

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Алейник Станислав Николаевич

Должность: Ректор

Дата подписания: 28.08.2026 14:40:17

Уникальный идентификатор:

5258223550ea9fbeb23726a1609b644b33d8986ab6255891f288f913a1351fae

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет имени В.Я.Горина»

Агробиотехнологический колледж

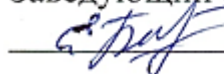
УТВЕРЖДЕН

на заседании отделения

агротехнологического направления

«20» 04 2026 г., протокол № 8

Заведующий отделением

 Е.Д. Белокобыльская

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по учебной дисциплине

«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

(Английский язык) »

(наименование дисциплины)

19.02.12 Технология продуктов питания животного происхождения

Направленность: Производство продуктов питания из мясного сырья

Майский, 2026

Компетенции, формируемые в процессе изучения дисциплины и личностные результаты

Индекс и наименование компетенции (в соответствии с ФГОС)	Признаки проявления компетенции в соответствии с уровнем формирования в процессе освоения дисциплины
01 - Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02 – Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности. ОК 04 - Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 05 - Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста; ОК 09 – Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языке.	Знает • основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); • лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; • правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы • особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. Умеет • понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые); • понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; • участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; • строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; • кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) ; писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Accidents	ankles	apron	burns	clean	cover	don't	emergency	hair	jacket
materials	move	neck	shoes	top	pickup	triangle	trousers	waist	wear

1. Read these kitchen rules and complete them with the missing information from the box.

- Keep your hair short and (1)_____.
- (2)_____ your (3)_____ with a toque or bandana.
- Wear a (4)_____ to keep your (5)_____ warm and dry.
- Make sure you can take your (6)_____ off easily in an (7)_____.
- Tie your (8)_____ at your (9)_____, fold it over at the (10)_____ and make sure it covers your (11)_____.
- Use a torchon to (12)_____ and (13)_____ hot things.
- (14)_____ nonflammable (15)_____ to protect you from fire.
- (16)_____ put a hem in your (17)_____ or skirt.
- Avoid (18)_____ or (19)_____ by wearing anti-slip soles and protective steel cap (20)_____.

2. How much do you know about personal hygiene in the kitchen? Do this quiz and find out!

1. *What parts of the human body can often lead to food contamination?*

A Feet. B hands C head

2. *When should you wash your hands if you're working in the kitchen?*

A Frequently during the day.

B Once before starting work.

C Twice, before starting and after finishing work.

3. *Why shouldn't you transit from dirty to clean areas?*

A It causes contamination. B It makes a mess. C It's rude.

4. *Which of these things should you not do in a food preparation or storage area?*

A Chew gum. B Eat food. C Smoke. D Any of these (A, B, C).

5. *What should visitors wear when entering a food preparation area?*

A Anything they like. B Protective clothing. C Their outdoor clothes.

6. *What should you do if you wear glasses?*

A Keep them in your pocket.

B Tie them around your neck.

C Wear contact lenses.

7. *Why shouldn't you wear nail varnish if you are working in a kitchen?*

A It can chemically react with the food.

B It can fall off into the food.

C You can't see if your nails are dirty.

8. *Why is it a good idea to wear coloured plasters if you have a cut on your hand?*

высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет
им.В.Я.Горина»

Кафедра иностранных языков

Фонд тестовых заданий

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)

Раздел 1.

Выберите один из вариантов ответа

1. Hi. What's?

A you name **B** your name **C** the name **D** name

2. Mr Green is English teacher.

A our **B** us **C** we **D** you

3. How you today? – *I'm fine thanks.*

A are **B** is **C** be **D** am

4. We are the classroom.

A on **B** in **C** at **D** with

5..... are fifteen students in my class.

A These **B** Them **C** There **D** Their

6. Look at aeroplane in the sky! It's very big!

A these **B** this **C** it **D** that

7. the time? – *It's five o'clock.*

A What's **B** Where's **C** When's **D** How's

8. Franco comes Costa Rica.

A for **B** in **C** at **D** from

9. Where do you from? – *Barcelona in Spain.*

A come **B** comes **C** be **D** go

10. Franco like eating English breakfast.

A don't **B** doesn't **C** aren't **D** isn't

11. How is that CD player? – *It's £9.50.*

A cost **B** price **C** many **D** much

12. Yolanda comes to school train.

A on **B** with **C** in **D** by

13. you walk to school or take a bus?

A Are **B** Is **C** Does **D** Do

14. Elephants drink a lot of water every day.

A must **B** need **C** was **D** has

15. Franco 7 years old in 1999.

A are **B** am **C** were **D** was

16. Where Carla and Yuri on Saturday afternoon?

A was **B** is **C** were **D** we're

17. How old you in 2002?

A are **B** have **C** were **D** had

18. Yuri breakfast at half past eight yesterday morning.

A has **B** have **C** is having **D** had

19. Did you see the news on TV ten o'clock?

A at **B** on **C** in **D** from

20. Franco to the cinema after the lesson.

A did go **B** went **C** wanted **D** gone

21. Where did you see Titanic? – *I it at Cineworld.*

A saw **B** see **C** seen **D** look

22..... you bring your dictionary yesterday?

A Did **B** Are **C** Was **D** Has

23. I my shoes because they were dirty.

A took **B** took off **C** took out **D** took from

24. Today is than yesterday.

A much cold **B** more cold **C** colder **D** cold

25. We don't stay at school after the lesson today.

A must **B** have to **C** ought to **D** should

26. Which book are you in the summer?

A read **B** going to read **C** will read **D** have read

27. We go to school yesterday because it was Sunday.

A don't **B** wasn't **C** didn't **D** weren't

28. This book is than that one.

A difficulty **B** much difficult **C** more difficult **D** difficult

29. What you going to do tomorrow evening?

A did **B** was **C** are **D** can

30. Russian? – *No, I can't.*

A Can you speak **B** You can speak **C** Speak **D** Speak you

31. Do you come from Mexico? – *No, I I come from Costa Rica.*

A 'm not **B** don't **C** didn't **D** doesn't

32. She television every evening.

A watch **B** watches **C** to watch **D** sees

33. He goes skiing winter.

A very **B** ever **C** every **D** always

34. What time do you wake up on school days?

A used **B** usual **C** use **D** usually

35. The Pyramid of the Sun is.... Mexico.

A from **B** on **C** in **D** at

36. Are there big sports stadiums near your home?

A any **B** some **C** the **D** a

37. I visit my grandma on Sunday afternoons.

A some time **B** sometimes **C** some **D** sometime

38. the most famous singer from your country?

A Who's **B** Whose **C** How's **D** What's

39. How do you watch a film in English? – *Every month.*

A often **B** much **C** many **D** every

40. Are you good swimming?

A in **B** for **C** on **D** at

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. A
10.B
11.D
12.D
13.D
14.A
15.D
16.C
17.C
18.D
19.A
20.B

21.A
22.A
23.B
24.C
25.B
26.B
27.C
28.C
29.C
30.A
31.B
32.B
33.C
34.D
35.C
36.A
37.B
38.A
39.A
40.D

Тестовые задания.

Раздел 2.

Выберите один из вариантов ответа

1. ____ this magazine before?
A Do you read
B Are you going to read
C Have you read
2. He ____ the newspaper every day.
A Read
B Reads
C don't reads
3. ____ you like Chinese food?
A Do
B Does
C Are
4. It's my ____ computer.
A parents
B parents'
C parent
5. The people ____ in room 12.
A is
B am
C be
6. I ____ to classical music.
A never to listen
B listen never
C never listen
7. I haven't ____ this photo before.
A see
B saw
C seen
8. I like ____ in the morning.
A work
B that I work
C working

9. 'Was Debussy from France?' 'Yes, ____.'

- A he were
- B he was
- C there were

10. What ____ do tomorrow?

- A are you going
- B you going
- C are you going to

11. This isn't my money. It's ____.

- A to you
- B your
- C yours

12. Tonight's dinner is ____ than last night's.

- A more good
- B gooder
- C better

13. They didn't ____ the tickets.

- A booking
- B book
- C booked

14. They're ____.

- A bigs cars
- B big cars
- C cars bigs

15. I ____ do my homework last night.

- A couldn't
- B not could
- C didn't can

Времена группы Simple.

Выберите подходящую форму глагола.

1. This road (to lead) ____ to the lake.

- A leading
- B lead
- C leads

2. She (not to like) ___ this city.
A doesn't like
B don't
C doesn't likes
3. How (to solve) ___ you ___ the puzzle?
A do, solve
B did, solved
C did, solve
4. He (to come back) ___ tomorrow.
A will comes back
B come back
C will come back
5. (to sleep) ___ you ___ well?
A do, sleep
B do, sleeps
C does, sleep
6. Mum ___ any bread yesterday.
A didn't buy
B don't buy
C didn't bought
7. The train ___ ten minutes ago.
A leaved
B did left
C left
8. ___ the football on TV yesterday?
A Did you watch
B Did you watched
C You watch
9. He ___ the newspaper every day.
A read
B reads
C doesn't reads
10. British people ___ tea with milk.
A to drink
B drink
C drinks

11. They speak English but they ____ speak French.

- A don't
- B do
- C does

12. ____ he play the guitar?

- A do
- B does
- C is

13. I ____ up at 7 o'clock.

- A usually get
- B get sometimes
- C get often

14. We ____ you next week.

- A see
- B will see
- C is going to see

15. Snakes _____ most of the day

- A. are sleeping
- B. sleeps
- C. sleep

Тема «Россия»

Answer these multiple-choice questions about Russia.

1. What territory does the country occupy?

- A. 90 million square kilometers
- B. 17 million square kilometers
- C. 150 million square kilometers

2. What countries does Russia border?

- A Spain, China, the Ukraine
- B Finland, China, the Ukraine
- C Finland, Mongolia, Norway

3. What are the major rivers of Russia ?

- A the Lena, the Volga, the Amur
- B the Lena, the Volga, the Ob

C the Yenisei, the Volga, the Don

4. Where is the world's deepest lake situated?

- A in the European part of the country
- B in the Asian part of the country
- C in the Northern part of the country

5. Where is the most of the mineral wealth of Russia?

- A in Siberia and the Far East
- B in the European part of the country
- C near the Black Sea.

6. How many million people live in Russia?

- A more than 150 million people
- B more than 100 million people
- C more than 90 million people

7. What part of the country is densely populated?

- A Siberia
- B the Far East
- C the European part of the country

8. Who is the head of the state?

- A the President
- B the Prime Minister
- C the king

9. A new national emblem of RF is ...

- A. a white eagle
- B. a two-headed eagle
- C. a two-headed bear

10. Moscow was founded by ...

- A. Peter I
- B. Yury Dolgoruky
- C. Nicolay II

11. Choose the years of the Great Patriotic War:

- A. 1812-1814
- B. 1941-1945
- C. 1914-1918

12. Russia is washed by ... seas.

- A. 10

- B. 12
- C. 14

13. The largest lake in the world is ...

- A. Balkhash
- B. Ladoga
- C. Baikal

14. In the East the RF is washed by ...

- A. the White sea, the Barents sea, the Okhotsk sea
- B. the Barents sea, the Okhotsk sea, the Bering sea
- C. the Okhotsk sea, the Bering sea, the Japan sea

15. The national symbol of Russia is ...

- A. a red banner
- B. a white-blue-and-red banner
- C. a white banner

Тестовые задания

Раздел 3

Выберите один из вариантов ответа

1. ____ this film before?

- A Do you see
- B Are you going to see
- C Have you seen

2. I haven't tidied my office ____.

- A just
- B already
- C yet

3. If we had the money, we ____ get a taxi.

- A will can
- B could
- C would can

4. ____ my best friend since 1999.

- A I've known

- B I knew
- C I know

5. If you take your time, ____ the right decision.

- A you'd make
- B you'll make
- C you make

6. He said he ____ school in 2001.

- A left
- B leave
- C has left

7. He didn't buy that jacket, ____?

- A is it
- B did he
- C didn't he

8. Would you marry him if he ____ you?

- A would ask
- B would ask
- C asked

9. They'll move to Ireland when their baby ____.

- A will be born
- B is being born
- C is born

10. I'm tired. I ____ all day.

- A study
- B 've been studying
- C was studying

11. When is it going to stop ____?

- A to rain
- B raining
- C to raining

12. They don't know the answer, ...

- A aren't they?
- B do they?
- C don't they?

13. She ... for Bill for an hour – he's late!

- A is waiting

- B has been waiting
- C waits

14. I went to the shop ... some chocolate.

- A to buy
- B for to buy
- C for buying

15. If you ... told me she was going to the party, I wouldn't have gone.

- A have
- B would have
- C had

Тема «Инфинитив»

Выберите подходящую форму инфинитива

1. The museums ...are far from this place.

- A to visit
- B visit
- C to be visited

2.They want... that book to him.

- A to be presented
- B to present
- C present

3. ..ministers is the President's function.

- A to appoint
- B to be appointed
- C to approve

4. ..this report, you should go to the library.

- A to appoint
- B to be prepared
- C to prepare

5. ..the people of this country, you should study their customs and traditions.

- A to prepare
- B to be understood
- C to understand

6.The book ...is interesting.

- A to be read B to read
- C have read
- D have been read

7. I don't want... about this thing.

- A. A to talk
- B. B say
- C. D be told

8. They began ...the monument in the centre of the city.

- A to develop B to restore
- C to be restored
- D to attract

9. The flag ...is approved by the Federal Assembly.

- A to adopt
- B to be adopted
- C to symbolize

10. Thousands of tourists try ...Baikal.

- A to have been visited
- B to be visited
- C to have visited

11. I am ready ... to you now

- A. to talk
- B. talking
- C. talk

12. He must ... for an outrageous behavior.

- A. to apologize
- B. apologize
- C. to have apologized

13. The man seems ... the walls at the moment.

- A. to paint
- B. to be painted
- C. to be painting

14. We should ... about it once more.

- A. to think
- B. to have thought
- C. think

15. You'd better ... a sleep.
- A. to have
 - B. have
 - C. have had

Тема «Герундий»

1. My hobby is It's great because ... is good for health.
- A. dancing/dance
 - B. dance/dance
 - C. dancing/dancing
 - D. to dance/to dance
2. Do you the signboard "NO ...". What on earth do you on the sea?
- A. to swim
 - B. swim
 - C. in swim
 - D. swimming
3. Is it worth while ... tickets now - one month before a performance - or it's no use ...them in advance?
- A. to buy/ to buy
 - B. buying/buying
 - C. to buy/buying
 - D. buying/to buy
4. Do you mind my (me) ... here till tomorrow?
- A. stay
 - B. to stay
 - C. staying
 - D. stayed
5. Why do you avoid ... your husband? Are you going to nodivorce?
- A. to meet
 - B. meet
 - C. meeting
 - D. met
6. Did you suggest her ... to the museum with you? Yes but she insisted on ... at home.
- A. going/staying
 - B. to go/ to stay
 - C. going/stay

D. go/stay

7. Are they bad at ... languages? No, they are good at ... languages. They are keen on (увлекаются) ... as well.

- A. learn/master/singing
- B. to learn/to master/to sing
- C. learning/mastering/singing
- D. learning/master/singing

8. He abandoned her without ... anything. Is she angry with him for ... so?

- A. saying/doing
- B. say/do
- C. to say/ to do
- D. saying/ done

9. After ... in Berlin they made for (направились) the door "EXIT".

- A. arrived
- B. arriving
- C. to arrive
- D. in arrive

10. Are you thinking of ... an actor? – No, my father objects to my (me) ... an actor.

- A. to be/to be
- B. be/be
- C. being/to be
- D. being/being

11. Thank you for ... me.

- A. help
- B. helping
- C. to help
- D. helped
- E.

12. It's important

- A. to win
- B. winning
- C. win
- D. won

13. A. This problem is too difficult. I can't solve it.

B. Is it really too difficult for you ...?

- A. solving
- B. solve
- C. to solve
- D. solved

14. She is good at
- A. to swim
 - B. swimming
 - C. swims
 - D. swum
15. Have you got anything ...?
- A. reading
 - B. read
 - C. reads
 - D. to read

Тема «Согласование времен»

1. The girl says she ... for her parents.
- a) has waited
 - b) waits
 - c) is waiting
 - d) will wait
2. We saw the castles that ... centuries before.
- a) had been built
 - b) are built
 - c) were built
 - d) built
3. He answered he ... when he ... the answer.
- a) will phone, knows
 - b) would phone, knew
 - c) would phone, would know
 - d) will phone, would know
4. Didn't you know that Sharon ... for the USA?
- a) has left
 - b) has been left
 - c) had been left
 - d) had left
5. I thought you ... so I tried to be quiet.
- a) slept
 - b) were sleeping
 - c) had slept
 - d) had been sleeping

6. He explained that they ... for us at seven near the gate.
- a) would be waiting
 - b) will be waiting
 - c) would wait
 - d) will wait
7. I had no idea what the price of the book ...
- a) is
 - b) has been
 - c) will be
 - d) was
8. We wanted to know where she ... her holiday.
- a) would be spending
 - b) was going to spend
 - c) is going to spend
 - d) is spending
9. People say Mary and John ... married really soon.
- a) would get
 - b) would be getting
 - c) will be getting
 - d) will get
10. He said he ... in bed since the morning.
- a) was
 - b) had been
 - c) is
 - d) has been
11. Greg said that ... a new job.
- a) he will need
 - b) he needed
 - c) would he need
 - d) have need
12. Tim complained that he ... at four o'clock in the morning.
- a) is working
 - b) will be working
 - c) was working
 - d) works

13. He said that he ... that film.

- a) had already seen
- b) has already seen
- c) was seen
- d) will see

14. Anna explained to me that the hairdresser's ... down the road.

- a) locate
- b) is located
- c) was located
- d) located

15. Charles said that he ... me the following day.

- a) would have called
- b) will call
- c) called
- d) would call

Тема «Косвенная речь»

1. Переведите в косвенную речь.

The teacher asks: "What is the date today?"

- A) The teacher wonders what date is today.
- B) The teacher wonders what is the date today.
- C) The teacher wonders if the date is today.
- D) The teacher wonders what today is the date.
- E) The teacher wonders what date.

2. Переведите в прямую речь.

She said she had worked at the bank.

- A) She said: "I work at the bank".
- B) She said: "She works at the bank".
- C) She said: "Do I work at the bank?"
- D) She said: "Have I worked at the bank?"
- E) She said: "I worked at the bank".

3. Переведите в косвенную речь.

“Go and do your homework now”, mother said to him.

- A) Mother asks him to go and do his homework now.
- B) Mother asked him to go and do his homework now.
- C) Mother asks him go and do his homework then.
- D) Mother ask him to go do his homework then.
- E) Mother asked him to go and do his homework then.

4. Выберите правильный вариант.

She asked her friend ... that evening.

- A) why hadn't he came
- B) why didn't he came
- C) why he didn't come
- D) why he hadn't came
- E) why he hadn't come

5. Переведите в косвенную речь.

The teacher asked: “Did you do your homework yesterday, Alex?”

- A) The teacher asked Alex if he did his homework yesterday.
- B) The teacher asked Alex if he had done his homework the day before.
- C) The teacher asked Alex did he do his homework the day before.
- D) The teacher asked Jane if he had done his homework yesterday.
- E) The teacher asked Alex if he did do his homework yesterday.

6. Переведите в косвенную речь.

“Don't close the window”, said Max to Alice.

- A) Max asked Alice not to close the window.
- B) Max asked Alice don't close the window.
- C) Max asked Alice to close not the window.
- D) Max asks Alice not to close the window.
- E) Max ask Alice not to close the window.

7. Переведите в косвенную речь.

Teacher says to me: “Don't sleep on the lessons”.

- A) Teacher told me don't sleep on the lessons.
- B) Teacher says to me if I don't sleep on the lessons.
- C) Teacher tells me not to sleep on the lessons.
- D) Teacher tells me on the lessons not to play.
- E) Teacher says to me don't sleep on the lessons.

8. Выберите правильный русский эквивалент для предложения.

He said he would phone back.

- A) Он сказал, что позвонит назад.
- B) Он сказал, что он звонит ещё раз.
- C) Он сказал, что перезвонит.
- D) Он сказал, что перезвонил домой.

Е) Он сказал, что он перезвонил опять.

9. Переведите в косвенную речь.

“How long does it take you to read 300 page book?” Moldir asks Janna.

- A) Moldir asks Janna how long does it take her to read 300 page book.
- B) Moldir asks Janna how long it does take her to read 300 page book.
- C) Moldir asks Janna how long it takes you to read 300 page book.
- D) Moldir asks Janna how long it takes her to read 300 page book.

10. Переведите в косвенную речь.

The teacher says, “Learn these words by heart”.

- A) The teacher ask learn these words by heart.
- B) The teacher says to learn these words by heart.
- C) The teacher says to learn to these words by heart.
- D) The teacher asks to learn these words by heart.
- E) The teacher says learn to these words by heart.

11. Выберите правильный вариант.

We were told that the bus ... fifteen minutes later.

- A) had been arriving
- B) would arrive
- C) would be arriving
- D) has arrived
- E) will arrive

12. Выберите правильный вариант.

She wondered if he ... the composition by noon.

- A) would be written
- B) written
- C) would have written
- D) would write
- E) would be writing

13. Выберите правильный вариант.

He asked me: “Is there one library in your village?”

- A. He asked me if there was only one library in my village.
- B. He asked me if it would be a library.
- C. He asked me if there has been only one hotel in my village
- D. He asked me if there is only one library in my village.
- E. He asked me if there will be only one library in my village.

14. Выберите правильный вариант.

He said “I can’t wait for you here”

- A. He said he could wait for me everywhere.
- B. He said he must wait for me.

- C. He said he couldn't wait for me there.
- D. He said he is going to wait for me there.
- E. He said he will not be able to wait for me here.

15. Выберите правильный вариант косвенной речи:

Mary said "My brother lives in this house".

- A. Mary said her brother lives in this house.
- B. Mary said her brother is living in this house.
- C. Mary said her brother was living in that house.
- D. Mary said her brother would live in that house.
- E. Mary said her brother lived in that house.

Критерии оценки:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, при выполнении 86-100% общего рейтинга;

оценка «хорошо» - 71-85% общего рейтинга;

оценка «удовлетворительно» - 50-70% общего рейтинга;

оценка «неудовлетворительно» - менее 50% общего рейтинга.

Составитель _____ Е.В. Василенко

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет им.В.Я.Горина»

Кафедра иностранных языков

Тестовые задания к зачету

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)

There are 60 multiple-choice questions in the test. Choose the correct answer
A, B, C or D.

Time limit: 30 minutes

1. Maria and Fernando Spanish.
A is B isn't C are D am
2. They've got three ...
A child's. B childrens C children D child.
3. There's ... pencil on the table.
A a B two C some D an
4. I've got two sisters. ... bedroom is very big.
A His B Your C Their D Her
5. ... are you from?
A Where B What C When D Who
6. This is my book. ... are your books on the table.
A This B That C It D Those
7. ... are twenty students in my class.
A They B There C We D It
8. There's a blackboard in the classroom but there aren't ... shelves.
A any B some C a D the

9. My parents have got blue eyes but my ... hair is black.
A father B fathers C fathers' D father's
10. ... you got any apples?
A Has B Have C Is D Do
11. They speak English but they ... speak French.
A don't B do C does D doesn't
12. ... he play the guitar?
A Do B Does C Is D Don't
13. I ... up at 7 o'clock.
A usually get B get sometimes C get often D get usually
14. We like him but he doesn't like ...
A we. B he C they. D us.
15. She ... a black T-shirt today.
A wears B doesn't wear C is wearing D are wearing
16. She ... a black T-shirt today.
A wears B doesn't wear C is wearing D are wearing.
17. I don't like ... football.
A play B playing C to playing D doing
18. My friend, Jack, ... at school yesterday because he was ill.
A isn't B was C were D wasn't
19. Where ... last night?
A did you go B do you go C you go D does she go
20. What ... to do next weekend?
A do you go B are you going C are you doing D did they go
21. She ... the piano very well.
A does B can play C play D can
22. We usually go to the disco on Saturdays but we... today.
A don't go B doesn't go C isn't going D aren't going
23. ... tennis with us tomorrow?
A Are they playing B Do we play C You are doing D Does he do

24. She's more ... than her sisters.
A big **B** baller **C** oldest **D** intelligent
25. London is the ... city in Britain.
A most expensive **B** more expensive **C** bigger **D** beautiful
26. I ... to Warsaw last week.
A go **B** was **C** went **D** am not going
27. Her Spanish is very good. She speaks it very ...
A badly. **B** good. **C** quickly. **D** slowly.
28. We ... a coffee in the café when we saw Tom.
A had **B** was having **C** are having **D** were having
29. The music is very loud, Bob. ... it down, please.
A Turned **B** Turning **C** Turn **D** Don't turn
30. You ... take your passport when you travel to another country.
A must **B** should **C** mustn't **D** don't have to
31. We ... you next week.
A see **B** will see **C** is going to see **D** is seeing
32. If she ... the exam, she'll go to university.
A is passing **B** will pass **C** passes **D** won't pass
33. I'll buy ... milk if I go to the supermarket.
A a **B** an **C** some **D** any
34. ... you ever met a famous person?
A Has **B** Do **C** Did **D** Have
35. They've never ... to a rock concert.
A saw **B** seen **C** gone **D** been
36. It's not my bag. It's ...
A hers. **B** her. **C** him. **D** mine.
37. He hasn't phoned ...
A just. **B** already. **C** ever. **D** yet.
38. I'm not hungry. I ... had lunch.
A have yet **B** have just **C** already have **D** just have

39. You don't ... go now. You can go tomorrow.
A must **B** mustn't **C** have to **D** have
40. This is the best chocolate in the world. It ... in Switzerland.
A were made **B** is made **C** makes **D** made
41. The book ... in 1954.
A is written **B** were written **C** was written **D** wrote
42. If you see a snake, ...
A 'll run! **B** running! **C** to run! **D** run!
43. At school last year I ... wear black shoes.
A must **B** mustn't **C** have to **D** had to
44. This jacket is It's too short for me.
A not long enough **B** long enough **C** enough long **D** too long
45. It's ... beautiful day. Let's go out.
A so **B** such **C** such a **D** very
46. The film ... already started when we got to the cinema.
A has **B** was **C** have **D** had
47. If you went to bed earlier, you ... so tired.
A wouldn't feel **B** will feel **C** would feel **D** didn't feel
48. They ... live in Buenos Aires before they went to Madrid.
A were **B** used to **C** had used **D** use to
49. She said she ... at 9 o'clock.
A was coming **B** coming **C** come **D** has come
50. I'm not sure if I'll go to the party. I ... stay at home.
A must **B** has to **C** mustn't **D** might
51. That's Mr Thomson. He's the teacher ... gives us a lot of tests.
A when **B** which **C** who **D** where
52. They don't live here, ...
A don't they? **B** do they? **C** are they? **D** aren't they?
53. I ... for three hours. I haven't finished it yet!
A read **B** have been reading **C** was reading **D** am reading

54. I went to the supermarket ... some food.
A for to buy **B** to buying **C** to buy **D** for buying
55. They come from Rome. They ... be Italian.
A could... **B** ...can **C** must **D** can't
56. They're late. They must ... the train.
A miss **B** missing **C** had missed **D** have missed
57. If I ... known he was going to the disco, I wouldn't have gone.
A had **B** would have **C** has **D** have
58. The teacher ... do the test again.
A make us **B** made us **C** makes **D** made us to
59. **A** I don't want to go there again.
B ... It was horrible.
A Neither I do. **B** So do I. **C** Neither do I. **D** So I do.
60. She asked me ... to play tennis the next day.
A do I want **B** if I wanted **C** do you want **D** if

ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 21. B | 41. C |
| 2. C | 22. D | 42. D |
| 3. A | 23. A | 43. D |
| 4. B | 24. D | 44. A |
| 5. C | 25. A | 45. C |
| 6. A | 26. C | 46. D |
| 7. D | 27. C | 47. A |
| 8. B | 28. D | 48. B |
| 9. A | 29. C | 49. A |
| 10. D | 30. A | 50. D |
| 11. B | 31. B | 51. C |
| 12. A | 32. C | 52. B |
| 13. B | 33. C | 53. B |
| 14. A | 34. D | 54. C |
| 15. D | 35. D | 55. C |
| 16. C | 36. A | 56. D |
| 17. B | 37. D | 57. A |
| 18. D | 38. B | 58. B |
| 19. A | 39. C | 59. C |
| 20. B | 40. B | 60. B |

Критерии оценки:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, при выполнении 86-100% общего рейтинга;

оценка «хорошо» - 71-85% общего рейтинга;

оценка «удовлетворительно» - 50-70% общего рейтинга;

оценка «неудовлетворительно» - менее 50% общего рейтинга.

Составитель _____ Е.В. Василенко

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет им.В.Я.Горина»

Кафедра иностранных языков

Задания для устного и письменного опроса

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Упражнение 1. *Образуйте форму множественного числа следующих существительных.*

Tax, brush, city, potato, mouse, bus, knife, match, meal, child, person, vase, sheep, name, man, glass, house, bridge, photo.

Упражнение 2. *Поставьте существительное в форму притяжательного падежа*

1. It's my (neighbour) cat.
2. My (brother) room is upstairs.
3. (Mr. Brown) secretary is here.
4. Those are (girls) shoes.
5. (Steve and Ann) house is for sale.

Упражнение 3. *Перефразируйте приведенные ниже словосочетания, используя притяжательный падеж.*

1. The flat of my friend is not big.
2. The children of my sister are at school.
3. The name of this girl is Julia.
4. The work of these students is interesting.
5. The computer of my colleague is modern.
6. He is a friend of my cousins.
7. These are the toys of my younger daughter.

Упражнение 4. *Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие группы существительных.*

Пример: State library – государственная библиотека

Moscow University, a library book, an English language teacher, laboratory equipment, research work, a lecture hall, entrance examinations, spring holidays, evening news, silk dress, school library, orange juice, lunch box.

АРТИКЛЬ

Упражнение 1. *Объясните наличие или отсутствие артиклей перед существительными в следующих предложениях.*

1. Mike is looking for a job.
2. Could you close the window, please.
3. This morning I had an apple and a cake for breakfast.
4. What's her job? She's a doctor.
5. Is there life on Mars?
6. My favourite subject at school was History.
7. The Smiths live in Green Street.
8. The Thames flows through London.

Упражнение 2. *Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо.*

1. What ... lovely song!
2. Who's ... man standing near ... window?
3. I don't think it's easy to study foreign languages.
4. Where is ... money? It's on ... table.
5. ... earth goes round ... sun.
6. Have you ever been to ... Bolshoi Theatre?
7. Helen plays ... piano really well.

Упражнение 3. *Употребите артикли, где это необходимо.*

Robert Burns was ... son of ... small farmer in Ayrshire ['eqSiq]. He was born on ... 25 th of ... January in 1759. His ... parents were poor and Burns could get very little regular education.

ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

Упражнение 1. *Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. Are you free on Sunday? 2. Are you busy today? 3. Is our University old? 4. Is your best friend a student? 5. Is English the official language in Canada? 6. Is it cold today? 7. Are you married?

Упражнение 2. *Вставьте глагол **to be** в нужной форме.*

1. There ... 10 students in our group. 2. There ... a laptop on my table. 3. How many computers ... there in this classroom? 4. there a theatre in your city. 5. There ... some patients in the hospital. 6. How many people ... there at the meeting?

Упражнение 3. *Трансформируйте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

1. There are 5 faculties at our University. 2. There is a bus stop near our house. 3. There is a nice picture on the wall. 4. There are 12 students in our group. 5. There is a sports ground behind the building. 6. There are 12 tables in our classroom.

Упражнение 4. *Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. How many students are there in your group? 2. How many faculties are there at our University? 3. What is there on your table? 4. Is there a bus stop near your house? 5. Is there computer in your room? 6. Are there many theaters in Belgorod? 7. How many tables and chairs are there in your classroom?

Упражнение 5. *Используйте конструкцию **there + be** в нужной форме*

1. ... a good film on TV tomorrow.
2. The book is good. ...some interesting stories in it.
3. It was late and ... many people in the street.
4. ... a flight to London tomorrow?
5. ... no work for him yesterday. He had nothing to do.
6. ... any classes on Friday? No, It will be a holiday.
7. ... enough food for all of us and we had a nice lunch.

Упражнение 6. *Трансформируйте предложения, употребляя оборот **there is/are**.*

Model: This room has 2 windows. – **There are** 2 windows in this room.

The dog is in the room. – **There is** a dog in the room.

1. The city has many monuments. 2. The children are in the yard. 3. This family has 2 children. 4. The car is near the house. 5. A week has 7 days. 6. A lot of people are at the stadium.

Упражнение 7. *Запишите данные предложения, поставив глагол и существительное в форму множественного числа.*

1. This is my friend.
2. This is my laptop.
3. This is a bank.

4. This is a teacher.
5. This is my car and that is a garage.
6. This is a new table and that is a chair.

ГЛАГОЛ *TO HAVE*

Упражнение 1. *Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. Do you have breakfast at 8? 2. How often do you have coffee? 3. Do you have a big family? 4. How many cousins do you have? 5. Does your family have a country house?

Упражнение 2. *Трансформируйте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

Пример: The Browns have a nice garden. – Do the Browns have a nice garden? The Browns don't have a nice garden

1. Tom has a large country house.
2. They have lunch at one o'clock.
3. I have a shower every morning.
4. Helen and John have a big flat.
5. Kate has tea for breakfast.
6. George has a family of his own.

Упражнение 3. *Запишите вопросы, используя глагол **to have***

1. (you/ a bicycle?)
2. (Nick/many friends?)
3. (Mr Black/any children?)
4. (What car/Alex?)
5. (Ammy / fair hair?)
6. (What time/you/breakfast?)

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Упражнение 1. *Заполните пропуски необходимыми личными местоимениями.*

1. This is my new car. Do you like ...? 2. He doesn't like animals. He is afraid of ... 3. She is so pretty! Look at ... 4. I don't need this magazine. You can have ... 5. Where are my glasses? I can't find ... 6. Janet is talking to you. Listen to ... 7. This is my bag. ... bought ... yesterday.

Упражнение 2. *Вставьте в данные предложения личные местоимения в объектном падеже.*

1. These are very good exercises. Do (they) at home, please. 2. This engineer works with (I). I know (he) well. 3. Write these words in your exercise book, please, and learn (they) please. 4. Read this letter and translate (it) into English, please. 5. I know this girl. She works with (we).

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски местоимениями **some, any, no** или их производными.

Do you have ... relatives abroad?

Does ... know where my keys are?

It's too dark here. I can't see

I want to tell you

Has ...seen Paul today?

Is ... absent today?

Упражнение 4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы, используя необходимые местоимения вместо выделенных.

1.He has **some** bad habits.

2.There are **some** letters for Julia on the table.

3.There is **something** strange about his behaviour.

4.**Something** is happening there.

5.**Somebody** left nice flowers for you in the morning.

ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

Упражнение 1

Выразите просьбу по модели: John, shut the door, please.

1) Bob to give you a call after five.

2) Ask Mary to buy her a present.

3) Tell Nelly to take the book to the library.

4) Tell the secretary to type papers today.

5) Ask Peter to buy some bread to me.

Упражнение 2

Раскрывая скобки, поставьте местоимения в нужном падеже:

1.Let (we) discuss these questions this morning.

2. Let (he) translate the letters from German into Russian.

3. Let (I) go to see him after classes this evening.

4. Let (they) give the books to the library in time.

5. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson Two.

Упражнение 3

Переведите на английский язык:

1) Не ешь столько мороженого.

- 2) Не выходи на улицу без шапки.
- 3) Останься посмотреть телепрограмму с нами.
- 4) Попроси Ника принести словарь.
- 5) Пригласи их в гости.

Упражнение 4

Дайте ответные реплики по образцу: "Your friend wants to come at five today". "Let him come."

1. He would like to read this book.
2. Your son wants to go to the cinema today.
3. Your daughter wants to watch TV tonight.
4. My son's friends want to play chess at my place.
5. Your children want to go to the country for the week-end.

Упражнение 5

Составьте предложения согласно образцу, используя данные слова:

Образец: Let's go for a walk, shall we?

to open, to close, to go to the seaside, to go by bus (olley-bus), to have a game of chess, to ring up, to go to the cinema (theatre, country), to have a look at

Упражнение 6

Выразите просьбу:

- 1) Ask Nick not to speak so loudly.
- 2) Ask your mother not to get up early tomorrow.
- 3) Tell Ann not to read at lunch.
- 4) Tell not to send him a telegram.
- 5) Ask Janet not to waste money on sweets.

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И НАРЕЧИЯ

Упражнение 1. *Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий.*

comfortable, short, important, carefully, cold, wide, early, big, near, beautiful, late, fast, small, old, wonderful, difficult, long, nice, progressive, interesting, realistic, young, large, kind, prominent, quick, easy.

Упражнение 2. *Употребите прилагательные и наречия, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения:*

1. My friend is much ... than myself. (tall)
2. The opera theatre is one of ... buildings in the city. (beautiful)
3. I like this picture ... of all. (well)
4. What is the ... news? (late)
5. Yesterday I came home ... than usual. (late)
6. Ann sings much ... than Nina, (well)

MUCH, MANY, LITTLE, FEW

Упражнение 1. Вставьте *much, many, little, few*.

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 2. There is ... mayonnaise in Vera's kitchen. She goes to the supermarket and buys some. 3. Does your sister read ...? – Yes, she does. 4. My brother is a teacher. Every day he spends ... time preparing for his lessons. 5. The students of our group ask ... questions at the lessons. They want to know everything. 6. You do not make ... mistakes in your translation. Do you work hard at it? – Oh, yes, I do, I work very.

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ SIMPLE

Упражнение 1. Образуйте 3 лицо единственного числа от следующих глаголов.

Make, give, speak, explain, go, send, finish, kiss, begin, tell, bring, promise, work, come, know, teach, make, do, close, open, understand, see, look, watch, like, listen.

Упражнение 2. Составьте вопросительные предложения, начиная словами, стоящими в скобках.

1. She takes temperature twice a day. (**Does**). 2. I live far from the Academy. (**Where**). 3. He likes to listen to music. (**What**). 4. Kate works in the shop. (**Who**). 5. I know English well. (**Do**). 6. Tom often walks his dog early in the morning. (**When**). 7. Vitamins play a very important role for human health. (**Do**).

Упражнение 3. Вставьте вспомогательный глагол **do** или **does**.

1 She (not) study German. 2. ... your best friend go in for sport? 3. You (not) like to come home late. 4. ... they like their new flat? 5. ... it often rain in autumn? 6. ... your sister often go to the theatre?

Упражнение 4 Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы.

Model: Who learns English? – **My friend does.**

1. Who likes to play tennis? 2. Who gets up very early in your family? 3. Who often rings you up? 4. Who in your family usually get up late? 5. Who helps you with your studies? 6 Who meets you at the University?

Упражнение 5. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках в **Past Simple** или **Present Simple**.

1. I (to live) at the hostel. 2. Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 3. The children (to brush) their teeth 5 minutes ago. 4. They (to visit) their friend last evening. 5. My sister (to go) to the library every week. 6. I (to go) to the cinema last Saturday. 7. He (to come) home late yesterday. 8. His sister (to study) English every day. 9. She (to study) English two hours ago. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? – No, I Yesterday I (to come) from the Academy at half past eight. 11. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

Упражнение 6 Трансформируйте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. Students had much work at the Institute laboratory two hours ago. 2. Students of our group studied statistics last year. 3. We took an active part in the conference last month. 4. Our friend entered the institute. 5. He read scientific article in economy journal yesterday.

Упражнение 7. Поставьте вопросы к предложениям, начиная словами, данными в скобках.

1. Last year we studied English. (**Did**). 2. My friend prepared his homework in the Institute reading room yesterday. (**Where**). 3. We became students a year ago. (**When**). 4. Our group went to the cinema last Sunday. (**Where**). 5. The English lesson began 5 minutes ago. (**When**). 6. He learnt English at school. (**Did**).

Упражнение 8. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many exams will you have in summer?
2. What will you do tomorrow morning?
3. Where are you going to spend summer holiday?
4. When will your next lesson begin?

Упражнение 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: **Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple**.

1. My friend (to go) to the cinema every Sunday. 2. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 3. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 4. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 5. Where your friend (to work) last year? 6. She (to go) to south next summer? 7. Yesterday we (to write) letter. 8. Mike (to wash) his car every morning.

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ CONTINUOUS

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в **Present Continuous** или **Past Continuous**.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friend (not to do) his homework now. He (to play) volleyball. 6. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? 7. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea. 8. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 9. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 10. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в **Future Simple** или в **Future Continuous**.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework tomorrow at six o'clock. 3. I (not to do) my homework from three till six. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) exposition the whole evening. 6. What you (to do) tomorrow? 7. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?

Упражнение 3. Из двух простых предложений составьте одно сложное. Два действия происходили одновременно.

Пример: I shaved. The children had breakfast.

I was shaving while the children were having breakfast.

1. You had a bath. Your sister did her room. 2. You talked to Mary. I talked to John. 3. I made tea. Jimmy cleaned the car. 4. Alison left the house. Graham worked in the garden. 5. My parents had a holiday in France. I worked hard. 6. It rained. I walked up the hill.

ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT

Упражнение 1. Перепишите предложения, употребляя **Present Perfect** или **Past Simple**.

Пример: I am writing a letter to my cousin. (already, yesterday).

I have already written a letter to my cousin.

I wrote a letter to my cousin yesterday.

1. The waitress is bringing our tea. (a few minutes ago, not yet)
2. The bell is ringing. (just, some minutes ago).
3. He is going to London in a few days. (already, last week).
4. Mother is reading a new novel by Aitmatov. (this month, last year).
5. Students are cleaning their classrooms. (already, last Saturday).

Упражнение 2. Составьте предложения по образцу. Переведите на русский язык.

Пример 1. the longest poem — to learn

This is the longest poem I've ever learnt. — Это самое длинное стихотворение, которое я когда-либо учил.

1. the most hard-working person — to meet
2. the most wonderful present — to get
3. the funniest joke — to hear

Пример 2. (to see, this film?) — (never / twice)

Have you ever seen this film? — Вы когда-нибудь видели этот фильм?

No, I've never seen this film.

Yes, I've seen this film twice.

1. (to try, to speak, Chinese?) — (*never*)
2. (to drive, a car?) — (*several times*)
3. (to get, letters, from abroad?) — (*once*)

Пример 3. (to be, France?) — (never / several times)

Have you ever been to France? — Вы когда-нибудь бывали во Франции?

No, I've never been to France.

Yes, I've been to France several times.

1. (to be, the Historic Museum?) — (*once*)
2. (to be, the Bolshoy Theatre?) — (*never*)
3. (to be, the Zoo?) — (*three times*)
4. (to be, a birthday party?) — (*many times*)

Упражнение 3. Соедините два предложения в одно с помощью союза “after”.

Пример *He spoke to the doctor. He felt much better.*

*He **felt** much better **after** he **had spoken** to the doctor.*

1. I caught cold. I stayed in bed for three days.
2. He recovered. He went back to work.
3. They had lunch at a cafe. He saw her home.
4. He gave a big party. He broke a world record.

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Упражнение 1. Употребите глагол в форме пассивного залога.

1. Beautiful flowers (to sell) in this shop.
2. The work (to do) in a day.
3. Chocolate (make) from cocoa.
4. Those trees (to plant) last autumn.
5. The stadium (open) next month.
6. Hockey (to play) in winter.

7. This hotel (decorate) by a famous designer next week.
8. Rome (not to build) in a day.
9. Mona Lisa (paint) by Da Vinci.

Упражнение 2. Из предложенных слов составьте предложения, употребив глагол в форме пассивного залога.

Пример: (TV / invent / Baird)

TV was invented by Baird.

1. (Pyramids / build / Egyptians).
2. (milk / produce / cows).
3. (coffee / grow / in Brazil)
4. (chopsticks / use / in China)
5. (plants / water / every day)
6. (the thief / arrest / policeman / yesterday)
7. (the injured man / take to a hospital / an hour ago)
8. (the car / repair / tomorrow)
9. (the letter / send / last week)

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Упражнение 1. Вставьте модальные глаголы **may, can, must**.

1. You ... go when you have finished your composition. 2. You ... not smoke here. 3. ... take your book? – I am afraid not: I need it. 4. He ... not speak English yet. 5. I have very little time, I ... go. 6. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 7. You ... read this book, it is very easy. 8. What ... we see on this map?

Упражнение 2. Подчеркните модальный глагол или его эквивалент. Переведите на русский язык.

1. You must learn the words.
2. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.
3. Will you be able to help me about the house?
4. Why do you have to get up early every day?
5. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
6. They were able to finish the work on time.
7. He isn't able to buy a new car.
8. You may watch TV after you have done your homework.
9. It may take a long time.

КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

Упражнение 1. Переведите в косвенную речь

1. «I'm very busy» - She said that...

2. «I can't go to the party» - She said that...
3. «I'm learning Russian» - He said that...
4. «I don't feel very well» - He said that...
5. «We'll be home late» - They said that...
6. «I'm going to buy a computer» - He said that...
7. «It will rain tomorrow» - She said that...
8. «My parents will come at 3» - He said that...

УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Упражнение 1. *Подчеркните глагол в первой части предложения. Завершите условные предложения, определив их тип по форме глагола в первой части предложений. В скобках напишите тип условного предложения*

Пример: If the film is boring we ... (leave) at once. (Если фильм будет скучным, мы сразу же уйдем.) – If the film is boring we will leave at once. (1 ТИП)
 She would look much younger if she ... (be) slim. (Она бы выглядела намного моложе, если бы была стройной.) – She would look much younger if she were slim.
 . (2 ТИП)

1. If the flight is delayed our guests ... (be) late. (Если рейс задержат, наши гости опоздают.)
2. We would have gone to the beach if the rain ... (stop). (Мы бы сходили на пляж, если бы дождь прекратился.)
3. They will miss the train if they ... (not run.) (Они опоздают на поезд, если не побегут.)
4. If you had given her the letter she ... (tear) it to pieces. (Если бы ты дал ей письмо, она бы разорвала его на кусочки.)
5. If Jack moves too slowly he ... (not win) the game. (Если Джек будет двигаться слишком медленно, он не победит в игре.)
6. If I lost my job I ... (move) to the country. (Если бы я потеряла работу, я бы переехала в сельскую местность.)
7. She would invite our kids if they ... (behave) themselves. (Она бы пригласила наших детей, если бы они вели себя хорошо.)

ИНФИНИТИВ. ПРИЧАСТИЕ I, ПРИЧАСТИЕ II.

Упражнение 1. *Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму причастия*

1. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.
2. (to lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once.
3. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady.
4. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult read.

5. (to write) his first book, he worked endless hours till dawn.

Упражнение 2. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия

1. We listened to the girls (**singing, sung**) Russian folk songs. We listened to the Russian folk songs (**singing, sung**) by the girls.
2. The girl (**washing, washed**) the floor is my sister. The floor (**washing, washed**) by Helen looked very clean.
3. Who is that boy (**doing, done**) his homework at that table? The exercises (**doing, done**) by the pupils were easy.
4. The house (**surrounding, surrounded**) by tall trees is very beautiful. The wall (**surrounding, surrounded**) the house was very high.
5. The girl (**writing, written**) on the blackboard is our best pupil. Everything (**writing, written**) here is quite right.

Упражнение 3. Постройте предложения, употребляя необходимые формы инфинитива.

1. It seems she has completed the work.
2. It appears that they know nothing.
3. She claims that she saw him yesterday.
4. The child pretends that he is sleeping.
5. Jack pretends that he understood the task very well.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме инфинитива с частицей *to* или без нее.

- 1) I can't afford (*stay*) at such an expensive hotel.
- 2) I think I'll manage (*do*) the work tomorrow.
- 3) You'd better (*spend*) the evening at home.
- 4) 4. Who taught you (*skate*)?
- 5) 5. I can't make the child (*go*) to bed.

Упражнение 5. Переделайте предложения, употребляя инфинитивные обороты.

I have a lot of work that I must do. -- ***I have a lot of work to do.***

- 1) There are a lot of things that you must wash.
- 2) This is an interesting film that any child can see.
- 3) This is an interesting subject that one can study.
- 4) They had a lot of things that they could discuss.
- 5) Judy learned about it last.

Упражнение 6. Переведите.

1. Мне нужно починить часы.
2. Ей нужно почистить пальто.
3. Он прибыл первым.
4. Она сделала работу последней.
5. Она сшила себе новое платье.

Упражнение 7. Употребите причастия в форме настоящего времени действительного залога.

She was sitting and watching the sunset --- ***She sat watching the sunset.***

1. The man who is sitting at the window is waiting for you.
2. As he was a rich man he could buy the car. .
3. As she was ill she had to stay at home.
4. As she was proud of her son she often spoke about him.
5. What is the name of the man who is talking to Jack?

Упражнение 8. Употребите причастия в форме страдательного залога.

He took some photos of a church, which was built in the 15th century---- ***He took some photos of a church built in the 15th century.***

- 1) He took the camera, which was broken, and threw it away.
- 2) He was looking at the pictures, which had been drawn by the child.
- 3) The thing, which she had forgotten, was again fresh in her memory
- 4) They are looking for some treasure, which is hidden here.
- 5) He saw a note, which had been written in a hurry.

ГЕРУНДИЙ

Упражнение 1. Образуйте герундий от данных ниже глаголов. Используйте образец. Переведите их.

to fish (рыбачить) – fishing (рыбалка)
to collect– collecting
to read (читать) –
to paint (рисовать) –
to watch –
to listen –
to grow –
to build –
to play –
to cook –
to swim –

Упражнение 2. Найдите в предложениях герундий и определите время, залог и его функцию. Переведите предложения.

1. Smoking costs a lot of money.
2. I will call you after arriving at the office.
3. Please have a drink before leaving.
4. I am looking forward to meeting you.
5. Do you object to working late?

Упражнение 3. Назовите функции герундия.

1. Reading English technical magazines is important for engineers.
2. They finished installing the apparatus only on Sunday.
3. They began making the experiment in May.
4. After failing his examination in January he had to take it again in February.
5. At the meet they discussed different ways of improving their work.

Упражнение 4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода герундия:

1. He always suggested staying here.
2. The job involves travelling to Germany once a month.
3. I proposed having party at the beach.
4. I promised to care for the cat but I'm not much good at babysitting.
5. He is capable of standing on his head and playing the saxophone.

Упражнение 5. Используйте в предложениях герундий:

1. There is no sense in ... (earn) more money than you can spend.
2. Do you mind ... (work) overtime?
3. Normally I enjoy ... (go) out but today I'd prefer ... (stay) indoors.
4. The film was really worth ... (see).
5. Brent is looking forward to ... (take) a short break next month.

Критерии оценки:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, при выполнении 86-100% общего рейтинга;

оценка «хорошо» - 71-85% общего рейтинга;

оценка «удовлетворительно» - 60-70% общего рейтинга;

оценка «неудовлетворительно» - 50% общего рейтинга.

Составитель _____ Е.В. Василенко

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет им.В.Я.Горина»

Кафедра иностранных языков

Ролевая игра

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)

Ролевая игра «О себе и о семье»

1.1 Концепция игры Студент из России по приглашению английской семьи прилетел в столицу Великобритании Лондон. Его английские друзья задают ему вопросы про семью, про дом про увлечения и отвечают на встречные вопросы.

1.2 Роли: Студент из России
Семья из трех человек, принимающая сторона.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат Закрепление речевых навыков, повторение лексики по теме, контроль грамматического материала: общие, специальные и альтернативные вопросы, сравнительная степень прилагательных, множественное число существительных, конструкции there is /there are.

Ролевая игра «Аренда комнаты»

1.1 Концепция игры Студент собирается арендовать комнату. Он изучает объявления об аренде комнат и звонит по одному из них. В процессе разговора по телефону участники игры должны обсудить следующие вопросы:

2. Студент – узнать как можно больше информации о комнате;
договориться о встрече; выяснить, как проехать к дому.

- Владелец комнаты – описать комнату; ответить на все интересующие студента вопросы; договориться о встрече; объяснить, как проехать к дому.

1.2 Роли: студент, желающий арендовать комнату;
владелец комнаты.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат Закрепление речевых навыков, повторение лексики по теме, контроль грамматического материала: общие, специальные и альтернативные вопросы, конструкции *there is /there are*, предлоги места, направления и времени.

Ролевая игра «Любимый вид спорта»

1.1 Концепция игры- студент из России общается с другом из Англии. Друзья обсуждают любимые виды спорта, рассказывают как давно занимаются спортом, почему выбрали именно этот вид спорта, как часто тренируются, принимают ли участие в соревнованиях. Обсуждаются также самые популярные виды спорта в России и в Англии

1.2 Роли: студент из России, студент из Англии.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат Закрепление речевых навыков, повторение лексики по теме

Ролевая игра «Заседание Пиквикского клуба»

1.1 Концепция игры Мистер Пиквик собирается посетить Россию и по крупинкам собирает информацию о ней. Члены клуба, мистер Тамплин и мистер Стоун высказывают свое мнение о России. Показывают карты и фотографии, и наконец, намечают маршрут путешествия председателя клуба. Мистер Тамплин очень импульсивен, он старается отговорить Мистера Пиквика, используя выражения:

I am afraid that...

Be careful

It is a wild country

so cold, so big

a lot of bears.

Мистер Стоун старается понять желание мистера Пиквика посетить России и использует выражения:

I suppose.....

any traditions and customs

So interesting

Tasty food

A lot of trade opportunities.

Идет диалог – обмен мнениями. Самый сильный студент исполняет роль мистера Пиквика. Он колеблется, задает вопросы о России. В заключительной части игры обсуждаются города, места и регионы России, куда следует поехать. Студенты используют выражения:

First I go to....

then by plane I'll travel to.

There I'll see....

After that I'll take a train...

I'd like to finish my trip.....

1.2 Роли: Мистер Пиквик, председатель Пиквикского клуба.
мистер Тамплин и мистер Стоун, члены Пиквикского клуба.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат: совершенствование языковых умений, контроль применения изученного материала в новых ситуациях общения.

Ролевая игра «В Москву на каникулы»

1.1 Концепция игры Работа в парах, с использованием выражений: "want to" и "would like to". Студент из англоговорящей страны хочет прилететь в Москву на каникулы и желает подобрать для себя наиболее оптимальный вид сити-тура.. Другой студент — туристический гид, который советует посетить наиболее выдающиеся достопримечательности Москвы.

1.2 Роли: туристический гид и турист, приехавший в Москву на 1 день.

1.3 Ожидаемый результат: совершенствование языковых умений, контроль применения изученного материала в новых ситуациях общения.

Критерии оценки:

1) оценка **«отлично»** выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются конкретные факты, студент демонстрирует свободное владение материалом, умение уважительно отвечать собеседнику, формулировка вопросов конкретная и четкая,

2) оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются абстрактные факты, студент демонстрирует довольно свободное владение материалом, допускает незначительные ошибки.

3) оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления не полное, используются абстрактные факты.

Составитель _____ Е.В. Василенко

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет им.В.Я.Горина»
Кафедра иностранных языков

**Перечень дискуссионных тем для круглого стола
(дискуссии, полемики, диспута, дебатов)**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)

Тема Моя семья.

Are friends more important than family? What do you think?
What makes a person a good friend, a friend for life, a life mate.
A happy family.
What does the word 'family' mean to you?

Тема Мой дом.

The Town of My Dream
You can make one change to your country's capital city, what will you change?
Are cities good for the environment or bad for the environment?
Which world city do you think, would be best to live in?
If you were city mayor, what changes would you make to your city?

Тема Хобби, досуг.

Do you ever feel that you waste your free time? How? What can you do about this?
Do you believe that the best rest is the change of activities?
What does "leisure" mean for you?

Тема Образование

Why do people go to university? To obtain job skills? To get a degree? To have a good time? To find a husband/wife?

What does the education system do to prepare people for work or to assist them to find jobs? Is it efficient?

Тема Человек и природа

What little things do you think you could do to help protect the environment?

What difference - if any - would it make to the world if polar bears became extinct?

In some parts of the world endangered animal species are hunted because they are believed to have medicinal properties. In such cases, should local culture and traditions be respected, or should it be made illegal worldwide to hunt and consume exotic animals?

Consider the following ways of generating energy. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each one?

1. Wind power.
2. Dams.
3. Wave power.
4. Tidal power.
5. Geothermal power.
6. Solar power.
7. Biomass.

Критерии оценки:

оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются конкретные факты, студент демонстрирует свободное владение материалом, умение уважительно отвечать собеседнику, формулировка вопросов конкретная и четкая,

оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления полное, используются абстрактные факты, студент демонстрирует довольно свободное владение материалом, допускает незначительные ошибки.

оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если содержание выступления не полное, используются абстрактные факты.

Составитель _____ Е.В. Василенко

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Белгородский государственный аграрный университет им.В.Я.Горина»
Кафедра иностранных языков

Тексты для чтения и перевода
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
(английский)

MY FAMILY

Our family is neither big nor small. It consists of my father, my mother, my brother, and me. My father, a tall man with dark short hair, is 40 years old. He works as a manager at the firm. He likes his work and spends a lot of time there. My mother, a tall and thin woman with big blue eyes and fair hair, is younger than my father, she is 38. My mother is a teacher at the secondary school. She teaches her students foreign languages: German and English. She also spends much time at school, but she finds time to cook, sew, knit, and even to help my brother and me with our homework. My brother is only 10, and he is a schoolboy.

I am 14. I am the student of the college. My college is far from our house, and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. We are studying different subjects there, but my favourite ones are History and English. As to my appearance, I am slim and slender. My hair is fair, my eyes are blue. I look like my mother. I like to dress in a modern style. Music is my hobby. I am fond of dancing at the disco. I like to buy and read English books too. Twice a week I go to the swimming pool.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don River. We have a three-room flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

Our family is nice, and everybody is easy to get along with. We take care of each other. We spend much time together. Recently, we have bought a car, and now we often go down to the country to have a rest on weekends. In the evenings, all members of our family watch TV, discuss everyday problems. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert.

OUR FLAT.

We live in a comfortable flat in a new house. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither large nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room, two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The walls of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows and the carpet on the floor are of the same colour. There is no much furniture there: a sofa, a table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

My brother and I share another bedroom. There you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, and two chairs at the desk: for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. Besides, we have many shelves on the walls. There is a musical centre on one of them. We have a lot of friends. And when they come to see us, we invite them into our room. We usually listen to music or play different games.

Our kitchen is big enough. As a rule, we have breakfast and dinner in the kitchen together. Our mother cooks for us, but sometimes we cook some tasty things with my brother for our parents.

The hall of our flat is not narrow. There is a big wardrobe there. And beside it there is a telephone on a small round table.

We like our flat very much.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

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

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

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

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

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

STATE SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a presidential republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation; the Lower Chamber is the State Duma.

Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. Legislation may be initiated in either of the two chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four-year period.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

All Russian people have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally, there are 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia. There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)
- People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов)

They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

CHOOSING A CAREER AND GETTING A JOB

Choosing a career and getting a job are two things any person passes through in his life.

When millions of young people leave school, they begin an independent life. Some of them start working, go into business; some of them keep upgrading their schooling to receive higher education.

Young people can learn about professions in magazines and advertisements. Magazines for teenagers often offer questionnaires, quizzes to help young people to find out their interests and abilities more clearly and to make a decision concerning their future occupation.

While choosing a career one should take into consideration all main possibilities that his future profession might provide: the profession must be interesting, one has to be sure of his future, a profession must be well-paid, otherwise you won't be able to support yourself and your future family.

During our school life, we begin to think about our future life, our job. There are many professions in the world, so it is quite difficult to choose and make a decision. Some follow their own choice, some follow parents' advice. I never had a question, what I was going to do, when I was finishing my school. I have known it since being a child that I want to be a teacher of English. I have chosen this profession, because the importance of foreign languages and foreign cultures is growing nowadays. English is the official language in nearly forty countries. It is spoken by more than 350 million people and also spoken as a second language in many parts of the world. Besides, millions of people study English as a foreign language. In our country English is very popular. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is an important branch of economy. Economic growth of any country depends on the development of agriculture which supplies people with food and clothing and industry with raw materials.

The word "agre" is a Latin word. It means the cultivation of fields in order to grow crops. Now agriculture also includes the use of land to breed farm animals.

We do not know when people began to grow crops. It was many thousand years ago. Now crop production and animal husbandry are highly developed branches of agriculture.

Life is impossible without plants. They play an important role in everyday life of people. Plants grown by farmers are known as farm crops. They are used for many purposes. Most of them are used directly as food for people, some are consumed by farm animals, others are used in industry and medicine.

Crop production is the practice of growing and harvesting crops. The most important crops grown by man are grain crops, vegetables, grasses. In order to obtain high yields crops are grown under favourable soil and climatic conditions.

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture including the breeding of farm animals and their use. Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are widely bred throughout the world. Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man.

They are kept for the production of such nutritious products as meat, milk and eggs. Milk is often called the nature's most important food. Meats from farm animals are highly important as food for people. The animals most often used for this purpose are beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. Meat from mature sheep is known as mutton. Meat from hogs is called pork. Meat from mature beef cattle is called beef. Meat from young beef cattle is called veal.

Many crops grown by man are used in feeding livestock. At the same time manure produced by farm animals is an important source for the maintenance of soil

fertility. Most of the nutrients taken by plants from the soil thus returned. Applying manure, farmers improve the physical condition of the soil.

Thus, crop production and animal husbandry are closely connected with each other.

Forestry is the science and craft of creating, managing, using, conserving, and repairing forests and associated resources to meet desired goals, needs and values for human and environmental benefits. The science of forestry has elements that belong to the biological, physical, social, political and managerial sciences.

Trees and forests are very important because trees absorb carbon dioxide and turn it into wood, where the carbon stays bound up for hundreds or even thousands of years. Growing trees soak up CO₂ from the atmosphere and store it in their trunks, roots, leaves and forest soils.

FARMING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Farming is a prime sector of agriculture in Russia. The country's natural and climatic conditions make it possible to grow many food, fodder, industrial and other crops and to supply diverse produce for the population.

Grain-growing is the basis of agricultural production in Russia. Spring wheat and winter wheat are the main grain crops in the sown area and total harvest. They are grown in many regions of the Russian Federation. Farmers obtain high wheat yields in severe natural and climatic conditions using proper cultivation methods and the best varieties. But they do not always succeed in resisting drought which is quite frequent.

Cultivation of maize in southern areas is an important source for increasing grain production in Russia. In the central belt, where there is insufficient heat, maize is grown for silage.

The country's diverse natural and climatic conditions enable farmers to grow a wide assortment of vegetables and to concentrate production in the most favourable zones. On the whole, potatoes and other vegetables grow on 5 % of the cultivated area.

Melon crops, especially watermelons, grow on large areas in the south-eastern part of the Russian Federation, because there is an abundance of sunshine and sandy soils there.

Industrial crops, such as sugar beet, sunflower and flax are of great importance for our national economy.

Sugar beet is one of the most important industrial and fodder crops in the Russian Federation. The geography of sugar beet cultivation has radically changed. While in the past the areas under sugar beet were concentrated chiefly in the Central BlackEarth zone, now farmers grow it in the North Caucasus and Siberia.

Sunflower has always predominated among oil-bearing crops in Russia. It contributes two-thirds of the vegetable oil produced in the country. It is also important for animal husbandry as valuable feedstuff.

Farming in Russia is developing, but it faces many problems. Our specialists must improve land use, introduce modern cultivation methods, develop the production

of high yield varieties, use up-to date machinery in order to raise the efficiency of agriculture.

FARM ANIMALS

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture. It includes the breeding of farm animals and their use. Farm animals produce highly nutritious products such as milk, meat and eggs. The skin of animals, down and feather of poultry and wool of sheep are used as raw materials

The most important group of farm animals is cattle. There are four types of cattle. They are dairy cattle, beef cattle, draft cattle and dual-purpose cattle. Dairy cattle provide milk that may be used in making various dairy products. Beef cattle are the producer of beef. Dual-purpose cattle are used both for milk and meat. Draft cattle are replaced by agricultural machines nowadays. But they are still widely used as draft animals in India, China, Italy and in some other parts of the world.

Important sources in producing human food are sheep and hogs. Sheep are raised for two purposes: wool and mutton production.

A lot of work has to be done by a farmer in caring for his livestock and their products. Young animals - lambs, calves and pigs require special care and protection.

FOOD PRODUCTION

Food production is the process of transforming raw ingredients into prepared food products. Food production includes industries that take raw food products and convert them into marketable food items. Home food production includes converting produce into forms for long-term storage.

The food production industry takes fruits, vegetables and grains in their harvested forms as well as meat directly after the butchering process and processes these into the types of food products that are available for sale in supermarkets. Food production ranges from minimal processing, such as cleaning and packaging, to complicated processes involving lots of additives and ingredients. Food production processes create products with longer shelf lives than raw food ingredients.

Some food production techniques go back to prehistoric times. These include smoking and salting meats for long-term storage and fermenting or pickling vegetables. In the 19th century, canning became a popular method of food production. Home cooks sometimes use traditional food production techniques, such as fermenting, pickling and canning, to produce food for their families.

Although food production techniques produce germ-free food products with long shelf lives, they also have drawbacks. During high heat and refining processes, raw foods lose nutrients. Food production industries also add artificial colors and flavors to make foods more appealing. Although government regulatory bodies test all additives, many health advocacy groups question the safety of their use in large quantities.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Fluid milk for commercial distribution is usually pasteurized, that is subjected to a temperature of 61.7C for at least 39 min or 71.7C for 15 sec, and then cooled and bottled. The importance of safety and cleanliness is stressed in the dairy industry. Milk may also be condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered, or separated into skim milk and cream.

Butter is churned from cream. Margarines are similar to butter, but made of hydrogenated fats, usually vegetable in origin, with added butter-type flavours and coloring.

Ice-cream is a frozen product made from a combination of milk products (cream, butter, or milk – either whole or evaporated, condensed, skimmed, or dried) and two or more of the following ingredients: eggs, water and sugar with flavoring and coloring matter. In the manufacture of ice-cream, freezing is accompanied by agitation of the ingredients to avoid crystallization and to incorporate air for proper texture.

Cheese is a product made from curd obtained from milk of cows or other animals, with or without added cream. Many fermented products are produced from milk. These fermentations require the use of bacteria that ferment lactose or milk sugar.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The flesh from the cattle over 6 month of age is beef and from younger cattle is veal. Beef is a nutritious food having approximately 25% protein and rich in essential acids, B vitamins and minerals.

The primary products of swine are pork, lard, hides and innumerable by-products. Pork is more successfully cured and stored than any other meats.

Fresh red meats are refrigerated. Cured meats, such as ham, bacon and sausage are preserved with chemicals such as salt, nitrate, and nitrite and are stored under refrigeration. Fresh and cured meats are also canned. With severe heat processing a shelf-stable product is produced. In certain products stability is achieved in part through other processes: fermentation, drying, smoking and impregnation with vinegar.

The manufacture of meat products includes those processes which prepare the product for consumption and increase the stability, improve the texture, color and appearance of various meat items.

Various processes are employed depending upon the desired result.

Various enzymatic agents and other additives are often used.

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Agriculture and environment are closely connected with each other. Crop yields and animal productivity depend on soil and climatic conditions of the region in which they are grown. When environmental conditions are favourable, crops grow and develop well and produce high yields.

At present agriculture is not so dependent on the environment as in the past. Man can improve the conditions under which crops are grown. The conditions can be improved by using irrigation and drainage, applying fertilizers and different chemicals.

The environmental factors do not only affect agriculture, but they are also affected by the agricultural activity. There are four main ways in which agriculture affects our environment. The first way is soil erosion. It is a natural process but it can be greatly increased when improper methods of farming are used. The second way is wastes of intensive keeping of livestock and poultry. These wastes pollute waterways. The third way is improper use of fertilizers. And the last way of agricultural pollution of the environment is the use of different chemicals such as insecticides, herbicides and others. These chemicals affect both the soil and the air.

Thus, the farmers have to solve two problems. On the one hand they are to improve and intensify agricultural production and on the other hand they are to minimize the effect of agriculture on the environment

Критерии оценки:

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется студенту, если он владеет навыками фонетического чтения (знает и применяет правила чтения); детально понимает содержание текста; умеет выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию; справляется со всеми заданиями к тексту.

оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если он владеет навыками фонетического чтения (знает правила чтения, умеет исправить допущенные ошибки); понимает содержание текста за исключением некоторых деталей; умеет выделять значимую информацию; справляется с 2/3 заданий к тексту.

оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется студенту, если он слабо владеет навыками фонетического чтения (не знает или не умеет применять правила чтения); понимает основное содержание текста. слабо владеет навыками детального понимания; не умеет выделять запрашиваемую информацию; справляется более чем с 1/2 (60%) заданий к тексту.

оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется студенту, если он не владеет навыками фонетического чтения (не знает правила чтения); слабо понимает содержание прочитанного; не умеет выделять значимую информацию; справляется менее чем с 1/2 (60%) заданий к тексту.

Составитель _____ Е.В. Василенко