeting their friends at the party this weekend.
2. Are you being served, madam?

B

3. Since that time, they have pursued research to understand the fundamental processes that underpin the productivity and environmental performance of important row-crop systems.
4. The windows have still not been repaired.

2. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть Participle I и Participle II и установить функции каждого из них, т.е. указать, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Farmers and farm managers on crop farms usually work from sunrise to sunset during the planting and harvesting seasons.
2. On livestock-producing farms and ranches, work goes on throughout the year.
3. Animals, unless they are grazing, must be fed and watered every day, and dairy cows must be milked two or three times a day.
4. As agricultural practices and technology become more sophisticated, farmers and farm managers are spending more time in offices and at computers.

3. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. The agricultural manager manages the day-to-day operation of more than one farm and can also handle the agricultural establishments for farmers who are absent.

2. The farmer and manager have to determine which crops to plant, when to plant, and the best time to harvest the crops.

3. The farm, ranch and agricultural manager should watch prices of products and the changes in costs.

4. The farmer, rancher, and agricultural managers must deal with banks and lenders to get the best financing on equipment and livestock.

4. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию герундия.

1. For lifting a heavy load a simple mechanism is sometimes used.

2. They are interested in generating heat and cold from electricity.

3. Living is working and studying.

4. The best way to achieve good results in sport is training.

5. Перевести предложения, обращая внимание на повелительное наклонение глагола.

1. Hope you arrive home safely!

2. Take care of yourself!

3. You stop talking!

4. Do try and make less noise, children.

6. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию инфинитива.

1. The conditions in which farm animals ought to be kept in intensive husbandry systems have been incorporated in legislation.

2. The Committee addressed the general concept of the welfare of farm animals and how it might be affected in intensive husbandry systems.

3. To communicate the economic and social case for land reform is to move toward achieving the necessary political support.

4. Economic, social, and political issues are likely to influence decisions about undertaking future land-reform programs.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, абзацы.

Animal welfare.

1. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry and humane treatment”.

2. John Webster’s definition is “good welfare is fit and feeling good”: operationally there may be difficulties in determining whether an animal is “feeling good”. In the other view, welfare principally concerns both physical and mental health, which is largely determined by the skills of the stockman, the system of husbandry and the suitability of the genotype for the environment.

3. These considerations lead to other questions relating to an animal’s quality of life. For example, would it be right to produce, whether by conventional breeding or modern biotechnology, a pig unable to feel pain and unresponsive to other pigs? If that were possible, such a pig would not be able to suffer and its use might lead to significant productivity gains.

4. While the application of science offers many opportunities to improve animal welfare, the organization does not favour the use of animal breeding practices and technologies, including genetic modifications, new or existing, that would decrease the sentience of farm animals, e.g. their ability to feel pain or experience distress.

5. The Brambell report was published in December 1965. The Committee addressed the general concept of the welfare of farm animals and how it might be affected in intensive husbandry system. The report stressed the importance of stockmanship, education and training and, for the first time in a Government publication, introduced the concepts of sentience and animal welfare.

6. The report stated that farm animals were sentient, “animals show unmistakable signs of suffering from pain, exhaustion, fright, frustration and can

experience emotions such as rage, fear, apprehension, frustration and pleasure”. It recommended new legislation to protect the welfare of farmed animals and the establishment of an advisory committee.

7. Implicit in the Brambell report was a set of strategic goals in farm animal welfare. The Committee of Enquiry foresaw an accelerating trend towards intensive animal production and that this would be accompanied by “a continuing development of concern for animal welfare”.

8. Прочитать 6-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Из приведенных вариантов ответа указать номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос:

What did the report recommend?

1. It recommended new legislation to outlaw the welfare of farmed animals and the establishment of an advisory committee.

2. It recommended new legislation to make new articles on the welfare of farmed animals.

3. It recommended new legislation to prohibit the welfare of farmed animals.

4. It recommended new legislation to protect the welfare of farmed animals and the establishment of an advisory committee.

Вариант 3

1. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определить его видовременную форму и залог. Перевести предложения на русский язык. В разделе б) обратить внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

A

1. He is forever making comments about my weight.

2. This book was being translated by two students.

B

3. The research has shown that crop management can substantially reduce long-term nitrate leaching.

4. I have been invited to the theatre.

2. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть Participle I и Participle II и установить функции каждого из них, т.е. указать, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. The completion of a 2-year associate degree or a 4-year bachelor's degree at a college of agriculture is becoming increasingly important for farm managers and for farmers and ranchers who expect to make a living at farming.

2. Agricultural colleges teach technical knowledge of crops, growing conditions, and plant diseases.

3. For students interested in aquaculture, formal programs are available and include coursework in fisheries biology, fish culture, hatchery management and maintenance, and hydrology.

4. Computers are used by farmer, ranchers and agricultural managers to keep financial records.

3. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Because of rapid changes in the industry, farmers, ranchers, and agricultural managers need stay informed about continuing advances in agricultural methods.

2. The smaller farm's operator usually must do all chores and tasks, including physical and administrative duties.

3. Large farms can have up to 100 employees while small farms may have only a handful of workers.

4. A horticultural specialty farmer must oversee the production of fruits and vegetables and may also oversee the production of nuts, berries and grapes.

4. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию герундия.

1. His main occupation was studying properties of some conductors.
2. I know of her having studied English some time ago.
3. This phenomenon results in decreasing voltage.
4. There were other ways of applying high voltages.

5. Перевести предложения, обращая внимание на повелительное наклонение глагола.

1. Will you take my book, please?
2. Do not take my book!
3. Nobody move!
4. Do forgive me! I didn't mean to interrupt.

6. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию инфинитива.

1. The Committee foresaw intensive animal production and that this would be accompanied by a concern for animal welfare.

2. The report raised awareness of farm animal welfare and encouraged farmers, Government and others to make significant improvements in the welfare of farm animals.

3. The report recommended new legislation to protect the welfare of farmed animals and the establishment of an advisory committee.

4. The Committee addressed the general concept of the welfare of farm animals and how it might be affected in intensive husbandry systems.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы.

Farming acts.

1. The Brambell report was published in December 1965. The enquiry was prompted by a critique of intensive livestock farming. The Committee addressed the general concept of the welfare of farm animals and how it might be affected in intensive husbandry systems. All the major species were covered. The report stressed the importance of stockmanship, education and training and, for the first time in a Government publication, introduced the concepts of sentience and animal welfare.

2. The report stated that farm animals were sentient, “animals show unmistakable signs of suffering from pain, exhaustion, fright, frustration and can experience emotions such as rage, fear, apprehension, frustration and pleasure”. It recommended new legislation to protect the welfare of farmed animals and the establishment of an advisory committee. Many of its recommendations about the conditions in which farm animals ought to be kept in intensive husbandry systems have been incorporated in legislation or the Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock.

3. Implicit in the Brambell report was a set of strategic goals in farm animal welfare. The Committee foresaw an accelerating trend towards intensive animal production and that this would be accompanied by “a continuing development of concern for animal welfare and that conditions which appear to us tolerable today may come to be considered intolerable in the future”.

4. The Committee expressed its dislike for mutilations in principle, especially those resulting in permanent disabilities that affect the normal behaviour of an animal. The report concluded reluctantly that the battery cage should not be prohibited owing to the lack of a better alternative. Other recommendations were prohibition of debeaking of chickens and tail-docking of pigs. Implementation of some of these recommendations has taken many years, and of others is still incomplete, primarily for economic reasons.

5. In tonnage terms between 1965 and 2007, home production of milk, beef, lamb and chicken meat increased substantially in most cases. A major transfer of economic power within the food supply chain from the supply to the demand side, driven by reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and the growth of supermarkets.

6. The Brambell report was the most influential investigation of the welfare of farm animals kept intensively in the 20th Century. It raised awareness of farm animal welfare and encouraged farmers, to make significant improvements in the welfare of farm animals. It led to: strong legislation to protect farm animals in the Agriculture Act 1968, particularly by granting powers of entry to premises to check animal welfare.

7. Publication of a Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock for all the major categories of farm animals, based largely on the Council of Europe Conventions and FAWC reports; significant advances in the science of animal welfare, particularly behaviour and physiology; greater emphasis on welfare in the curricula of agricultural and veterinary students, and in training programmes for stockmen.

8. Прочитать 6-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Из приведенных вариантов ответа указать номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос:

What was the main significance of the report?

1. It led to weak legislation in protection of farm animals in the Agriculture.
2. It didn't make advances in the science of farm animal welfare.
3. It didn't develop farm assurance schemes.
4. It led to strong legislation to protect farm animals in the Agriculture.

Вариант 4

1. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определить его видовременную форму и залог. Перевести предложения на русский язык. В разделе б) обратить внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

A

1. You are constantly looking for faults.
2. The new contract is being discussed by the delegations.

B

3. When we arrived we realized that the manager had reserved the wrong room for us
4. The work will have been finished by Sunday.

2. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть Participle I и Participle II и установить функции каждого из них, т.е. указать, является

ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Computer skills are becoming increasingly important, especially on large farms, where computers are widely used business analysis.

2. California, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas are the leading agricultural States in terms of agricultural output measured in dollars.

3. The claim is attempted by those who may want to redirect money from commodity programs to rural development programs.

4. Rural development rationale is based on low population density spread over large areas meaning that policies and economic activities that work in urban areas with high population densities may not work the same way in rural areas.

3. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Caring for and helping in the birthing of animals may also be part of the farmer's duties.

2. Animals must be cared for and fed daily and cows milked two or three times daily.

3. Hazards on the farm can include injury caused by tractors or other farm machinery.

4. Aquaculture farmers are to raise fish and shellfish often used for fresh water tanks and ponds.

4. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию герундия.

1. I know of my friend's reading English books on space flights.

2. Plants are useful sources of energy thanks to their storing the sun's radiation in chemical form.

3. It is difficult to make clear distinctions between chemical and physical properties without profound chemical knowledge.

4. There is a hope of our getting a complete analysis of the measurements during the next days.

5. Перевести предложения, обращая внимание на повелительное наклонение глагола.

1. Be warned!
2. You leave me alone!
3. Let's see this film.
4. Do have another potato!

6. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию инфинитива.

1. Many developments worldwide may affect livestock husbandry and the welfare of farm animals.
2. While the direct effects of climate change on livestock farming are likely to be slow, indirect effects will be rapid.
3. There may be a trend to larger, more intensive livestock production systems to minimize environmental impact.
4. Further progress is needed, such that British citizens can be assured that each and every farm animal has had a life worth living.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы.

Sustainable livestock farming

1. Many developments worldwide may affect livestock husbandry and the welfare of farm animals over the next 25 years. There is now general acceptance that climate change will affect society significantly because of global warming.
2. Deforestation, the rising consumption of fossil fuels, and the use of land for livestock with its attendant large carbon footprint, will all affect agriculture in Great Britain.
3. Other major concerns include the direct and indirect effects of climate change on animal health, productivity and disease, e.g. the spread of microbial pathogens and disease vectors; the increase in the global demand for meat, eggs and other animal products by a growing world population of increasing affluence; and alternative uses for cereals and other arable crops. While the direct effects of climate change on livestock farming are likely to be slow, indirect effects will be rapid.

4. These environmental issues will have direct and indirect consequences for the supply of animal products in Great Britain, either from home production or imports. There may be a trend to larger, more intensive livestock production systems to minimize environmental impact, water and energy use, and carbon and nitrogen footprints while raising the efficiency of cereal and protein utilization.

5. The continued reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, globalization of livestock production and the liberalization of world trade are other factors that will affect the welfare provenance of the food. The growth of intensive methods of egg production in other countries will have repercussions for British farmers as they switch to enriched cages or other systems when battery cages are banned after 2011.

6. Globalization of food production and sourcing of food from suppliers throughout the world mean that it is increasingly difficult for consumers to be confident that animals have been raised under acceptable conditions. Concerns and doubts can be allayed by labeling of produce according to its welfare provenance, provided if consumers have been educated about livestock farming and therefore demand products of a particular standard, and there is a willingness of the food supply chain to satisfy this demand.

7. There is therefore strong evidence of significant improvements in livestock welfare since the Brambell report of 1965 in England. Further progress is needed, such that British citizens can be assured that each and every farm animal has had a life worth living. The Brambell report was the most influential investigation of the welfare of farm animals kept intensively in the 20th Century. It raised awareness of farm animal welfare and encouraged farmers, Government and others to make significant improvements in the welfare of farm animals. It led to: strong legislation to protect farm animals in the Agriculture Act 1968, particularly by granting powers of entry to premises to check animal welfare.

8. Прочитать 4-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Из приведенных вариантов ответа указать номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос:

What does globalization of food production mean?

1. Consumers are always sure about meat production quality.
2. Consumers have no any concerns and doubts about meat production quality.
3. Consumers can be confident for granted that animals have been raised under acceptable conditions.
4. Consumers can hardly be confident that animals have been raised under acceptable conditions.

Вариант 5

1. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определить его видовременную форму и залог. Перевести предложения на русский язык. В разделе б) обратить внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.

A

1. Innovations through private organizations are helping to make farmland available and affordable for new farmers.
2. The book was not being translated.

B

3. When he arrived to the airport the plane had already gone.
4. The work will not have been finished by Sunday.

2. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть Participle I и Participle II и установить функции каждого из них, т.е. указать, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, and Tennessee are the leading agricultural States in terms of numbers of farms.
2. Many are finding opportunities in organic food production, which is the fastest growing segment in agriculture.
3. An increasing number of small-scale farmers have developed successful market niches that involve personalized, direct contact with their customers.

4. Other farmers participate in community-supported agriculture cooperatives that allow consumers to directly buy a share of the farmer's harvest.

3. Переписать следующие предложения; подчеркнуть в каждом из них модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Tractors and other farm machinery can cause serious injury, and workers must be constantly alert on the job.

2. Agricultural colleges can teach crop knowledge, growing conditions, and plant diseases.

3. Common coursework must include agriculture, farm management, agronomy, dairy science, and business.

4. Large farms may have professional managers who may be in charge of several farms or travel from one farm to another.

4. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию герундия.

1. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.

2. Have you finished writing?

3. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.

4. Iron is found by digging in the earth.

5. Перевести предложения, обращая внимание на повелительное наклонение глагола.

1. Don't be shouting!

2. Mary, come here! The rest of you stay where you are.

3. Will you take my book, please?

4. Do tell me more about it.

6. Перевести предложения, указать форму и функцию инфинитива.

1. He is expected to know these things.

2. We knew him to be very brave.

3. He begged me to accompany him home after the lunch.

4. It seems to be the right decision.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы.

Dairy Farming Systems in Great Britain

1. There are a number of different types of dairy farming system in Britain with each one carefully selected to suit the local conditions, the breed of cow and the size of the herd.

2. **Grass-based systems.** Vast majority of British dairy cows are extensively grazed to take advantage of the British climate, which is generally warm, wet and ideally suited to growing grass. This is typical of what the general public might consider to be a “traditional way of farming”. Most British dairy herds will graze during the spring and summer months, and be housed for up to six months of the year, usually from late autumn through to the end of winter, when the weather is wet and cold and grass stops growing. This practice can vary depending on weather conditions, availability of feed and stage of lactation.

3. **Housed systems.** A growing number of dairy herds may spend the majority of their time indoors in modern, well ventilated and light cattle sheds. This is referred to as year round housing. In some cases, these cows may spend up to three months outdoors during their dry period (the three months before a cow gives birth to a calf), and may have access to pasture for exercise and socialization.

4. **Extensively grazed, or «New Zealand» style systems.** «New Zealand» style system is one where the cows spend the majority of the year outdoors and are likely be out wintered in all weather conditions. This style of farming is commonplace in the southern hemisphere but not widespread in Britain due to the winter weather conditions we experience. It is generally suited to areas where there is adequate rainfall and soil temperature to ensure prolonged grass growth and for lower yielding cows.

5. With fewer than one hundred dairy farms in Britain producing over 4 million litres of milk current it's no surprise that any proposal for a large-scale dairy farm arouses public interest and will subject to intense scrutiny

6. In recent years milk production has gravitated towards the West and South West of England, and West Wales. The number of dairy farmers in Britain has fallen dramatically over the last decade, and continues to decline. In 2000 there were 23,286 registered dairy production holdings in England and Wales, and today this figure stands at 11,233. It can be connected with worsening of the world global crisis.

8. Прочитать 6-й абзац и вопрос к нему. Из приведенных вариантов ответа указать номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос:

What is the main reason for decline of the number of dairy farmers in Britain?

1. The new assurance programme.
2. The Common Agricultural Policy
3. The Crisis Agricultural Policy
4. The world global crisis.

Контрольная работа 3

Грамматика: времена группы Perfect Continuous в действительном и страдательном залоге; формы и функции причастия; формы и функции инфинитива; формы и функции герундия; значения слов *it, that, one*; значения глаголов *to be, to have, to do*; бессоюзные предложения; значения глагола *to let*;

Вариант 1

1. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Has Kelly been living in New York for a year or for a few months?
2. They had been travelling all over the world before coming to Britain
3. By next year we will have been living in this town for five years.
4. Recently, the work has been being done by John.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов *it, that, one*.

1. One of the things about our country that most impressed the outside world was the first space flight with a man on board.
2. It is on the river Ob that Novosibirsk Hydropower Plant has been constructed.
3. Due to the introduction of modern technology that old device was replaced by a new one.
4. Technical and scientific progress is the result of the development of education, and above all, that of high and higher institutions.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, перевести их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов *to be, to have, to do*.

1. She did not come because she was ill.
2. Your task is to do your work well.
3. He is to finish this experiment by the next Monday.

4. They have much work to do.

4. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на бессоюзные подчинения.

1. Were mum with us she wouldn't have let you do so.

2. Had she time she would be able to join the excursion.

3. Were I in your place I'd do the same.

4. Had I known about it then I shouldn't have done it.

5. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения; обратить внимание на то, что в них просьба (побуждение) выражена с помощью глагола to let.

1. Why did you let him in?

2. Let us watch TV, please.

3. Let's not argue with them.

4. Everybody makes mistakes during their lives. Don't let it get you down.

6. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива, герундия и причастия в предложениях.

1. For those who enter farming or ranching, the hard work is counterbalanced by their enjoyment of living in a rural area, working outdoors, being self-employed, and making a living off the land.

2. Completing a degree at a college of agriculture is becoming important for workers who want to make a living from this occupation.

3. Managers who oversee several farms may divide their time between traveling to meet farmers and landowners and planning the farm operations in their offices.

4. Overall the most useful information sources were printed materials (magazines, newsletters, and fact sheets) followed by face-to-face advice by other farmers and risk management experts (training courses/seminars, brokers/advisers) by order of preference.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст на русский язык. Переписать и письменно перевести 2,3,4,5 абзацы текста.

World Agriculture problems

1 In recent years the growth rates of world agricultural production and crop yields have slowed. This has raised fears that the world may not be able to grow enough food and other commodities to ensure that future populations are adequately fed.

2. However, the slowdown has occurred not because of shortages of land or water but rather because demand for agricultural products has also slowed. This is mainly because world population growth rates have been declining since the late 1960s, and fairly high levels of food consumption per person are now being reached in many countries, beyond which further rises will be limited.

3. As a result, the growth in world demand for agricultural products is expected to fall from an average 2.2 percent a year over the past 30 years to 1.5 percent a year for the next 30. In developing countries the slowdown will be more dramatic, from 3.7 percent to 2 percent, partly as a result of China having passed the phase of rapid growth in its demand for food.

4. This study suggests that world agricultural production can grow in line with demand, provided that the necessary national and international policies to promote agriculture are put in place. Global shortages are unlikely, but serious problems already exist at national and local levels and may worsen unless focused efforts are made.

5. Food and nutrition Massive strides have been made in improving food security. The proportion of people living in developing countries with average food intakes below 2 200 kcal per day fell from 57 percent in 1964-66 to just 10 percent in 1997-99. Yet 776 million people in developing countries remain undernourished - about one person in six.

6. Global progress in nutrition is expected to continue, in parallel with a reduction in poverty as projected by the World Bank. By 2030, three-quarters of the

population of the developing world could be living in countries where less than 5 percent of people are undernourished. Less than 8 percent live in such countries at present.

7. Despite impressive reductions in the proportion of undernourished, continuing population growth means that progress in reducing the total number will be slower. The World Food Summit of 1996 set a target of halving the number of undernourished people to about 410 million by 2015. Priority for local food production and reduced inequality of access to food could improve this problem.

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What can improve the problem of undernourishment of population?

1. The world population growth.
2. The world population reduction.
3. The world food programme.
4. Priority for local food production and reduced inequality of access to food could improve this problem.

Вариант 2

1. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Haven't you been studying Spanish for many years?
2. Hadn't you been living for many years in Brighton before moving to Manchester?
3. When Ann gets her diploma she will have been studying at the University for six years.
4. The music had been being written by composer for two last years of his life.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов it, that, one.

1. In the 16th century it was more profitable in England to breed sheep than to grow grain.

2. There were several sources of the King's income but manufacture of woolen cloth was the main one.

3. One couldn't produce enough cloth without machines.

4. The religious sites that had been built long before the arrival of the Celts continued to be used in Celtic period.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, перевести их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. That new plant is being designed by a group of young specialists from our town.

2. Do you go to the institute in the evening?

3. She did not come because she was ill.

4. They had to bring the results of their work yesterday.

4. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на бессоюзные подчинения.

1. Were she one of my best friends I'd share my secrets with her.

2. Had we been told about it yesterday we'd have come earlier.

3. Were she cleverer she wouldn't have said such a silly thing.

4. Hadn't he been wounded badly he would have reached the other bank sooner.

5. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения; обратить внимание на то, что в них просьба (побуждение) выражена с помощью глагола to let.

1. The old man was let through the queue.

2. Mother didn't let me go to a party.

3. His parents always let him stay out late.

4. Let him live his own life.

6. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива, герундия и причастия в предложениях.

1. Because tractors are applying fewer pesticides and fertilizer, agricultural energy use is increasing at only one-sixth the rate of energy use in other areas of the economy.

2. GPS-equipped tractors also allow farmers to insert fertilizer into the soil precisely where seeds have been planted.

3. In the past century agriculture has been characterized by enhanced productivity, the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, selective breeding, mechanization, water contamination, and farm subsidies.

4. Flood irrigation, the oldest and most common type, is typically unevenly distributed, as parts of a field may receive excess water in order to deliver sufficient quantities to other parts.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст на русский язык. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы текста.

Agriculture, poverty and international trade

1. Undernourishment is a central manifestation of poverty. It also deepens other aspects of poverty, by reducing the capacity for work and resistance to disease, and by affecting children's mental development and educational achievements.

2. Currently, one in four people in developing countries are living in extreme poverty, subsisting on less than US\$1 a day. This proportion is down from almost one-third in 1990. But because of population growth the fall in numbers has been slower, from 1269 million to 1134 million.

3. The latest World Bank assessment suggests that such reductions in global poverty could continue. Sub-Saharan Africa is the exception, however. Here the numbers of poor rose steeply during the 1990s and seem likely to continue to do so. Seven out of ten of the world's poor still live in rural areas.

4. Growth in the agricultural sector has a crucial role to play in improving the incomes of poor people, by providing farm jobs and stimulating off-farm

employment. Some direct nutritional interventions may also be needed while health, water and sanitation measures to reduce the effects of illness on food absorption will also be important.

5. Trade has an important role to play in improving food security and fostering agriculture. Some estimates put the potential annual increase in global welfare from freer trade in agriculture. But the progress made in the current round of trade negotiations has been limited and the benefits so far remain modest

6. Internal reforms are also needed within developing countries if free trade is to contribute to poverty reduction. Such reforms include: a reduction of the bias against agriculture in national policy making; the opening of borders for long-term foreign investments; the introduction of schemes to improve food quality and safety; investments in roads, irrigation, seeds and skills; improved quality standards; and safety nets for the poor who face higher food prices.

7. Globalization in food and agriculture holds promise as well as presenting problems. It has generally led to progress in reducing poverty in Asia. But it has also led to the rise of multinational food companies with the potential to weaken farmers in many countries.

8. Прочитать 6-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

Where are the internal reforms needed?

1. Internal reforms are needed in every country of the world.
2. Internal reforms are needed within developed countries.
3. Internal reforms are needed during the world economic crisis.
4. Internal reforms are needed within developing countries.

Вариант 3

1. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. Has the dog been barking for more than an hour yet?
2. Kim had been surfing the internet before doing to bed, hadn't she?
3. When the meeting starts, they will have been sitting here for three hours.
4. The mural will have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов it, that, one.

1. They report that nearly 40 per cent of all United States workers supply farmers.
2. The government helped the farmers. It sold land at moderate prices to them.
3. The word "agribusiness" is one which describes the complex of inter-relationships.
4. One must continue to enable farmers to produce still more.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, перевести их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. It is not easy to master English pronunciation.
2. He had to prepare this report, but he is ill. You will do it instead of him.
3. They are to begin this work at once.
4. We shall have a new tape-recorder at the laboratory of foreign languages.

4. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на бессоюзные подчинения.

1. Had she many children she wouldn't be so lonely.
2. Weren't it raining the children wouldn't be staying at home.
3. Had she time she would be able to join the excursion.
4. Were it warmer I should bathe in the sea.

5. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения; обратить внимание на то, что в них просьба (побуждение) выражена с помощью глагола to let.

1. They have to let the water from the great pond.
2. I didn't let Martin read my book.
3. We are going to let the second floor for three months.
4. He was right in letting Newman have the funds.

6. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива, герундия и причастия в предложениях.

1. Biotech crops resist insects and weeds, less mechanical tillage is needed, reducing the amount of diesel fuel exhaust going into the air and conserving soil.

2. Overhead irrigation, using center-pivot or lateral-moving sprinklers, gives a much more equal and controlled distribution pattern.

3. Biotech-modified maize, for instance, protects against infections from the corn borer insect without requiring the use of chemical spreads.

4. Drip irrigation is the most expensive and least-used type, but delivers water to plant roots with minimal losses.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст на русский язык. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы текста.

Sources of growth in crop production

1. There are three main sources of growth in crop production: expanding the land area, increasing the frequency with which it is cropped (often through irrigation), and boosting yields. It has been suggested that we may be approaching the ceiling of what is possible for all three sources. A detailed examination of production potentials does not support this view at the global level, although in some countries, and even in whole regions, serious problems already exist and could deepen.

2. Land. Less new agricultural land will be opened up than in the past. In the coming 30 years, developing countries will need an extra 120 million ha for crops.

3. At global level there is adequate unused potential farmland. A comparison of soils, terrains and climates with the needs of major crops suggests that an extra 2.8 billion ha are suitable in varying degrees for the rain fed production of arable and permanent crops. This is almost twice as much as is currently farmed.

4. More than half the land that could be opened up is in just seven countries of tropical Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, whereas other regions and countries face a shortage of suitable land. In many places land degradation threatens the productivity of existing farmland and pasture.

5. Water. Irrigation is crucial to the world's food supplies. In 1997-99, irrigated land made up only about one-fifth of the total arable area in developing countries but produced two-fifths of all crops and close to three-fifths of cereal production.

6. The role of irrigation is expected to increase still further. The developing countries as a whole are likely to expand their irrigated area from 202 million to 242 million hectares by 2030.

7. Yields. In the past four decades, rising yields accounted for about 70 percent of the increase in crop production in the developing countries. Growth in fertilizer use in developing countries is expected to slow, a continuation of the slowdown already under way. Overall, it is estimated that some 80 percent of future increases in crop production in developing countries will have to come from intensification: higher yields, increased multiple cropping and shorter fallow periods

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What the future increases in crop production in developing countries will come from?

1. Future increases in crop production in developed countries will have to come from intensification: higher yields, increased multiple cropping and shorter fallow periods.

2. Future increases in crop production in developing countries will have to come from irrigation: higher yields, increased multiple cropping.

3. Future increases in crop production in developing countries will lead to deforestation.

4. Future increases in crop production in developing countries will have to come from intensification: higher yields, increased multiple cropping and shorter fallow periods.

Вариант 4

1. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. I've been waiting for you for two hours.
2. You had been drinking coffee before going to work, hadn't you?
3. How long will you have been occupying this position next year?
4. The murals will have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов it, that, one.

1. Most frequent type of fraud is the one involving tobacco and cigarettes.
2. The climate in northern regions is quite opposite from that in the south.
3. One must take part in scientific work.
4. One of the most widely known paintings is being sold at the auction.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, перевести их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have, to do.

1. She has just come from Kiev on leave.
2. Now you will have to tell us what your plans are.
3. Our task is to finish this work in time.
4. They had to turn on the light as it became dark.

4. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на бессоюзные подчинения.

1. The sun had just set, the sea-breeze was rustling and trembling in the woods.
2. The coach was clear of passengers by that time, the luggage was very soon cleared out; the horses had been taken out before the luggage.
3. Ann's getting very shaky; she ought to have a doctor.
4. Lie down at once, you look very tired.

5. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения; обратить внимание на то, что в них просьба (побуждение) выражена с помощью глагола to let.

1. Let them go.
2. I didn't let myself be talked into it.
3. He was let go three weeks ago.
4. Everybody makes mistakes during their lives. Don't let it get you down.

6. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива, герундия и причастия в предложениях.

1. Farmers and managers use the Internet for quick access to the latest developments in areas such as agricultural marketing, legal arrangements, and growing crops, vegetables, and livestock.

2. Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar types of crops in the same space in sequential seasons for benefits such as avoiding pathogen and pest buildup that occurs when one species is continuously cropped.

3. Completing a degree at a college of agriculture is becoming important for workers who want to make a living.

4. Water catchment management measures include recharge pits, which capture rainwater and runoff and use it to recharge groundwater supplies.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст на русский язык. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы текста.

Improved technology in agriculture

1. New technology is needed for areas with shortages of land or water, or with particular problems of soil or climate. These are frequently areas with a high concentration of poor people, where such technology could play a key role in improving food security.

2. Agricultural production could probably meet expected demand over the period to 2030 even without major advances in modern biotechnology. However, the

new techniques of molecular analysis could give a welcome boost to productivity, particularly in areas with special difficulties.

3. Needed for the twenty-first century is a second, doubly green revolution in agricultural technology. Productivity increases are still vital, but must be combined with environmental protection or restoration, while new technologies must be both affordable by, and geared to the needs of, the poor and undernourished.

4. Biotechnology offers improving food security and reducing pressure on the environment. Genetically modified crop varieties - resistant to drought, water-logging, soil acidity, salinity and extreme temperatures - could help to sustain farming in marginal areas and to restore degraded lands to production.

5. The widespread use of genetically modified varieties will depend on whether or not food safety and environmental concerns can be adequately addressed.

6. Meanwhile, other promising technologies have emerged that combine increased production with improved environmental protection. These include no-till or conservation agriculture, and the lower-input approaches of integrated pest or nutrient management and organic agriculture.

7. The role of irrigation is expected to increase still further. Most of this expansion will occur in land-scarce areas where irrigation is already crucial. However, water resources will be a major factor constraining expansion in South Asia, which will be using 41 percent of its renewable freshwater resources by 2030, and in the Near East and North Africa, which will be using 58 percent. These regions will need to achieve greater efficiency in water use

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What regions will need to achieve greater efficiency in water use?

1. The developed countries.
2. The developing countries.
3. South Asia.
4. The Near East and North Africa.

Вариант 5

1. Переписать следующие предложения, определить в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола сказуемого. Перевести предложения на русский язык.

1. I have been mowing my lawn for several hours.
2. Who had been using my hairdryer before it broke down?
3. How long will you have been occupying this position next year?
4. The mural will have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.

2. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на различные значения слов *it, that, one*.

1. When one returns home, one wants to rest for a while.
2. In Africa one may not have a shower for more than a month.
3. Due to the introduction of modern technology that old device was replaced by a new one.
4. Technical and scientific progress is the result of the development of education, and above all, that of high and higher institutions.

3. Переписать следующие предложения, перевести их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов *to be, to have, to do*.

1. Just do what you have to do.
2. Do they know where she works?
3. You are not to open the box!
4. It is not easy to master English pronunciation.

4. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на бессоюзные подчинения.

1. I think you are wrong.
2. The thing is, I have left the books at home.
3. Were I you, I would do the same: I would have stayed at home.
4. I am going to give the book I have just bought to my little sister.

5. Переписать и перевести на русский язык следующие предложения; обратить внимание на то, что в них просьба (побуждение) выражена с помощью глагола to let.

1. You must let us know when you are moving to Los Angeles.
2. I didn't let my husband drive my car.
3. I let myself be influenced by this woman.
4. At that party, everybody let their hair down so we had a lot of fun.

6. Переписать следующие предложения и перевести их на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива, герундия и причастия в предложениях.

1. Since the 1980s, large-scale conventional crop farming has increasingly produced higher yields while using less fertilizer and water, and fewer chemical pesticides.

2. With conventional agriculture based on science, the land footprint of agriculture is getting smaller.

3. Organic farming requires more labor to manage compost and animal manure and apply it throughout the growing season.

4. Increased yields are needed to feed the world's growing population.

7. Прочитать и устно перевести текст на русский язык. Переписать и письменно перевести 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 абзацы текста.

World Livestock

1. Diets in developing countries are changing as incomes rise. The share of staples, such as cereals, roots and tubers, is declining, while that of meat, dairy products and oil crops is rising.

2. By 2030, per capita consumption of livestock products could rise considerably. As in the past, poultry consumption will grow fastest.

3. Productivity improvements are likely to be a major source of growth. Milk yields should improve, while breeding and improved management will increase average carcass weights. This will allow increased production with lower growth in

animal numbers, and a corresponding slowdown in the growth of environmental damage from grazing or wastes.

4. In developing countries, demand will grow faster than production, producing a growing trade deficit. In meat products this will rise steeply, while in milk and dairy products the rise will be less steep but still considerable.

5. An increasing share of livestock production will probably come from industrial enterprises. In recent years production from this sector has grown twice as fast as that from more traditional mixed farming systems and more than six times faster than from grazing systems.

6. Internal reforms are also needed within developing countries if free trade is to contribute to poverty reduction. Such reforms include: a reduction of the bias against agriculture in national policy making; the opening of borders for long-term foreign investments; the introduction of schemes to improve food quality and safety; investments in roads, irrigation, seeds and skills; improved quality standards; and safety nets for the poor who face higher food prices.

7. Many developments worldwide may affect livestock husbandry and the welfare of farm animals over the next 25 years. There is now general acceptance that climate change will affect society significantly because of global warming. Deforestation, the rising consumption of fossil fuels, and the use of land for livestock with its attendant large carbon footprint, will all affect agriculture.

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What are the environmental issues that can impact the supply of animal products in the world?

1. Climate change will affect agriculture.
2. Global warming will affect agriculture.
3. Deforestation will all affect agriculture.

4. Climate change, global warming, deforestation, the rising consumption of fossil fuels, and the use of land for livestock will all affect agriculture.

Контрольная работа 4

Грамматика: объектный и субъектный инфинитивный оборот; зависимый и независимый причастный оборот; герундиальный оборот; условные предложения; сложное предложение, типы придаточных предложений; сослагательное наклонение.

Вариант 1

1. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Необходимо помнить, что объектный и субъектный обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям.

1. They expect this discovery to produce great changes in the field of electronic devices.

2. Farmers consider this type of tractors to have many advantages.

3. Overall employment is projected to decline because of increasing productivity and consolidation of farms.

4. Job prospects are expected to be favorable for those who want to go into farming.

2. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратит внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов.

1. By this time having got used to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger.

2. Having got what he wanted he took off his hat and left.

3. This being understood, the conference was over.

4. Dinner being over, we assembled in the drawing room.

3. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык предложения.

Обратить внимание на перевод условных предложений.

1. If I called him we could go to the park together.
2. If it is windy, people usually have a headache.
3. If she goes to the gym, she feels better.
4. If it is windy, the weather will change the next day.

4. Переписать фразы и перевести их с помощью определительных придаточных предложений.

1. Here is the text to be translated by tomorrow.
2. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the Moon.
3. The current to be measured is supplied from a battery.
4. Mendeleev was the first to discover the Periodic Law.

5. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, подчеркнуть герундиальный оборот.

1. He was proud of his son's having finished his work so well.
2. They heard of my going to Kiev.
3. We know of a luminescent lamp giving four times as much light as an ordinary electric lamp.
4. He is sure of his friend's having taken part in sport competitions.

6. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. He behaves as if he were the boss here.
2. I wish I knew the answer.
3. If your mother were here, she would be mad.
4. He spoke as if he were a specialist on the subject.

7. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-й абзацы.

Environment and climate

1. Over the next 30 years, many of the environmental problems associated with agriculture will remain serious. Loss of biodiversity caused by the expansion and

intensification of production often continues unabated even in the developed countries.

2. Nitrogen fertilizers are a major source of water and air pollution. The crop projections imply slower growth in the use of these fertilizers than in the past, but the increase could still be significant for pollution. 3. Global warming is not expected to depress food availability at the global level, but at the regional and local levels there may be significant impacts. Current projections suggest that the potential for crop production will increase in temperate and northerly latitudes, while in parts of the tropics and subtropics it may decline. Rising sea levels will threaten crop production and livelihoods in countries with large areas of low-lying land, such as Bangladesh and Egypt.

4. Food insecurity for some vulnerable rural groups in developing countries may well worsen. By 2030, climate change is projected to depress cereal production in Africa by 2 to 3 percent. Improved seeds and increased fertilizer use should more than compensate, but this factor will still weigh heavily on efforts to make progress.

5. Forestry and agriculture both contribute to human impact on climate. The burning of biomass - in deforestation, savannah fires, the disposal of crop residues and cooking with firewood or dung - is a major source of atmospheric carbon dioxide, while fertilizers and animal wastes create large emissions of nitrous oxide and ammonia.

6. Forestry can help to soak up some of the carbon released by human activities. Between 1995 and 2050, slower deforestation, together with regeneration and plantation development, could reduce carbon dioxide emissions by the equivalent of 12 to 15 percent of all fossil fuel emissions.

7. Farming also has a positive role to play. By 2030 the amount of carbon locked up in cropland soils, as soil organic matter from crop residues and manure, could rise by 50 percent if better management practices are introduced.

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What is a positive role of the farming?

1. Food production is the best positive role of the farming.
2. Animal production is positive role of the farming.
3. Crop production is the best positive role of the farming.
4. The amount of carbon locked up in cropland soils could rise by 50 percent if better management practices are introduced.

Вариант 2

1. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Необходимо помнить, что объектный и субъектный обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям.

1. We wish you to carry out this research work.
2. I'd like your group to study better.
3. This house is likely to have been built at the beginning of the 19th century.
4. There are unlikely to be any objections to our proposal.

2. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратить внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов.

1. Having tested the motor the engineer left the machine-hall.
2. Having filled his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand.
3. The concert being over, the lottery came next.
4. The cathode heated, the electrons leave the surface and move to the anode.

3. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратить внимание на перевод условных предложений.

1. If I have a leisure time, I will visit Spain.
2. If I buy shoes at this shop, I get a 10% discount.

3. If she gets up late, father doesn't drive her to university.

4. If I write a novel, our things will get better.

4. Переписать фразы и перевести их с помощью определительных придаточных предложений.

1. The amount to be paid includes the cost of packing.

2. We need a bag to carry things in.

3. I was the second customer to complain to the restaurant manager about the service.

4. These are the letters to be answered.

5. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, подчеркнуть герундиальный оборот.

1. Mankind is interested in atomic energy being used only for peaceful purposes.

2. I know of Oleg's father delivering lectures on chemistry.

3. We know of a luminescent lamp giving four times as much light as an ordinary electric lamp.

4. I know of a report being made every month.

6. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. If I were you I should have gone to bed earlier before the exam.

2. I wish I had finished my picture long ago.

3. If we had been at the hospital, we should have helped you with your medical insurance.

4. If we had had to choose we should have come to another country.

7. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-й абзацы.

Overpopulation: Agriculture offers huge opportunities

1. While the global population increases, so does the number of mouths to feed. In addition to providing food, innovations in sustainable agriculture can provide a solution to many of the challenges that a growing population presents. Nourishing the

Planet recommends four ways that agriculture is helping to address the challenges that a growing global population will bring.

2. Urban agriculture for nutritious food and a cooler climate. Some 65 percent of the global population will live in cities by 2050. Urban agriculture provides an increasing number of city residents with fruits and vegetables, leading to improved nutrition and food security. Urban farms are already gaining popularity around the world.

3. Farming for employment and education. Opportunities in agriculture can reduce poverty and empower a growing population. In Los Angeles county, the organization Farmscape Gardens has helped tackle a 16 percent unemployment rate by hiring workers to establish and maintain edible gardens.

4. To teach the local community about food and agriculture L.A.'s Fremont High School established a school garden of 1.5 acres that is open to students and the greater community. And in Uganda, project DISC (Developing Innovations in School Cultivation) partnered with Slow Food International to develop 17 school gardens that are used to educate students about growing, harvesting, and preparing nutritious local foods.

5. Agroecology for a healthier environment. Agroecology, which offers numerous benefits to the environment while also feeding people, includes organic agriculture, agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and evergreen agriculture.

6. In Niger, farmers promote the re-greening of dried farmland by allowing spontaneous regeneration of woody species. The restored growth has provided farmers with wind breaks, decreased evaporation, sequestered carbon, and provided non-timber forest products.

7. Innovations in food waste to make the most of what we have. Industrialized countries waste 222 million tons of food annually, or almost as much as sub-Saharan Africa's 230 million tons of net food production per year. Decreasing food waste makes it possible to feed people across the planet without increasing agricultural production.

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What are the main opportunities of decreasing food waste?

1. Decreasing food waste makes it possible to feed birds.
2. Decreasing food waste makes it possible to feed animals.
3. Decreasing food waste makes it possible to redistribute it as meals to the rich.
4. Decreasing food waste makes it possible to feed people across the planet without increasing agricultural production.

Вариант 3

1. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Необходимо помнить, что объектный и субъектный обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям.

1. I know hydrogen to have one electron.
2. I heard you deliver lectures on chemistry.
3. The agreement is certain to have been signed.
4. He is sure to be appointed manager of the factory.

2. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратит внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов.

1. Testing the motor the engineer applied new methods.
2. While testing the equipment the engineers replaced some machine parts.
3. The electrons move with varying velocities, their velocity depending on the temperature and nature of the material.
4. Then they heard the noise of the plane, its shadow passing over the open glade.

3. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратит внимание на перевод условных предложений.

1. If you are going to wake up early tomorrow, go to bed early tonight.
2. If the medicine will cure it, I will buy it today.
3. I wish the house were not so expensive.
4. If she is working when we arrive, we won't bother her.

4. Переписать фразы и перевести их с помощью определительных придаточных предложений.

1. There is only one signal to be detected.
2. There were many questions to be answered in this field of science.
3. Galileo was the first to observe sun spots with the Optic Tube in 1609.
4. The methods to be described were used at our laboratory.

5. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, подчеркнуть герундиальный оборот.

1. Have you heard of control devices being used for controlling the manufacture of some industrial processes?
2. I know of a report being made every month.
3. They know of the density of the substance having been determined some time ago.
4. Our having returned so early surprised them.

6. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I would help you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
2. It would be nice to stay here. I wish we didn't have to go now.
3. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she refused.
4. I wish Ann were here. She would be able to help us.

7. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-й абзацы.

Farming in Scotland

1. Cattle and Sheep Farms. Some farms specialize in either cattle or sheep production, but many farms keep both. In Scotland, cattle and sheep are usually reared extensively - they are mainly fed outside and on grass and they are only housed in the worst weather or when they are lambing or calving.

2. Beef cattle. The beef industry is the single largest sector of Scottish agriculture. Scotch beef is world renowned for its quality. Scotland has almost 30% of the UK herd. The majority of beef production operates through a quality assurance scheme with beef sold under the Specially Selected Scotch Beef brand.

3. Dairy Farms. Scotland had 182,000 dairy cows in 2013. 1,489 holdings had dairy cattle with an average of 130 cows per holding. Scotland has approximately 9% of the UK dairy herd. The UK has the third largest dairy herd in the EU after France and Germany, and the largest average herd size.

4. Dairy farms tend to be concentrated in the south west of the country where grass growth is conducive to high yields. More than 90% of Scottish dairy farms are members of the National Dairy Farm Assured Scheme which sets strict standards for farm practices.

5. Poultry. Recently there were approximately 15 million poultry in Scotland and 90,000 tons of chicken was produced in Scotland. The egg and poultry meat sectors are also highly integrated.

6. Cereals. The main cereal crop in Scotland is barley and 28% of the UK's barley area is in Scotland. As well as seed potatoes, Scottish farmers grow 'ware' potatoes for human consumption. Oilseed rape goes towards producing oil for cooking but also for producing bio fuels.

7. There are 18,000 hectares of vegetables and soft fruit grown in Scotland. Scottish producers produce more than 2500 tons of raspberries and 4700 tons of strawberries. Field vegetables such as carrots are grown on the very best land. Other vegetables such as peas, beans and turnips are also grown, sometimes for animal feed and sometimes for human consumption. Some farmers also grow other vegetables such as cabbages, leeks, broccoli, mushrooms, Brussels sprouts. A small number of farmers also grow bulbs and flowers.

8. Прочитать 7-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What kinds of soft fruit are grown in Scotland?

1. Blackberries and gooseberries.
2. Huckleberries and salmonberries.
3. Cranberries and blueberries.
4. Raspberries and strawberries.

Вариант 4

1. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Необходимо помнить, что объектный и субъектный обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям.

1. We know radium to be very radioactive.
2. I heard you deliver lectures on chemistry.
3. The experiment is expected to be dangerous.
4. Coal is considered to have been formed in the earth thousands of years ago.

2. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратить внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов.

1. Having arrived in a big sea port, I started to look for a job.-
2. A simple laboratory experiment demonstrating this principle is shown in Fig.
3. The treaty having been signed, trade was at once resumed.
4. The speaker faced the audience, his hand raised for silence.

3. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык предложения. Обратить внимание на перевод условных предложений.

1. If the weather were nice, I would go to the beach.
2. If you go right now you will not miss the show.
3. If you eat too much sweet stuff, you will get overweight.
4. If I had studied hard, I would have passed the exam.

4. Переписать фразы и перевести их с помощью определительных придаточных предложений.

1. The methods to be described were used at our laboratory.
2. I was the first to apply this method.
3. The power station to be built here will be the largest in Europe.
4. There were many questions to be answered in this field of science.

5. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, подчеркнуть герундиальный оборот.

1. We know of copper having been used as a conductor owing to its characteristics.
2. His having answered so well surprised everybody.
3. We know of aluminium being used in many industries.
4. I know of her having studied English some time ago.

6. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. It is freezing today. I wish it weren't so cold.
2. If I'd known you were busy, I wouldn't have disturbed you.
3. If there weren't so many cars, there wouldn't be so much pollution.
4. It was a terrible film. I wish we hadn't gone to see it.

7. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7-й абзацы.

Forestry

1. During the 1990s the world's total forest area shrank by 9 million hectares - about three times the size of Belgium - each year. Industrial and transition countries expanded their forest areas, and many developing countries - including Bangladesh, China, India, Turkey and Viet Nam - are now planting more forest area than they cut.

2. The crop projections suggest that cropland will need to expand by an extra 120 million hectares by 2030, while urban land areas will continue to grow by a

considerable amount. Much of this extra land will have to come from forest clearance.

3. Even so, deforestation is expected to slow further in the coming decades and the world is unlikely to face a wood supply crisis. Production of wood-based materials is continually increasing in efficiency.

4. The central challenges for the forestry sector are to find ways of managing natural and cultivated tree resources so as to increase production, improve the food security and energy supply of the poor, and safeguard the environmental services and biodiversity provided by forests.

5 Forestry and agriculture both contribute to human impact on climate. The burning of bio-mass - in deforestation, savannah fires, the disposal of crop residues and cooking with firewood or dung - is a major source of atmospheric carbon dioxide, while fertilizers and animal wastes create large emissions of nitrous oxide and ammonia. Deforestation, the rising consumption of fossil fuels, and the use of land for livestock with its attendant large carbon footprint, will all affect agriculture in Great Britain.

6. Other major concerns include the direct and indirect effects of climate change on animal health, productivity and disease, e.g. the spread of microbial pathogens and disease vectors; the increase in the global demand for meat, eggs and other animal products by a growing world population.

7. These environmental issues will have direct and indirect consequences for the supply of animal products in Great Britain, either from home production or imports.

8. Прочитать 5-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What factors will affect agriculture in Great Britain?

1. The burning of bio-mass - in deforestation will affect agriculture in Great Britain.

2. A big increase in tree-growing outside forests and plantations - along roads, in towns, will all affect agriculture in Great Britain.

3. Urban land areas will all affect agriculture in Great Britain.

4. Deforestation, the rising consumption of fossil fuels, and the use of land for livestock with its attendant large carbon footprint, will all affect agriculture in Great Britain.

Вариант 5

1. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Необходимо помнить, что объектный и субъектный обороты соответствуют придаточным предложениям.

1. We wish you to carry out this research work.

2. We consider all the bodies to consist of atoms.

3. The results were known to be used in many experiments.

4. Job prospects are expected to be favourable for those who want to go into farming.

2. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык следующие предложения. Обратит внимание на перевод зависимого и независимого (самостоятельного) причастных оборотов.

1. Applying force, we produce motion.

2. Having done a number of calculations, our astronomers have shown that the basic mass of the galaxies is concentrated outside their visible part.

3. The bridge having been swept away by the flood, the train was late.

4. The sun having set an hour before, it was getting darker.

3. Переписать и письменно перевести на русский язык предложения. Обратит внимание на перевод условных предложений.

1. If you are late again, I will have to fire you.

2. We will have a hike if the weather is fine.

3. If I were you I wouldn't poke my nose everywhere.

4. If you had gone to bed in time you wouldn't have overslept your interview.

4. Переписать фразы и перевести их с помощью определительных придаточных предложений.

1. The devices to be used in this experiment will be very effective.

2. The new computers to be used at our plants will help an industrial engineer in his work.

3. The aim of our research was to discover new sources of energy to supply the plants to be constructed in this region.

4. Andrew was the third to go in for the interview.

5. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, подчеркнуть герундиальный оборот.

1. The constructor informed us of establishing a new record of nonstop flight.

2. We know of copper having been used as a conductor owing to its characteristics.

3. Have you heard of control devices being used for controlling the manufacture of some industrial processes?

4. She does not know of my having lived in Leningrad.

6. Переписать и письменно перевести следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод сослагательного наклонения.

1. I should have listened to you. I wish I'd take your advice.

2. What I said was stupid. I wish I hadn't said anything.

3. Would he mind if I borrowed his bicycle without asking him?

4. If there were no television, people would go out more.

7. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-й абзацы.

AgriScot - The UK's No 1 Farm Business Event

1. AgriScot, now widely regarded as one of the premier events in UK agriculture, continues to develop its appeal to all sectors of the industry, both to the trade and to a wide cross section of farmers eager to seek out the products, services, advice and information necessary for their farming businesses. Those seeking answers to the myriad of questions on their own circumstances will find them at Scotland's Farm Business Event where the best commercial and technical advice is on offer.

2. The Lowland Machinery Hall is the Country's largest winter display of machinery where visitors will be able to view the latest developments in farm hardware and technology from the latest tractors to equipment for both arable and livestock farms.

3. New technology is needed for areas with shortages of land or water, or with particular problems of soil or climate. These are frequently areas with a high concentration of poor people, where such technology could play a key role in improving food security.

4. Productivity increases are still vital, but must be combined with environmental protection or restoration, while new technologies must be both affordable to the needs of the poor and undernourished.

5. Biotechnology offers promise as a means of improving food security and reducing pressures on the environment, provided the perceived environmental threats from biotechnology itself are addressed.

6. However, the widespread use of genetically modified varieties will depend on whether or not food safety and environmental concerns can be adequately addressed.

7. Meanwhile, other promising technologies have emerged that combine increased production with improved environmental protection. These include no-till or conservation agriculture, and the lower-input approaches of integrated pest or nutrient management and organic agriculture.

8. Прочитать 1-й абзац текста. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа на поставленный вопрос.

What is the aim of Agriscot Event in the UK?

1. It enables journalists to seek out the products, services, advice and information necessary for their businesses.

2. It enables citizens to seek out the products, services, advice and information necessary for their businesses.

3. It enables builders to seek out the products, services, advice and information necessary for their businesses.

4. It enables traders and farmers to seek out the products, services, advice and information necessary for their farming businesses.

Раздел II. Тексты для самостоятельной работы

Sustainable agriculture is the future of farming in the UK.

Sustainable agriculture and its role in the future of farming are currently focus of much debate with repeated calls for agriculture to become more sustainable. Agriculture, which has provided for the development of civic and urban society over the last 6000 years, supplies around 70% of our food needs and manages and cares for the countryside that we cherish. For a small and densely populated island, agriculture in the UK has proved remarkably sustainable.

Dictionaries define sustainable as being "the ability to maintain for a prolonged period" but there is little common agreement as to the meaning of sustainable agriculture. At a farm level organic agriculture may be sustainable because it uses relatively little external resource, but at society's level it may be unsustainable because it produces inadequate food.

Since the turn of the Millennium many organizations have sought to define sustainable agriculture as they attempt to influence the future of farming in the UK. All too often these definitions pander to the specific interests of a stakeholder group or generalize widely.

Until recently the drive for farming was produce more food. But 21st century expectations are more complex. Farming should be environmentally responsible, deliver attractive landscapes, historic features and cultural values, diversity of wildlife and habitats, public access - and still produce affordable wholesome food.

More complex definitions exist with authors attempting to define the specific sustainability of particular activities. However, such measures provide no absolute guide, merely an interpretation based on perception today. Sustainability is at its heart a relative concept.

The importance of profitability as a measure of sustainability does not yet seem to be widely understood. As a consequence the rules and regulations imposed upon UK agriculture consistently increase costs and lower international competitiveness.

Ironically therefore, UK production systems are displaced by exactly those we regard as less sustainable.

The Importance of Agriculture for the UK.

Over 6000 years ago the first farmers started clearing the native wildwood that covered the UK. They grew crops, reared livestock and learned techniques for storing produce so that food could be made available throughout the year. Later they settled permanently in particular areas and with adequate food supplies started to develop other skills; civilization was born.

Over the following millennia Britain's farmers shaped the countryside we now see – and, in providing food, freed others from the tie of the land. New crafts and trades flourished, spawning the cultural diversity that has become society today.

But for centuries agriculture was also the principal industry. In the Middle Ages around 30% of national income was derived from the wool clip alone - many of our most important towns and cities owe their heritage to the trade of that period. Later as wool was processed and converted to cloth, innovation abounded and the seeds of the industrial revolution were sown.

During the 19th Century industrialization brought an end to the agrarian society. An improving transport infrastructure provided fresh food for fast growing towns so that by 1850 more than 50% of the population had become urban dwellers. But while agriculture remained fundamental in the supply of foodstuffs its influence waned in the economy as a whole - by 1900 its share of national income had fallen to just 6%. Over the last century the same trends have continued and today few need to be directly engaged in agriculture.

Food security and self-sufficiency

Food security exists when the population has ready access to safe and sufficient food such that a normal healthy life can be maintained. It is a measure of the success of agriculture that over the past five decades we have been able to take food security for granted.

In part this has been driven by the technological revolution that agriculture embraced after World War 2. Output was increased through mechanization, improved stock and plant breeding, the greater use of fertilizer and pesticides and a move away from more extensive forms of production. Coupled with similar gains worldwide, agricultural production for a relatively short period exceeded demand.

However around the turn of the millennium the worldwide balance between supply and demand shifted. A series of poorer harvests coincided with increased demand for foodstuffs such that stocks declined and in 2007 the price of many agricultural commodities doubled.

In the UK, apparent government indifference towards the productivity of domestic agriculture has seen self-sufficiency in all foods drop to just 58% by 2006. The Government argues that self-sufficiency is a misleading concept in relation to food security and that the UK can import the foodstuffs it requires. However this argument is dangerous on two counts.

Firstly; we cannot be certain that supplies will exist elsewhere in the world. Climate change is already disrupting production systems and there are plenty of examples from history to concern us - the most striking being the Great Famine. In 1315 a marked change to the climate throughout the whole of Northern Europe brought seven years of poor harvests and led to widespread famine - 10% of the population died from starvation and malnutrition.

Secondly; even if plentiful supplies do exist elsewhere in the world, it is by no means certain that we will be able to obtain them. This is simply a matter of logistics – it is not possible to move large quantities of food across continents. Food security is a function of self-sufficiency. The higher is self sufficiency of the country, the lower the likelihood that its food security will be compromised. So the article argues for strong domestic production and reinforces the importance of agriculture to the UK.

Food quality

Beyond food security there is the question of food quality – a subjective measure of consumer preference.

Nearly all food in the UK is produced under quality assurance schemes that guarantee production, environmental and welfare standards. Assurance schemes monitor and independently verify farmers' systems as well as providing full traceability. The baseline "Little Red Tractor" scheme is widely recognized but enhanced schemes offer additional choice. However, UK agriculture leads on other criteria.

Farm animal welfare standards in the UK are particularly high with the UK consistently leading the way in the adoption of new welfare legislation. This has not always been beneficial to UK agriculture. In the pig sector the abolition of sow stalls saw costs rise and competitiveness decline long before similar legislation was adopted elsewhere.

Demanding requirements also exist in the arable and horticultural sectors as well as further up the food chain where hygiene requirements are notoriously tough. And it is this framework of protection that underpins the quality of UK produce - consumers are well supported when choosing food of UK origin.

Food that is produced close to its marketplace also arrives fresher and without the compromise or cost that long transportation brings. Seasonal produce of local origin is also particularly sustainable carrying a very low carbon footprint. Keeping agriculture as close as practical to its dependent societies is eminently sensible.

On value, UK agriculture also has an exceptional record. Food price inflation has been consistently low since the 1970's such that the proportion of household expenditure committed to food has dramatically declined. The provision of cheap food helps lift the poor out of poverty and ensures that the health benefits of eating plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables are available to all. Without the benefit of local supply, prices would have remained significantly higher.

Economy.

Relative to the economy as a whole, agriculture has been declining for centuries and today the industry generates only a tiny proportion of national income - around 0.5%. Amongst other developed countries this proportion is particularly low

and reflects the lack of strategic importance attached to agriculture by the political establishment.

Relative to our overall food needs agriculture has also been in recent decline. In 2005 the balance of trade in foodstuffs stood at a deficit of £13.5Bn, up from £7.0Bn a decade earlier. Such deficits add to pressure on £ sterling with inflationary consequences for the economy as a whole - surprisingly the government has remained disinterested. Nonetheless agriculture remains important.

Over half a million people are directly engaged in agriculture either in a full or part-time capacity. This is a significant part of overall rural employment and one that helps to maintain rural communities. Furthermore, in response to tough financial conditions many farms have diversified letting redundant buildings and developing their own alternative enterprises. These have provided additional employment outside the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is at the start of the UK food chain. Even though the value of agricultural produce is relatively low, a complex infrastructure of processing, distribution and retailing are subsequently dependent upon it. Without a domestic agriculture, the financial viability of a large part of the food chain would be under threat.

Rural tourism is closely dependent on agriculture for the countryside that draws visitors from across the world. It is only through a viable agriculture that our landscape, its precious habitats and our agrarian heritage are maintained for the benefit of rural tourism.

The environment and climate change.

In a globalized world, local supply and demand decisions have far reaching consequences such that environmental protection has to be seen holistically. So while UK agriculture is undoubtedly a contributor of waste and pollution, it is almost certain that UK practice is environmentally well ahead of alternative sources of supply. Thus extension of agriculture on environmental grounds may be ultimately counter-productive. Besides UK agriculture has a good record on environmental care.

Diffuse pollution levels are low and agricultural land plays a significant and growing role in utilizing waste as a fertilizer. Increasingly composted green wastes are returned to farmland as fertilizer.

The convenience of fossil fuels cannot be overstated as an energy source but their supply is ultimately limited and their use is polluting, primarily through the release of CO₂. We should be uncomfortable with this for no other reason than millions of years of atmospheric CO₂ that was absorbed to create fossil fuels, is now through man's use being released back within the space of a century. Such use is unsustainable which is why it is vital for agriculture to commence with a new revolution, harnessing today's sunlight, through plants, for the production of useful energy.

The revolution has only just begun and the adoption of crops for biofuels and biomass has shown how the net CO₂ contribution back into the atmosphere can be significantly lowered. This is good news but it is still only a start. In due course the science and understanding will improve allowing more efficient conversion and encouraging unproductive land to be brought back into a usefully productive role.

The countryside of the UK.

Blessed with a temperate climate that favours both agriculture and forestry, the countryside has been shaped by our predecessors' need for food, materials, energy and recreation. Today the same criteria remain, with agriculture the dominant use.

Around 18.7 million hectares of the UK are classified as agricultural land - over 70% of the total land area. Crops, grassland and woodland mix with other land uses to create a spectacularly rich matrix of habitats and features that are the sum of 6000 years of man's activity. It's a countryside that captures the imagination with its diversity – but one that is nonetheless deeply productive.

And just as the features of the countryside were fashioned by our farming ancestors over many generations, so today it is farmers who spend hundreds of hours of unpaid time in its maintenance. Conservatively this work has been assessed as being worth around £500 million per annum. But often, just as valuable is what is not

done. Old barns and sheds may look unsightly and derelict but they provide happy homes for barn owls and swallows – leaving them undeveloped carries a high opportunity cost.

While farmers are responsible for the management and maintenance of much of the UK's countryside, it is only by considering a more fundamental question that we can come to see the true value of the role of agriculture in the countryside. Just how different would things be without agriculture?

Arable and pasture land without the practice of farming quickly reverts to scrub. Dense woodland becomes the sole land cover. Without agriculture, precious and popular landscapes like The Lake District or the Downs are lost – agriculture alone provides the framework for their existence.

Future challenges.

The world's population is growing fast and expected to reach 9 billion people within 40 years. Increasing wealth and changing patterns of consumption are leading to a rising per capita, demand for food. Most of the world's potential arable land is already under cultivation. The supply of fertilizer is limited and now expensive.

Climate change, of whatever origin, through drought, desertification and extreme temperature is limiting the productive capacity of some farm land.

Energy crops are required to substitute the increasingly expensive cost of fossil fuels.

The revolution of using plants to produce useful non-food crops, ranging from plastics to pharmaceuticals is just beginning.

Then it's necessary to preserve every possible acre of agricultural land for future generations and to start developing the agricultural science that will help us deal with the challenges ahead. For a small densely populated island, agriculture in the UK has never been more important. Agriculture is typically defined as the science or business of cultivating the soil, growing crops and rearing livestock. Farming is the skill of practicing agriculture. The purpose of agriculture is to provide planned food

utilization for its dependent societies and although growing crops and rearing livestock are fundamental to this, it is the storage of produce that makes this possible.

Agriculture in the UK and its origin

Agriculture originated in the near east over 10,000 years ago before spreading across Europe to reach the UK around 6500 years ago. We cannot be certain how agriculture arrived in the UK but it is likely that it was a result of both "idea transfer" and the arrival of new settlers from the continent. The first farmers began by clearing the native wildwood and converting the land to agriculture in a "slash and burn" style. Trees were killed by "ringing" (either with an axe or by animals browsing) and eventually the stumps rotted away allowing farming to begin. The new land that was cleared was farmed until fertility was exhausted (after about 20 years) at which point the land was abandoned and the farmers moved to start afresh. Meanwhile the abandoned land reverted to scrub and then woodland, later being returned to agriculture.

Since then agriculture has continued to develop, often in phases lasting many centuries, but all having a significant impact on the UK countryside.

The Bronze and Iron ages, dating from around 2500 BC until the arrival of the Romans, saw the removal of most of the wildwood that covered the countryside and its conversion to agriculture. Sophisticated farming systems developed and trade (through barter) was widespread both locally and internationally. Exported corn and cattle hides, for example, are being exchanged with wine and olive oil.

The Romans introduced many technical innovations to agriculture but these were secondary to the creation of a demand led economy that helped drive agricultural output and efficiency. Food followed the army and was either grown locally or transported, being produced to order and paid for in cash.

In the Saxon period agriculture reverted to a subsistence form and so it was not until the Middle Ages that population growth and trade encouraged further development. Agriculture expanded to bring every possible acre under management with moorland and high ground being converted. Wool was produced and exported in

great quantities and became the UK's most important industry. Horses started to replace oxen and new approaches were adopted to raise output, all of which helped feed a population increasingly involved in trade and the professions.

However, in 1315, the start of adverse climatic conditions saw the failure of five harvests and led to the great famine, many starved to death. In 1348 the Black Death swept the UK and the population fell by over a third. Farmland was abandoned and peasants who had previously been bound to their lords suddenly found that they were in demand to take on land and farm on their own account. Over time they consolidated and enclosed their land forming the farmsteads that still dominate the countryside today.

Consolidation continued until the eighteenth century when UK agriculture underwent a new revolution based on the adoption of science and technology and yields rose. It was however also a period of wider change in society with trade fuelling the emergence of the professional middle class. In an increasingly commercialized economy, the primacy of land declined.

The advent of the industrial revolution further transformed the landscape and led to the UK becoming the world's first urban nation. Railways, new roads and an improving transport infrastructure provided fresh food for fast growing towns while imported produce from around the world provided a greatly more diverse diet. In 1850 agriculture accounted for 20% of national income; by 1900 this had fallen to just 6%.

After the Second World War a new agricultural revolution began. Driven by agrochemicals, mechanization and government support, production rose and for a short period overlooked the long run requirements for the balanced management of the countryside. This led to much soul searching as to the role of agriculture with calls for it to act with greater environmental responsibility. But just as the debate between food production and the environment was beginning to settle, the challenge of global warming emerged. A new role for agriculture is developing with energy production and carbon absorption perhaps, the story of the forthcoming century.

Veal

You might argue that Australia does not have a culture of Veal, unlike France or Italy, where producers have been rearing calves especially for the premium Veal market for many years. It is certainly true that Australia does not have a ‘European Culture’ of Veal — Australian producers are by in large uncomfortable with the animal welfare concerns that are raised against bull-pens and sheds for veal calves in Europe. The classic White Veal of France is achieved by denying the calves Iron which would otherwise colour the muscle a pink/red hue.

Through the efforts of a small number of producers here in Australia, we are able to argue that Australia can and does produce some world class Veal, and as we are able to educate our customers, and create a more discerning audience, we feel that more and more producers will concentrate their efforts on turning out superior calves for the Veal market. This Veal will however be different to European Veal. It will be produced from Calves that are in sheds but not in individual bull-pens, and the calves will get a full Iron compliment in their diet, leading to a good pink colour, and a healthy animal. Why is Iron important in an animal’s (or Human’s!) diet? Iron is the central component to a molecule called Hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is responsible for transporting Oxygen in an animal’s blood supply. Iron (Fe) provides the central core to this molecule, and a diet that is reduced, or denied iron leads to an anemic condition, causing listlessness and general lack of energy. This is one of the main causes of concern for animal welfare in the Veal industry.

Milk diet

If you need to gain weight, your health care provider might recommend consuming full-fat milk. Milk is a healthy way to add calories without having to add more solid food, which can be helpful if you have a light appetite. Full-fat milk, also known as whole milk, contains 146 calories per cup with 226 mg of calcium, 222 mg of phosphorus, 349 mg of potassium, 96 mg of vitamin D and 1.1 mg of vitamin B-12. Gaining 1 lb. in a week requires eating 500 calories more than you burn daily. Add these calories with milk, rather than sugary, fatty foods lacking in nutrients.

Step 1

Drink at least two 8 oz. glasses of whole milk every day. Stir in a 1/4 cup of dry nonfat milk powder to each glass to increase the calorie count of each glass by 149 calories to add a total of 590 calories to your day. Drink the milk between meals and snacks, or just before bed.

Step 2

Use whole milk instead of water for cooking. Cook oatmeal in 8 oz. of whole milk for an additional 146 calories at breakfast or snack time. Add whole milk to condensed soups, instead of water, to increase calories. Make pudding with whole milk instead of low-fat or skim to increase calories by 50 to 60 per cup. Add whole milk to mashed potatoes. Substitute whole milk for low-fat or skim milk called for in recipes for casseroles and baked goods.

Nutrients in milk

Did you know that there are more vitamins and minerals in milk than you can find in almost any other food source? It's full of lots of things that helps make you stronger and help you grow, learn, play and meet your daily challenges – all throughout your life.

Milk contains many nutrients that are needed by the body to be able to function and build new cells. Think of it as millions of tiny building blocks. Some of these wear out and they continuously need to be renewed to make you feel well and get the most out of life. Construction of cells is happening all day, every day and the need for the right nutrition is almost the same throughout your life.

Milk's nutrients can be found in many of dairy products. Fruit yogurt for example contains 85-90 per cent milk and provides a good source of vitamins and minerals. Cheese is rich in protein, calcium and vitamin B12, and many of them do not contain lactose.

Some of the vitamins and minerals available in dairy products are difficult to obtain from other foods. So why not drink a glass of milk or eat a slice of cheese?

Remember: Good health is a combination of a balanced nutritious diet and frequent exercise.

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
(английский)

Методические указания для выполнения контрольных работ

Ключникова Лариса Витальевна

Ачинский филиал ФГБОУ ВО
«Красноярский государственный аграрный университет»
662155, Красноярский край, г. Ачинск ул. Тарутинская, д.4
<http://afkras.ru/>; e-mail: kras.gau@mail.ru