

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ
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Передмова

Методичні рекомендації для самостійної роботи студентів II курсу денної форми навчання за напрямом підготовки 6.030601 «менеджмент» забезпечують навчальний матеріал дисципліни «Іноземна мова професійного спілкування» модулю №2 «Країнознавчі аспекти» та модулю №3 «Фахові проблеми сільського господарства».

Мета даних методичних рекомендацій – забезпечення розвитку мовних та мовленнєвих навичок студентів з тем «Велика Британія», «Лондон», «Сільське господарство України», «Сільське господарство Великої Британії», «Сільськогосподарське підприємництво» та «Моя майбутня професія», передбачених навчальною програмою з іноземних мов рекомендованою Міністерством аграрної політики та продовольства України.

Методичні рекомендації розраховані на 72 год. (1.6 кр.): 20 – аудиторних, 10 – самостійних. За кожну тему студент може отримати від 8 до 14 балів, що передбачено навчальною програмою з іноземних мов.

Навчальний матеріал містить тексти з географії, політики, історії та культури Великої Британії. До кожної теми додається лексико-граматичний тест. Методичні рекомендації розроблені згідно до вимог типової базової програми. Для підготовки методичних рекомендацій використовувались матеріали з новітніх підручників, автентичних джерел та періодичних видань.

Тести до модуля «Країнознавчі аспекти»

Тест №1 до теми «Ukraine»

Choose the correct word to fill in the spaces in the sentences.

Geography,Climate,Political System,Industry and

Agriculture of Ukraine

Ukraine is a state Eastern Europe, bounded on the north by Belarus, on the north, and east by Russian Federation, on the west by Poland, ____ (1), on the southwest by Hungary, Rumania and Moldova, and on the south by the Black Sea and the ____ (2). The ____ (3) area of Ukraine is 603.7 thousand square kilometers. The population of Ukraine is 52 million people.

The climate of Ukraine is ____ (4). In the region of the Crimea the climate is sub-tropical. The chief rivers are Dnipro, Dnister, Southern Buh, Donets and others. The largest river of Ukraine is ____ (5), which is over 2000 km in length. The largest mountain system is Carpathian Mountains. The highest peak is Hoverla (2061 m). The major cities are: Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kryvy Rih, Odesa, Dzerzhinsk, Lviv, etc.

The first major TV station was built in the centre of the city Kyiv in 1951 while in 1973 the construction, of the second highest TV tower (382 m) in Europe was completed.

Ukraine is an industrial and agricultural state, rich in coal, iron ore ____ (6), nickel and uranium deposits. Its main industries are: metallurgy, mining, energy chemical, metal-working, machine-building, food and textile production.

In the north and northwest parts of Ukraine is the wooded area of Pripjat Marshes with grey soil and numerous swamps, Wooded steppes extend across the central Ukraine. The Steppe is one of the chief wheat-producing regions of Europe. Other major crops include corn, rye, ____ (7), potatoes, sugar beets, melons, sunflowers and flax.

The heavy metallurgical, machine-building and chemical industries are based on the iron mines of ____ (8), the ores of Nikopol and anthracite of the Donets basin.

The Western Ukraine has large petroleum centre at Drohobych and Boryslav, natural gas at Dashava, coal industries at Novovolynsk and rich deposits in many parts of the area.

Zhytomyr and Vinnytsya are the main agricultural centres. Certain aspects of the Ukrainian economy are weak: its ecology is in a precarious state, there is

extensive loss of ___(9) fertility, Ukrainian plants are outfitted with outmoded industrial equipment, there are many structural defects in the national economic complex, the service industries are underdeveloped, and there is an excessive emphasis in heavy industry and production. These problems may be resolved quickly owing to a highly-trained work-force, well-developed communications and distribution systems, ___(10) climate, and opportunities to develop tourism, transit systems and investments.

Ukraine is a federal state. President is the head of the state. The highest body of the country is the Supreme (Verkhovna) Rada of Ukraine. It is a sovereign state.

1. <France> <Great Britain> <Slovakia>
2. <Mediterranean Sea> <Red Sea> <the Sea of Azov>
3. <total> <general> <number>
4. <moderate-continental> <maritime> <moderate>
5. <Dnister> <Dnipro> <Southern Buh>
6. <manganese> <steel> <fluid>
7. <citrus> <buckwheat> <barley>
8. <Mikolayiv> <Lviv> <Kryvy Rih>
9. <soil> <land> <territory>
10. <maritime> <favorable> <good>

Тест №2 до модуля «Ukraine»

Look through the text first. Then put in the missing words.

The Climate of Ukraine

The climate of Ukraine as well ___(1) of any other country much depends ___(2) its geographical position.

Ukraine is situated ___(3) the south-eastern part of Central Europe, ___(4) its climate is moderate. Winter is ___(5) mild with no severe frosts, but ___(6) snowfalls everywhere, except its southern part. ___(7) rivers and lakes freeze in winter ___(8) is hot and dry with occasional ___(9) and thunderstorms.

As Ukraine is ___(10) big country, its climate is different ___(11) various regions of it. Of course, the ___(12) region is that in the North ___(13) in the north-east. The hottest one ___(14) in the South. It is subtropical ___(15). The climate on the

territory along ___(16) Black Sea and the Sea of ___(17) is much warmer. The Carpathian and ___(18) Crimean mountains greatly influence the climate ___(19) the whole territory of the country. ____ (20) protect the county from bitter winds.

1. <as>

<soon>

<such>

2. <in>

<on>

<from>

3. <on>

<under>

<in>

4. <such>

<so>

<because>

5. <rather>

<everywhere>

<much>

6. <with>

<no>

<from>

7. <-->

<a>

<the>

8. <summer>

<autumn>

<winter>

9. <mountains>

<rains>

<oceans>

10. <a>

<this>

<the>

11. <on>

<in>

<vast>

12. <coldest>

<warmest>

<hottest>

13. <from>

<and>

<under>

14. <are>
<there>
<is>
15. <there>
<this>
<these>
16. <a>
<the>
< - ->
17. <Red>
<Azov>
<Mediterranean>
18. <the>
< - - >
<this>
19. <in>
<through>
<on>
20. <we>
<they>
<such>

Тест №1 до теми «Kyiv»

Choose the best variant.

1) Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine and the ... of the supreme Council and the Cabinet of Ministers.

- <get>
<seat>
<provide>

2) In 1982 Kyiv was ... years old.

- <1500>
<2500>
<1300>

3) Its total area is ... square kilometers.

- <970>
<790>
<760>

4) Spreading over the pictures hills of the Dnieper Kyiv is ... in green parks and gardens.

- <slinked>
<went down>
<immersed>

- 5) Golden Gate is a place of interest of Kyiv which is about a ... years old.
 <thousand>
 <hundred>
 <10 thousand>
- 6) Once Golden Gate was the main ... to the city.
 <entrance>
 <exit>
 <view>
- 7) At that time Kyiv was the capital of the... state of Kyiv Rus, a large and powerful state.
 <speculative>
 <feudal>
 <republic>
- 8) The monastery ensemble Kyiv — Pechcrsk Lavra was founded in the ... century in Kyiv.
 <18 th>
 <13th >
 <11 th>
- 9) Kyiv is the centre of science and ...
 <engineering>
 <education >
 <technics>
- 10) Many scientific ... institutes, colleges and universities are in Kyiv.
 <research>
 <famous>
 <serious>

Тест №2 до теми «Kyiv»

Choose the best variant.

- 1) Repeating Ukrainian grammar is ... for the students.
 <agonizing>
 <intelligible>
 <necessary>
- 2) Your coming to Kyiv is very ...
 <desirable>
 <unskilled>
 <depend>
- 3) We ... upon your staying in this ancient Ukrainian city
 <like>
 <insist>
 <depend>
- 4) They spoke about their ... to the South of Ukrainian and to Kyiv.
 <traveling>
 <coquetting>

<winning>

5) We to go to Kyiv by plane.

<liked>

<preferred>

<looked>

6) Kyiv was ... "the Mother of All Russian Cities . "

<got>

<called>

<admired>

7) The State of Kyiv Rus situated on the territory of the present Ukraine was set up in the ... century.

<9 th>

<6 th>

<11 th>

8) Kyiv has the population of above...million people.

<3>

<2.5>

<2>

9) Kyiv is a ... industrial and scientific center.

<our>

<well-known>

<prestige>

10) We are...in cultural artistic heritage.

<looked for>

<approached>

<interesting>

Тест №1 до теми «Great Britain»

Here is a text about education. Put each of the following words in the correct space in the text. Be ready to speak about education in Britain.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

Compulsory Higher infant	Junior Last marked	Mixed Move prestigious	Public Skills stages	Summer Terms tasted
---	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------

In Britain children receive full-time education, at school or elsewhere, between the ages of 5 and

16 __ (1) education is free of charge, though parents may choose a private school and spend their money educating their children. About 95% of pupils receive free education.

There are three __ (2) of schooling with children moving from primary school (first stage) to secondary school (second stage). The third stage provides further

and ___(3) education in technical colleges, colleges of higher education and universities.

Primary school is divided into ___ (4) school for children between the ages of 5 and 7 and ___ (5) school for those between the ages 8 and 11.

For the first two years in infant school children are expected to read and write, to do simple sums, to learn basic practical and social ___(6). In junior school the emphasis is on subjects. At about 11 or 12 children ___(7) to a new school usually comprehensive.

Other types of secondary schools are ___(8) grammar schools (there are 166 such' schools in Britain) and secondary modern schools. State or government schools are absolutely free (including all textbooks and exercise-books) and I generally ___ (9), Some parents pay to send their children to public schools which are private ones. Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Westminster ___(10) school are among the most famous.

Under the National Curriculum ten subjects have to be studied: English, History, Geography, Maths, Science, a modern foreign language. Technology (including design), Music. Art and Physical Education (PE). For special attention there were chosen three of these subjects: English, Maths (or foreign language) and Science. English school usually divide their year into three ___(11), starting at the beginning of September. Autumn term ends in Christmas holidays (about 2.5 weeks). Then comes spring term which ends in Easter holidays (about 2 weeks). After ___(12) term pupils rest for 6 or 7 weeks. Passage from one year to the next is automatic. At the age of 14 pupils are ___(13) in English, Maths and Science.

At the end of schooling pupils take their General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). It must be taken in "cote subjects" plus 3 — 5 other subjects. The exams are mostly written. They ___(14) for two hours. Marks are given for each exam separately. The system of marking is complicated and often changes, Exams are usually ___(15) out of 100 and then "converted" into grades from A to G.

Тест №2 до теми «Great Britain»

Choose the word that should go in each space in the sentences below.

1) London is the ... of British traditions and culture.

< crown >

< cradle >

< union >

2) Great Britain on the British Isles.

< is situated >

< lie >

< stands >

3) The British museum is ... for its library reading- room and the collection of manuscripts.

< well-known >

< famous >

<marvelous>

4) Big Ben, the famous ... is in one of the Towers.

<square>

<monument>

<clock>

5) Agriculture is one of the largest and most important ... in Great Britain.

<works>

<activities>

<occupation>

6) The language spoken here is English, but Welshmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen ... their own language in addition to English.

<talk>

<say>

<speak>

7) The greater part of the .. in Great Britain used for sheep-, cattle-, and dairy farming.

<land>

<ground>

<grow>

8) Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme ... body.

<legislative>

<executive>

<efficient>

9) Great Britain is .. from Ireland by the Irish Sea.

<joined>

<attached>

<separated>

10) Coal is the main source for the ... of British industry.

<buying>

<development>

<purchasing>

Тест №1 до теми «London»

Choose the right word to fill in gap.

1. Today London is one of the world's three ... cities.

<largest>

<widest>

<famous>

2. The other two are ...

<Glasgow and Kyiv>

<New York and Tokyo>

<Moscow and Manchester>

3. It is industrial and ... centre of Great Britain.

<ancient>

<cultural>

<scientific>

4. The very centre of London is ..

<Westminster Abbey>

<Soho>

<Trafalgar Square>

5. In Whitehall there was a palace where from the 12th to the 16th century the English ... were living.

<ministers>

<poets and writers>

<kings and queens>

6. For nearly 1000 years all kings and queens of England have been crowned in ...

<Buckingham Palace>

< Westminster Abbey>

<House of Parliament>

7. All the principal street of London ... to the heart of the City.

<lead>

<open>

<carry>

8. The ceremony of the ... starts at 11.30 and takes between 30 and 40 minutes.

<Guards of honor>

< Guards>

< Watch>

9. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest...

< English industrial centers>

< English investment>

< English ports>

10. In the north of Trafalgar Square there is the

< National Gallery>

< Nelson's Column>

< Downing Street>

Тест №2 до теми «London»

Choose the right words from the list below to complete this guided tour of

central London.

Begin __ (1) Charing Cross Station. Turn _____ (2) down the Strand and then left again to the top of Whitehall. From here you can look across Trafalgar Square and _____ (3) Nelson`s Column, and the pigeons, lions and fountains. Go along Whitehall. You will pass government ministries, and on the right you will see Downing Street, where the Prime Minister _____ (4). When you get to Parliament Square, you will see Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament. Turn right into Broad Sanctuary and you will _____ (5) Westminster Abbey, the most famous church in London.

Downing Street _____ (6) to Whitehall. In Whitehall there was a palace where from 12th to 16th century the English kings and queens were _____ (7).

A little further we can see Parliament Square. Westminster Abbey is ____ (8) side, the House of Parliament _____ (9). The building of the House of Parliament is not old, it dates only _____ (10) to the 19th century and is in Gothic style.

1. <in> <on> <at>
2. <up> <left> <on>
3. <see> <look> <get>
4. <goes> <live> <lives>
5. <walk> <pass> <get>
6. <leads> <takes out> <goes>
7. <crowning> <reigning> <living>
8. <on one> <in one> <by this>
9. <in the other> <on the other> <by the other>
10. <back> <end> <add>

Тести до модуля «Сільське господарство»

Тест №1 до теми «Agriculture of Ukraine»

Choose the word that should go in each space in the sentences below.

1) The collective farmers of ... poultry: hens, ducks, geese.

<cause>

<breed>

<engender>

2) Ukrainian farmers raise cows for meat and milk and sheep for ...

<cotton wool>

<woolen>

<wool>

3) Agriculture in Ukraine is ... and highly mechanized.

<strongly>

<intensive>

<dangerously>

4) Horticultural products are also important, ... in southern Ukraine.

<especially>

<though>

<such>

5) The most important cereals are ... oats, wheat.

<rue>

<swarm>

<rosarium>

6) But Ukrainian agriculture cannot provide enough food for the country and much is ... from abroad.

<dispatched>

<took>

<shipped>

7) The total number of the urban population of Ukraine greatly ... the number of the rural population.

<exceeds>

<excels>

<hands over>

8) Our country ... enormous tracts of woodland.

<possesses>

<gives>

<warns>

9) Also Ukraine possesses vast tracts of ... arable lands and fine pastures.

<object>

<suburb>

<fertile>

10) The fertile black soil and the favourable climate have long ... the growth of agriculture in Ukraine.

<suitable>

<facilitated>

<repainted>

Тест №2 до теми «Agriculture of Ukraine»

Choose the word that should go in each space in the sentences below.

1) The agricultural machines made at Ukrainian factories are exported to several

...

<regions>

<villages>

<countries>

2) The geographical ... of Ukraine is very favourable for the agriculture.

<name>

<position>

<place>

3) Ukraine has ... natural wealth.

<big>

<inexhaustible>

<the largest>

4) Over the last years people of Ukraine ... a keen interest in the Ukrainian agriculture.

<display>

<show>

<have>

5) The territory of our country has an astonishing ... of landscapes.

<rich>

<such>

<variety>

6) Ukraine has many industrial raw ...

<materials>

<dampness>

<black soil>

7) Our country has such natural resources as iron, metals, coal, oil gas, different ores and ...

<cue>

<marble>

<brick>

8) ... the agriculture is very important.

<Looking after>

<Pinching>

<Developing>

9) The Ukrainian collective farms have many machines and tractors for ploughing, harrowing, sowing, harvesting and ...

<gardening>

<poultring>

<tilling>

10) We watered the fruit-trees in the garden and helped the farmers to grow different vegetables: potatoes, cabbages, carrots and ...

<onions>

<oranges>

<pears>

Тест №1 до теми «Agriculture of Great Britain»

Choose the right word to fill in the gap.

1. Agriculture is one of the largest and most important ... in Great Britain.

<work>

<occupation>

<activities>

2. The new industries are ... to meet present technical demands.

<equipment>

<supplied>

<equipped>

3. The greater part of the ... here is used for sheep-, cattle-, and dairy farming.

<territory>

<land>

<area>

4. ... are grown in all parts of Great Britain.

<Vegetables>

<Fruits>

<Grapes>

5. The chief grain crops are wheat and ... in Great Britain.

<gooseberries>

<barley>

<currants>

6. Students of agricultural universities must receive substantial knowledge to suit the modern ... of Great Britain.

<requirements>

<necessity>

<needs>

7. The weather in Britain still controls the farmers' ...

<activity>

<occupation>

<job>

8. Great Britain possesses enormous tracts of fertile ...

<fine pastures>

<black soil>

<lands>

9. The changeable weather in Great Britain with its rainfalls are ... for growing all kinds of crops.

<good>

<opportunity>

<favorable>

10. Farmers in Great Britain also ... oats, potatoes, and sugar beet.

<bring up>

<grow>

<grows>

Тест №2 до теми « Agriculture of Great Britain»

Read the text and fill the spaces with the correct words.

Agriculture in Great Britain

Great Britain is a developed industrial country. It imports half of its food supply. But agriculture still ____ (1) one of its largest and most important industries.

Most of the land _____ (2) for farming is occupied by farms. The type of farms are different in different soil and climatic ____ (3). But most small farms are mixed farms. The farmers grow some ____ (4) and keep some farm ____ (5). The work on the farms is highly mechanized. The soil is ____ (6) with a ____ (7), crops are planted with different planting machines, grain crops are harvested with ____ (8). Mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection are applied on a large scale.

Now the main tendency is that small traditional farms are ____ (9) because they cannot compete with modern big industrial farms.

About a third of Britain's agricultural land is arable and the rest is pasture and meadow. The cool climate and the even distribution of rainfall are favourable for growing all kinds of crops.

Animal husbandry is the most important _____ (10) of agriculture. The main branches of animal husbandry are cattle breeding, sheep breeding and poultry farming.

The most important crops are wheat and barley. Farmers also grow oats, potatoes and sugar beet. Horticulture is an important branch of farming. The most important fruits grown are apples, pears, plums, cherries, berries. Hop – growing for the brewing industry is developed in Britain, too.

1. <remains> <stays> <is left>
2. <returned> <used> <gave>
3. <lands> <areas> <grounds>
4. <crops> <cultures> <cereals >
5. <machines> <equipment> <animals>
6. <plowed> <dinged> <rummage>
7. <spade> <tractor> <machine>
8. <tractors> <combines> <dumb-body truck>
9. <disappearing> <appearing> <working>
10. <field> <sphere> <branch>

Тести до модуля « Професійна діяльність »

Тест №1 до теми «My Future Profession»

Choose the best variant.

My Future Profession

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one.

I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were ____ (1) people with ____ (2) outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire to become an economist. Now I know well what I'm going to do after leaving school. I didn't make a ____ (3) choice. It was not a sudden flash either. I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little. It was my father who ____ (4) my interest in that field. You see, he is a chief economist at a large plant and I often saw him work at home and discuss business matters with his colleagues. Later I got interested in the matter.

Economics is the science of making choices, which is based upon the ____ (5) of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system, which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live and to ____ (6) how the system works.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a ____ (7) user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business ____ (8). You will be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business ____ (9) abroad.

I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to ____ (10) my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards.

1. <immediate>
<well-educated>
<burdened>
2. <broad>
<large>
<inside>
3. <blind>
<bad>
<steep>
4. <surrounded>
<appeared>
<aroused>
5. <numbers>

<facts>
<fraction>
6. <explain>
<show>
<develop>
7. <clever>
<skilful>
<able>
8. <communication>
<listening>
<speaking>
9. <partners>
<colleagues>
<workers>
10. <create>
<achieve>
<found>

Тест №2 до теми «My Future Profession»

Choose the best variant.

1) Bob's parents ... him a car if he finds a job.

<would buy>

<would have buy>

<will buy>

2) Our English teacher told us ... shy and speak English as much as possible for our future profession.

<not feel>

<not to feel>

<felt>

3) She always ... about this job.

<dreamed>

<felt>

<got>

4) My cousin and her husband have been worked in this shop ... last Christmas.

<from>

<to>

<since>

5) I'm ... for a job now.

<looking>

<having>

<losing>

6) Your specialist wasn't able to do the translation because he ... some special

terms.

<didn't know>

<doesn't know>

<hadn't know>

7) If you ... to have a lot of money you must be a politician.

<must>

<want>

<trust>

8) A future accountant must know Mathematics very ...

<good>

<well>

<nice>

9) The doctor said Tom's leg ... the following day.

<will be X-rayed>

<would be X-rayed>

<will have been X-rayed>

10) In 2009 I'm going to graduate Mykolayiv State Agriculture University and I'm going to ...my private firm.

<start>

<open>

<find>

Тест №3 до теми «My Future Profession»

Choose the best word to complete.

1) The ... wanted to write an article about me in the newspaper.

<agent>

<musician>

<journalist>

<fitter>

2) After your eye test, the ... will tell you if you need glasses.

<engineer>

<mechanic>

<turner>

<optician>

3) The ... will take your suitcase to the station.

<porter>

<author>

<engineer>

<officer>

4) I hope the ... can repair our car quickly.

<coach>

<mechanic>

<reporter>

<surgeon>

5) The ... gives the patient the pills twice a day.

<butcher>

<nurse>

<operator>

<painter>

6) The boss wants his ... to copy the document.

<secretary>

<novelist>

<conductor>

<journalist>

7) The ... always comes early so I get my letters before I go to work .

<chemist>

<porter>

<cashier>

<postman>

8) She wants the ... to make a special cake for her son's birthday.

<inspector>

<baker>

<farmer>

<dress-maker>

9) The ... showed them his plans of the new building.

<builder>

<radio-assembler>

<architect>

<optician>

10) Ask the shop ... what dictionaries they have.

<nurse>

<assistant >

<technician>

<conductor>

Тест № 4 до теми «My future profession»

Choose the best word to complete the sentences.

1) Ask the shop ... what the nail polish is.

<nurse>

<assistant>

<barber>

<conductor>

2) That ... sells very good meat.

<baker>

<dentist>

<architect>

<butcher>

3) Not many buses have a ... you usually pay the driver.

<manager>

<farmer>

<conductor>

<porter>

4) The director wants his ... to take some dictation.

<secretary>

<pianist>

<writer>

<jockey>

5) A famous ... operated on her.

<surgeon>

<driver>

<carpenter>

<sailor>

6) If she beats the other contestant, she'll be the new tennis ...

<character>

<host>

<champion>

<passenger>

7) He left his job because his ... didn't pay him enough.

<employee>

<employer>

<conductor>

<architect>

8) Who is the ... of this book?

<operator>

<author>

<orphan>

<gardener>

9) The ... made this door badly. I can't close it.

<thief>

<clown>

<carpenter>

<widow>

10) I hope they will find the ... who stole the money.

<thief>

<orphan>

<champion>

<contestant>

Тест № 1 до теми «Agricultural Business»

Choose the correct answer.

1) Tilling is my favourite ...

<activity>

<occupation>

<job>

2) Maize, oats, barley and ... are very important grain crops.

<wheat>

<cucumber>

<potato>

3) I had to explain the ... of milking.

<need>

<customs>

<technology>

4) My father was a well-known farmer, At that time he had everything for his agricultural business, there are cowsheds, a pigsty and a ...

<barn>

<schedule>

<goose-good>

5) Fertilizing and putting up silage were my yearly ... in youth.

<necessity>

<engagement>

<case>

6) The new industries are equipped to meet present technical ...

<demands>

<activities>

<views>

7) My enterprise is willing ... long-term economic relations with your enterprise.

<to exchange>

<to establish>

<to settle>

8) We've got all kinds of agricultural ... made abroad.

<crops>

<tools>

<machines>

9) We would like to buy a ... of your products.

<experience>

<consignment>

<demand>

10) Who will ... the cooperation with your enterprise?

<coordinate>

<give orders>

<determine>

Тест № 2 до теми «Agricultural business»

Choose the correct answer.

1) Agriculture is one of the largest and most ... activities in our country.

<important>

<independent>

<individual>

2) Sheep-, cattle-, and dairy farming ... the greater part of the land here.

<occupy>

<keep>

<entertain>

3) Our ... grain crops are wheat and barley.

<the best>

<chief>

<mainly>

4) The work on my private farm is ... mechanized.

<easily>

<well>

<highly>

5) We ... the soil with a tractor.

<plow>

<work up>

<polish>

6) The average annual grain must be ... by 4 -5 tons.

<numbered>

<made up>

<increased>

7) The task of agronomists of my farm in this field is to set all reserves into...

<motion>

<movement>

<gesture>

8) Also the agronomists have to use all the latest ... agrarian science.

<windfalls>

<achievements>

<progresses>

9) It is very important to know the conditional ... of different plants.

<requirements>

<needs>

<demands>

10) Nature still ... the farmers day activity.

<reaches>

<takes>

<controls>

Тест № 1 до теми «The Science Investigation in Branch Specialization»

Choose the word to fill in the sentences.

1) Science is the main factor in the further ... of agricultural.

<progress>

<mental>

<development>

2) Every year over 100 new kinds of crops are ...

<introduced>

<entered>

<made>

3) Varieties of wheat, for example, selected produce big yields and are ... cold – resistant.

<highly>

<very>

<greatly>

4) The scientists pay much ... to protecting the soil from wind and water erosion and plants from pests.

<money>

<attention>

<time>

5) New ... strains of wheat have been discovered for selection work.

<value>

<valuable>

<values>

6) The introduction of only one kind of ... wheat made it possible to obtain an additional 10.000.000 tons of grain.

<winter>

<summer>

<autumn>

7) What is the main ... in the development of agriculture?

<transient factor>

<permanent factor>

<factor>

8) The new ... of wheat is developed by the scientists of our University.

<kind>

<form>

<variety>

9) The variety is high – yielding and it is grown in many ... of Ukraine.

<regions>

<fields>

<towns>

10) The most important sector of the work of agronomists is to secure of grain...

<produce>

<production>

<output>

Тест №2 до теми «The science investigation in Branch Specialization»

Read the text and fill in the blanks. Choose one of the four words given below.

SOLAR POWER

For mankind the Sun is the most important body in the Universe. It _____ (1) us with light during the day and the _____ (2) of the Moon is only reflected sunlight. Perhaps more _____ (3) than this, the Sun _____ (4) us heat without which the _____ (5) would be a frozen world in which no _____ (6) could exist. It provides us with _____ (7) the energy that we use every _____ (8) of our lives, for vegetables extract _____ (9) from sunlight. Oil and coal, both important _____ (10), are concentrated _____ (11), because they are the remains of remote _____ (12) vegetation which derived its _____ (13) from sunlight.

The power of waterfalls, from which _____ (14) of our electricity is _____ (15) also comes from the Sun, and _____ (16) because _____ (17) is evaporated from the seas by the _____ (18) of the Sun, to form _____ (19) which falls as _____ (20) on high ground. Indeed, with the _____ (21) of atomic energy all fuels _____ (22) on the Earth have indirectly _____ (23) their energy from the Sun. It is _____ (24), then, that the scientists should turn to the _____ (25) which has been providing the Earth with enormous quantities of energy in the form of light and heat ever since it was created.

1. <performs> <protects> <provides> <promises>
2. <might> <fight> <light> <sight>
3. <sufficient> <important> <dependent>
4. <takes> <changes> <gives> <reflects>
5. <Moon> <Earth> <Sun> <Mars>
6. <force> <life> <time> <angle>
7. <always> <each> <all> <already>
8. <date> <desire> <doubt> <day>
9. <events> <energy> <life> <leaves>
10. <areas> <reasons> <fuels> <powers>
11. <starlight> <moonlight> <sunlight>
12. <present> <past> <real> <future>
13. <motion> <root> <fuel> <energy>
14. <very> <less> <much> <few>
15. <used> <penetrated> <generated>
16. <winds> <waterfalls> <lands> <wrongdoers>

17. <weather> <wind> <waste> <water>
18. <heat> <nature> <stream> <fog>
19. <skies> <doubts> <clouds> <seas>
20. <grain> <brain> <train> <rain>
21. <attention> <exception> <population> <condition>
22. <prom> <allowed> <used> <remained>
23. <obtained > <occurred> <offered>
24. <new> <natural> <nice> <north>
25. <sin> <star> <son> <Sun>

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