

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РФ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. А.А. ЕЖЕВСКОГО»**

Кафедра иностранных языков

В помощь магистранту

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ МАГИСТРАНТОВ ПЕРВОГО КУРСА ВСЕХ
ПРОФИЛЕЙ АГРАРНЫХ ВУЗОВ**

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Учебное пособие предназначено для магистрантов первого курса всех профилей аграрных вузов и содержит основные сведения по вопросам чтения и перевода профессионально ориентированной литературы, её аннотирования и реферирования. Предложен комплекс заданий для усвоения терминологического материала, повторения и углубления грамматического материала, а также работы с текстами, схемами, диаграммами и таблицами, нацеленными на совершенствование всех видов речевой деятельности и развитие познавательной активности студента. Содержание учебного пособия соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО 3+ и действующей программы по иностранным языкам для вузов внеязыковых специальностей. Может быть рекомендовано всем желающим овладеть особенностями научной литературы

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие предназначено для магистрантов первого курса всех направлений подготовки аграрных вузов, изучающих немецкий язык, и рассчитано на весь курс обучения в магистратуре. Пособие составлено с учётом программы по иностранному языку для вузов внеязыковых специальностей и имеет своей целью овладение знаниями, умениями и навыками для развития компетенций, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО 3+. Материал и комплекс предложенных упражнений и заданий учебного пособия ориентированы на:

- развитие и совершенствование навыков и умений разных видов чтения научно-профессиональной литературы на немецком языке;
- формирование умений перевода английских текстов по специальности с соблюдением норм родного языка;
- развитие умений аннотирования и реферирования текстов на немецком языке по специальности;
- совершенствование умений вести беседу и делать монологические высказывания на немецком языке по темам научно-профессионального характера;
- развитие навыков и умений **описания схем, диаграмм и таблиц.**

Учебное пособие ориентировано не только на приобретение и усвоение готовых знаний, умений и навыков, но и на развитие познавательной деятельности магистранта, что является залогом его успешности во всех сферах будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Пособие состоит из пяти частей и приложения. Композиционно все части построены однотипно. Они включают терминологический минимум, грамматический минимум и систему лексико-грамматических упражнений, предваряющих знакомство с текстами и выполнения заданий к ним, комплекс послетекстовых заданий с

целью обучения и совершенствования всех видов речевой деятельности в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

Тексты предназначены для обучения и изучающему чтению и говорению по теме, они содержат актуальную на сегодняшний день информацию о состоянии дел в области сельского хозяйства в России и за рубежом. Часть текстов ориентирована на обучение аннотированию и реферированию профессионально-ориентированных текстов. В качестве информационного материала использованы тексты, заимствованные из Интернет-ресурсов, образцы оформления титульного листа магистерской работы, примеры заполнения раздела «Содержание» в научных работах, оформления литературы и справочного материала. Предложена работа по описанию схем, диаграмм и таблиц.

В приложение пособия включены дополнительные профессионально-ориентированные тексты по всем направлениям подготовки в аграрном университете для перевода, реферирования и аннотирования. В приложение включен также список употребительных слов и устойчивых словосочетаний для реферирования и аннотирования на русском и иностранном языках, типичных для научной литературы.

Мы заранее признательны всем коллегам, магистрантам, работающим с нашим пособием за отзывы, предложения, замечания, способствующие его дальнейшему совершенствованию. Желаем успехов!

Авторы

ТЕМА 1. МОЯ УЧЕБА В МАГИСТРАТУРЕ

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. Прочтите следующие слова и выражения. Найдите к ним эквиваленты на русском языке с помощью словаря.

- Agricultural (Economic, Environmental, Biological Engineering, Animal, Social) Science
- field
- Master in Agricultural Science
- career
- to offer
- to equip
- to research
- to aim
- self-supporting
- sustainable
- carbon neutral
- to assist
- finding placements
- strong links
- industry representatives
- to have opportunities
- world-leading agricultural scientist
- coursework
- coursework and dissertation

- degree
- to focus
- advanced learning experience
- to enhance
- career choices
- knowledge and skills
- rapidly evolving field of agricultural science
- rural areas
- breeder
- agronomist
- farm manager
- market development officer
- researcher
- main objective
- environment
- animal and plant genetics
- improvement
- food processing
- pest control

2. Вставьте недостающую часть словосочетания

- coursework and _____
- animal and _____ genetics
- world-leading _____ scientist
- knowledge and _____
- _____ evolving field of agricultural science
- _____ representatives
- carbon _____
- Master in Agricultural _____

- _____ objective
- _____ areas
- pest _____

3. Подберите из списка слов подходящие по смыслу прилагательные к следующим существительным:

- _____ science
- _____ representatives
- _____ objective
- _____ experience
- _____ areas
- _____ processing
- Master in _____ Science

4. Подберите из приведенных под чертой слов подходящие по смыслу слова к следующим словам:

- _____ areas
- _____ career
- _____ disciplines
- _____ degree
- _____ step
- _____ practice farm
- _____ degree
- _____ platforms
- _____ choices
- _____ agencies
- _____ governments
- _____ objective
- _____ field

- _____capabilities
-

broad, scientific, rewarding, first, excellent technical, best, local, career, undergraduate, great, international, regional, main

5. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:

- standard timeframe for completion of this degree
- it may be possible to complete within 1.5 year
- shortage of agricultural science
- in the rapidly evolving field of agricultural science
- certain horizontal working tools
- from the laboratory to the field
- from the city to rural areas
- the first step toward a rewarding career

6. Образуйте существительные от следующих слов:

- biological
- scientific
- agricultural
- experienced
- industrial
- environmental
- regional

РАБОТА НАД ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИМ МАТЕРИАЛОМ

1.Значение и употребление модальных глаголов

В английском языке наиболее употребительными модальными глаголами являются:

can / could может переводиться, как «умею, могу» (а также «можно») выражает физическую или умственную способность, умение выполнить определенное действие

may / might обозначает возможность или вероятность какого-либо действия. А также может использоваться в качестве просьбы-разрешения

must выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность и переводится как «должен, обязан, нужно». выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность и переводится как «должен, обязан, нужно».

need выражает необходимость совершения какого-либо действия в отношении настоящего и будущего

oughtto выражает моральный долг, желательность действия, относящегося к настоящему и будущему и переводится как «следовало бы, следует, должен»

Отрицательная форма модального глагола образуется постановкой после него частицы **not**. Зачастую, особенно в устной речи, они сливаются в сокращенную форму:

Полная форма

Сокращенная форма

maynot

mayn't

mustnot

mustn't

wllnot

won't

shall not

shan't

cannot

can't

2. Пассивный / страдательный/ залог (Passive voice)

В английском языке существуют две формы залога: активный залог (Active Voice) и пассивный залог (Passive Voice).

В активном залоге глагол обозначает действие, которое производится подлежащим:

– I **read** twenty pages yesterday – Вчера я **прочитал** двадцать страниц.

– Students **study** ecology in the University. –
Студенты изучают экологию в университете.

– Nick **showed** a picture to me yesterday. – Николай **показал** мне картинку вчера.

– She **translated** the text last week. Она **сделала перевод** текста на прошлой неделе.

– Usually, mother **cooks** soup for lunch. – Обычно мама **готовит** суп на обед.

– My brother **entered** the university 2 years ago. – Мой брат **поступил** в университет 2 года назад.

– Children **like** ice cream. – Дети **любят** мороженое.

В пассивном залоге глагол обозначает действие, которое производится над подлежащим, например:

– Twenty pages **were read** by me yesterday – Вчера мною были прочитаны двадцать страниц.

– The book **was written** by Leo Tolstoy. – Книга написана Львом Толстым

– This journal **is published** in London – Этот журнал издается в Лондоне

– The dress **was made** by my sister. – Платье сшито моей сестрой.

3. Образование пассивного залога (Passive voice)

to be + Participle II смыслового глагола

- Such songs **are** usually **sung** by them in class (sing).
- Jane **was given** many presents for her birthday (give).
- The lecturer **was listened** to with great attention (listen).
- Many beautiful flowers **are grown** in our garden (grow).
- The room **was filled** with smoke (fill).
- Heis **followed** by the police (follow).
- The book **was written** by O.Wilde (write).
- Many beautiful flowers **are grown** in our garden. (grow)
- The kitchen window was broken yesterday (break)
- His dog was hit by a car yesterday (hit)
- A good job was offered to Anton by a large construction company (offer)
- Paper is made from wood pulp (make)
- We have just been informed about another accident at the plant.
(inform)
- This information has already been checked and reported to the boss.
(check, report)
- It will be done, I am sure (do)
- Several houses were destroyed by the hurricane last week (destroy)

4. Образование временных форм пассивного залога (Passive voice)

I. Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
am/is/are + Participle II	was /were + Participle II	will+ be + Participle II
II. Present Continues	Past Continues	Future Continues

am/ is/arebeing+ Participle II	was/ were being+ Participle II	X
III. Perfect Indefinite	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
has /have been+ Participle II	had been + Participle II	will + have + been + Participle II

5. Безличные пассивные конструкции (Impersonal passive constructions)

В безличных пассивных конструкциях субъект действия не упоминается, например:

- Tennis is played all over the world – В теннис играют во всем мире
- I was told you're a bad player – Мне говорили, что вы плохой игрок
- He is waited for – Его ждут
- He is waited for by his friends – Его ждут друзья

Предложения с глаголами в страдательном залоге можно перевести следующими способами:

I am invited to the concert.

1. Я приглашен на концерт.
2. Меня приглашают на концерт.

The goods were examined yesterday.

1. Товары были осмотрены вчера.
2. Товары осматривались вчера.
3. Товары осмотрели (осматривали)

вчера.

Безличным пассивным конструкциям с местоимением **it** соответствуют неопределенно-личные конструкции в русском языке, сравните:

- It is reported that the delegation has left Moscow. – **Сообщают**, что делегация выехала из Москвы.
- It was expected that he would return soon. – **Ожидали**, что он скоро вернется.
- It is known that there are rich deposits of coal in that district. – **Известно**, что в этом районе имеются богатые залежи угля.
- He is waited for – **Его ждут**
- He is waited for by his friends – **Его ждут** друзья

6. Модальные глаголы в пассивных конструкциях

The abstract can be translated. – Тезисы могут быть переведены.

The abstract should be translated. – Тезисы следует перевести.

The abstract ought to be translated. – Тезисы следует перевести.

The abstract must be translated. – Тезисы должны быть переведены.

The abstract had to be translated. – Тезисы пришлось перевести.

The abstract is to be translated. – Договорились, что тезисы должны быть переведены.

The abstract may be translated. – – Договорились, что тезисы могут быть переведены.

The abstract might be translated. – Тезисы могли быть переведены.

7. Предложения с оборотом

there is/are + подлежащее + обстоятельство

а) в единственном числе:

There is **a** book on the table – На столе книга

б) во множественном числе:

There are **some** books on my table – На моем столе несколько книг.

There are **many** books on my table – На моем столе много книг.

There are **a lot of** books on my table – На моем столе много книг.

There are **little** books on my table – На моем столе немного книг.

There are two (three) books on my table – На моем столе две (три) книги.

в) Глагол **to be** после **there** может употребляться также в сочетании с модальными глаголами **can, must, may, ought** и т.д., например:

There must be some milk in the fridge – В холодильнике должно быть молоко.

г) Глагол **to be** в обороте **there is / are** может употребляться в различных временных формах:

Indefinite: Present - **there is/are** *есть, находится, имеется;*

Past - **there was/were** *был, находился, имелся;*

Future - **there will be** *будет находиться, иметься;*

Perfect: Present - **there has been/have been** - *был, находился;*

Past - **there had been** - *был, находился* и др. **There had been** many apples in the garden that year – В том году в саду было много яблок.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

- It is known that the director is against this plan.
- The director is known to be against this plan.
- It is believed that he is the richest man in the country.
- He is believed to be the richest man in the country.

- It was expected that the mayor would approve the new project.
- The mayor was expected to approve the new project.
- It is reported that four people were injured in the accident.
- Four people are reported to have been injured in the accident.
- It was reported that he bought several expensive houses.
- He was reported to have bought several expensive houses.
- It is said that the President may postpone his visit.
- The term “ecology” was introduced by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel
- It is a very regional science and is directly linked to local areas
- All EMPA courses and lectures are offered in English to prepare students to face real-life challenges of the global economy.
- Our expert team of English-speaking professors and lecturers are trained to equip each student with the English skills necessary to compete in both the academic and professional fields.

2. Поставьте сказуемое в Past Indefinite Tense.

- I am invited to the concert
- I am told you're a good player
- The University of Western Australia (UWA) is well equipped for teaching and research in agricultural science
- The program is based, on the one hand, on the research conducted at the School of Agricultural Engineering and on the other hand, on in the technological development of the Spanish agriculture and food sector.
- Graduates are employed as consultants, managers or researchers, by government agencies, universities, consulting firms, food industries,

fertilizer companies, community groups, local/regional governments and international agencies.

- "Career Harvest" is a website launched by the Australian Council of Deans Of Agriculture to assist with finding professional careers in agriculture
- This status is supported
- It is confused with environmental programs and environmental science.
- The distribution of credits is represented in the curriculum.

3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык

- You may not smoke here.
- The burden will fall on me but I can carry it.
- I cannot but agree with you.
- I cannot but show my deepest respect for your knowledge
- I cannot but agree with you
- Look over there; can you see that house in the distance?
- The answer may give the key to the whole problem.
- Agricultural science can be linked to many other scientific disciplines, such as Biological Engineering, Environmental Science and Animal Science.
- It may be possible to complete within 1.5 years.
- There is a very broad field in which you can research and innovative, there are certain horizontal working tools that allow train students with excellent technical capabilities and application .
- Students who carry out the proposed Master program must become academics in research and development in the agricultural and food sector.
- At the end of your studies, you can work in companies, public administration, universities, training and research, or as a freelancer through the free exercise of the profession.

- Our program will incorporate training in professional communication skills dealing with current global issues in agronomy.

**4. Подчеркните пассивную конструкцию с модальным глаголом.
Переведите предложения на русский язык**

- Agricultural science can be linked to many other scientific disciplines, such as Biological Engineering, Environmental and Animal Sciences.
- Students will be allowed to use dictionaries during the exam.
- Ecology should be studied by all students of agricultural universities.
- Diseases of pets should be studied at veterinary faculties.
- Hunting for wild animals must be prohibited in national parks.
- Economic security will have to be discussed at an international conference.
- Agricultural machinery must not be operated 24 hours a day.
- Accounting can be taught as early as the first year of university.
- Field practices for students of agronomic faculties may be conducted in July.
- The examination on agrochemistry was allowed to be postponed to the next week.

5. Вставьте *is* или *are*

- There _____ also some MBA examples online on the University of Bolton's repository.
- There _____ no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump.
- There _____ not enough oxygen in the water.
- There _____ no need to increase food production more rapidly than we do today.

ТЕКСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Прочтите текст и найдите в нем ответы на вопрос, почему необходима учеба в магистратуре.

Master in Agricultural Science

Agricultural Science is a broad field of science that focuses on economic and social science in correspondence to the understanding of agriculture. It is a very regional science and is directly linked to local areas. With a Master in Agricultural Science, students take the first step toward a rewarding career.

Agricultural science can be linked to many other scientific disciplines, such as Biological Engineering, Environmental Science and Animal Science.

Many universities around the world offer Master in Agricultural Science programs. The University of Western Australia (UWA) is well equipped for teaching and research in agricultural science, with a field station at Shenton Park and the University research farm near Pingelly, which aims to be self-supporting, sustainable, carbon neutral, clean, green and ethical – a best practice farm. *UWA is ranked first in Australia for Agriculture and Life Sciences.*

- It assists with finding placements for Masters students during the holidays.
- It has strong links with industry representatives.
- Industry forums are great platforms for you to network.
- Students have opportunities of working with farmers and to work with world-leading agricultural scientists and other specializations in the Faculty of Science.

The Master of Agricultural Science is offered by coursework or coursework and dissertation. While the standard timeframe for completion of this degree is two years' (full time), if you have previously completed an undergraduate degree in a related area it may be possible to complete within 1.5 years'. The course offers a focused, advanced learning experience that will enhance career choices.

This course prepares you with the knowledge and skills you need for a future in the rapidly evolving field of agricultural science. There is a shortage of agricultural science graduates and career opportunities range from the laboratory to the field, from the city to rural areas, as breeders, agronomists, farm managers, market.

Graduates are employed as consultants, managers or researchers, by government agencies, universities, consulting development officers, researchers firms, food industries, fertilizer companies, community groups, local/regional governments and international agencies.

This Master program's main objective is to train researchers in the field of agricultural and food development; agriculture, from the production stage to processing and manufacturing has a very broad field in which you can research and innovation, there are certain horizontal working tools that allow train students with excellent technical capabilities and application to areas as varied as the environment, animal and plant genetics and improvement, food processing or pest control. These facts have led us to formulate a Master's program has four distinct modules, one of methodological courses and three fundamental courses.

<https://www.masterstudies.com/Masters-Degree/Agricultural-Science/>

2. Выпишите из текста предложения, в которых отражена цель Вашей учебы в магистратуре.

- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____

3. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

- What sciences does the agricultural science focus on in correspondence to the understanding of agriculture?
- Do many universities around the world offer Master in Agricultural Science programs?
- What is the Master of Agricultural Science offered by?
- By what organizations are graduates employed as consultants, managers or researchers?
- What is the main objective of Master program?

4. Найдите в тексте необходимую информацию и вставьте в следующие предложения.

- With a Master in Agricultural Science, students take the _____ step toward a rewarding career.
- This course prepares you with the _____ and _____ you need for a future in the rapidly evolving field of agricultural science.
- Agricultural science can be linked to many other scientific disciplines, such as _____, _____ and _____.
- Graduates are employed as consultants, _____ or _____ by government agencies, universities, consulting development officers.
- These facts have led us to formulate a Master's program has _____ distinct modules, one of methodological courses and _____ fundamental courses.
- Industry forums are great _____ for you to network.
- There is a shortage of agricultural science graduates and career opportunities range from the _____ to the _____.
- Agricultural Science is a _____ field of science that focuses on economic and social science in correspondence to the understanding of agriculture.
- ...there are certain horizontal working tools that allow train students with excellent technical _____ and application to areas as varied as the

_____, animal and plant genetics and improvement, food processing
or _____ control.

5. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям:

- главная цель
- знания и навыки
- превосходные технические возможности
- окружающая среда
- генетика животных и растений
- четыре разных курса (предмета)
- три основных курса (предмета)
- тесные связи с промышленными объектами

6. Прочтите следующие словосочетания, с помощью которых названы направления обучения в магистратуре. Переведите. Определите, какое из этих направлений близко Вашей магистерской программе.

- Dryland agriculture
- Water and nutrient efficient agriculture
- Stress-tolerant crops
- Food security
- Agricultural Economics
- Agribusiness
- Conservation agriculture
- Plant/crop nutrition
- Land and Water Management
- Broad-acre farming
- Farming systems

- Plant and animal breeding and genetics
- Sustainability breeding and genetics
- Strong modelling and statistics
- Cereals, oil seeds and legume crops
- Green, clean, ethical animal production
- Animal reproduction
- Crop/Plant physiology
- Soil biology and chemistry
- Climate change and adaptation
- Soil science and GIS
- Weed science and herbicide resistance
- International agriculture development
- Integrated pest management
- Sustainable grazing systems

7. Выберите из текста предложения, с помощью которых можно описать Вашу магистерскую программу.

8. Прочтите и переведите текст «English Master's Programme of Agronomy (EMPA)»

The English Master's Programme of Agronomy ("EMPA"), established in Fall 2017, provides a unique opportunity to prospective candidates aspiring to become future global leaders in the field of agronomy. All EMPA courses and lectures are offered in English to prepare students to face real-life challenges of the global economy. Our expert team of English-speaking professors and lecturers are trained to equip each student with the English skills necessary to compete in both the academic and professional fields. We are confident that EMPA is the leading international programme in the field of agronomy.

In addition to the core agronomy courses, EMPA offers various electives such as entomology, ecology, genetics, and breeding, to help course participants choose

their specific careers and fields. We are currently in discussions with foreign universities regarding a potential double degree programme in agronomy and are working towards finalizing the details soon.

Programme Objective

The main objective of this programme is to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and experiences required to become global agricultural leaders. In addition to the basic academic discipline in the field of agronomy, our programme will incorporate training in professional communication skills dealing with current global issues in agronomy. Enrolled students will also learn effective approaches of agricultural market production in various cultures, and acquire current knowledge and techniques in the agro-industry necessary for contributing to the local and national agricultural development.

Programme Description

The programme was developed according ECTS system, 1 credit is equal to 27 hours, which is meant as a contact, as well as independent work hours. The distribution of credits is represented in the curriculum. The duration of the programme is 2 years (4 semesters) and covers 120 credits (ECTS). Core courses - 75 credits, which are scheduled as follows: mandatory courses in specialization 65 credits; elective course 5 credit; practice-5 credits and research component – 45 credits. Practice will be held in vineyard and nursery.

The first-year learning process (two semesters 21-21 weeks) is scheduled as follows: two weeks, particularly in VII and XIV week provided midterm examinations i.e., duration of learning and midterm examinations is 17 weeks. During XVIII- and XXI week provided examinations (Main and supplementary examinations).

In the first semester of given year master learns 5 subjects with 5 credits and 1 subject 5 credits (elective). In second semester master learns 5 subjects with 5 credits and Graduate Research Project/prospectus, which estimated as 5 credits.

The second-year learning process (one semester 21 weeks) is scheduled as follows: two weeks, particularly in VII and XIV week provided midterm examinations i.e., duration of learning and midterm examinations is 17 weeks. During XVIII- and XXI week provided examinations (Main and supplementary examinations). In the third semester Master learns 3 subjects with 5 credits and Research/experimental component, which estimated as 10 credits, 5 credits is foreseen for field practice. In the fourth semester Master completes the master's thesis. Master's thesis completion and presentation include 30 credits.

Courses

First Semester: Plant Biotechnology, Advanced Plant Pathology, Organic Agriculture, Integrated Pest Management, Professional English in Agronomy I

Second Semester: Advanced Plant Breeding, Soil Ecology, Turfgrass Development and Management, Professional English in Agriculture II

Third Semester: Modern gardening: Fruit and Grape Growing, Sustainable Agriculture, Field Practice in Viticulture and Fruit Growing, Ornamental Gardening, Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition

Fourth Semester: Research and thesis, Elective Courses, Entrepreneurship and World Wine Business, Systematic Production and Winemaking, Management of Food Safety, Detailed syllabi in each course will be provided.

9. Найдите прилагательные к следующим существительным из текста:

- _____ opportunity
- _____ challenges
- _____ economy
- _____electives
- _____ double degree programme in agronomy

- _____ universities
- _____ academic discipline
- _____ approaches of agricultural market production

10. Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово

- The main _____ of this programme is to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and experiences required to become global agricultural leaders.
- The English Master's Programme of Agronomy _____ a unique opportunity to prospective candidates aspiring to become future global leaders in the field of agronomy.
- All EMPA courses and lectures are offered in English to prepare students to _____ of the global economy.
- The programme was developed according to ECTS system, 1 credit is _____ to 27 hours, which is meant as a contact, as well as independent work hours.
- In the fourth semester Master _____ the master's thesis.
- Master's thesis completion and presentation _____ 30 credits.

11. Дополните дисциплины 1 семестра, переведите.

- Plant Biotechnology
- Advanced Plant Pathology
- _____
- Professional English in Agronomy I
- _____

12. Какая дисциплина отсутствует в списке 2 семестра.

- Advanced Plant Breeding
- Soil Ecology
- Professional English in Agriculture II

13. Определите, в каком семестре изучаются следующие дисциплины.

- Entrepreneurship and World Wine Business
- Systematic Production and Winemaking
- Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition
- Management of Food Safety

14. Определите соотношение зачетных единиц и часов:

- 1 credit is equal to _____ hours
- The duration of the programme is 2 years (4 semesters) and covers _____ credits (ECTS)
- Mandatory courses in specialization – _____ credits
- Elective course – _____ credits;
- Practice – _____ credits
- research component – _____ credits.
- Master's thesis completion and presentation include _____ credits.

15. Заполните таблицу

semester	subjects + credits	master's thesis completion and credits	elective+ credit	graduate Research Project+Credit	research/experimental component	field practice
1	5/5	–	1/5			
2						
3						
4		+ /30				

16. Выпишите 10 слов выражений из списка слов (Упражнение 1, текстов «Master in Agricultural Science» и «English Master's Programme of Agronomy (EMPA)» для описания Вашего обучения в магистратуре.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

15. Подготовьте информацию о себе и своей учебе в магистратуре и вставьте её в таблицу.

Name	
Familyname	
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female
Marital status	<input type="checkbox"/> single <input type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> divorced

Age	
Children	
Nationality	
Placeofresidence	
Placeofbirth	
Street, Nr.	
City	
Country	
Phone	
e-mail	
Which university did you graduate from?	
Bachelor'sdegree / master'sprogramme	
Reasonsforyourmasterstudies	
Your master's degree in Agricultural Science	
Where do you plan to find a job?	
Whichareasofagricultureandagronomy do youstudy in yourmaster'sprogramme?	
Careeropportunitiesforyou after themaster'sprogramme	

ТЕМА 2 . МОЯ МАГИСТЕРСКАЯ ДИССЕРТАЦИЯ

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения

- Title
- Title page
- Abstract
- Acknowledgements
- Introduction
- Aims and Objectives
- Literature Review
- Methodology
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusion
- Bibliography and References
- Appendices
- Dissertation
- Summery
- Degree
- Scientific degree
- Academic degree
- Structure of your dissertation
- The title of the dissertation
- Brief description of each part of a dissertation
- Thesis
- Tutor
- Investigation
- Objectives of your investigation
- Research methods

- Supervisor
- Present and discuss your results
- Provide direction in terms
- Part of a dissertation
- Requirements for the degree of Master of Science in ...
- Research proposal
- Pay close attention to
- Begin collecting the data
- Convey
- Academic qualifications
- Include
- Illustration
- Graphic
- Diagram
- Master's thesis
- Deposit good examples of theses in the Library
- Include illustrations to accurately convey information

2. Дополните следующие словосочетания, используя Упражнение 1

- part of _____
- _____ proposal
- Objectives of your _____
- to begin collecting _____
- Bibliography and _____
- Results and _____
- Literature _____
- deposit good _____ of theses in the Library
- master's _____

- present and discuss your _____
- word count and _____ of _____
- your dissertation
- academic _____
- The title of _____
- brief _____ of each part of a dissertation
- the requirements for _____ of Master of Science in...

3. Вставьте возможные дополнения к следующим глаголам

- deposit _____
- describe _____
- include _____
- pay _____
- present and discuss _____
- collect _____
- convey _____
- check _____
- describe _____
- show _____
- outline _____
- illustrate _____
- full _____

4. Напишите на английском языке вставленные в скобки слова и переведите предложения

- The (первый) question, which occurs to most people, is “What should my thesis look like?”
- Your dissertation should state the (цели) of your investigation, describe your (методыисследования), and present and discuss your (результаты)

- Your (научныйруководитель) will provide direction in terms of the layout, word count and structure of your dissertation
- You should state the (титульныйлист)of the dissertation
- Some students choose to illustrate the front page with (графикамиитаблицами)
- Illustrations should only be (включать) to convey information and not just for artistic effect.
- You will be ready to begin (сборданных)

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык

- Должны быть определены методы исследования.
- Информацию следует проиллюстрировать графиками, диаграммами и таблицами
- Должны быть представлены все иллюстрации.
- Результаты исследования должны быть описаны в заключении.
- Должны быть учтены рекомендации научного руководителя.
- Должно быть сделано краткое описание каждой части диссертации.
- Результаты исследования должны быть представлены к концу апреля.
- Выбор методов исследования должен быть согласован с научным руководителем.

РАБОТА НАД ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИМ МАТЕРИАЛОМ

Повелительное наклонение в английском языке

(ImperativeMood)

В английском языке также, как и в русском, существует три формы наклонения: изъявительное, сослагательное и повелительное. Наклонение выражает отношение говорящего к происходящим событиям.

Повелительное наклонение (ImperativeMood) выражает побуждение к действию. Это может быть вежливая просьба, совет, требование, приказ или даже раздражительная ремарка.

Типы повелительного наклонения

Особенностью повелительного наклонения (ImperativeMood) в английском языке является отсутствие подлежащего в предложении. Фраза начинается непосредственно с английского глагола, а обращение идет ко 2-му лицу (you):

Bring me the books, please. –Принесимне, пожалуйста, книги.

Callmewhenyoureturnhome! –Позвони мне, когда вернёшься домой!

Отрицательная форма

Повелительное наклонение имеет формы отрицания у глаголов. В этом случае говорящий запрещает или дает совет что-либо НЕ делать. Грамматически отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения в английском языке образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола donot/ don't:

Don'tmisslectures!– Не пропускайте лекции.

На русский язык подобные конструкции переводятся через отрицательную частицу "не":

Don't use dictionaries while translating the article. -
Непользуйсясловарямивовремяпереводастатьи.

Donotspeakloud. – Не разговаривай громко.

1. Образование порядковых числительных в английском языке (OrdinalNumerals)

Английские порядковые числительные 'первый', 'второй' и 'третий' имеют специальные формы: first, second и third. Остальные порядковые

числительные образуются прибавлением суффикса **-th**. При этом некоторые из форм количественных числительных частично изменяются. У числительных, обозначающих полные десятки от 20 до 90, **-y** меняется на **-ie**, например:

four – **fourth** (четвертый)

five – **fifth** (пятый)

eleven – **eleventh** (одиннадцатый),

Но:

thirty – **thirtieth** (тридцатый)

В порядковых многозначных числительных изменяется только последняя часть, например:

Twenty two =>twenty second (двадцатьвторой)

sixty nine =>sixtyninth (шестьдесятдевятый)

Перед порядковыми числительными обычно стоит определенный артикль **the**, который относится к существительному, например:

The first question

The second part of the dissertation

The third page

The fourth experiment

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Составьте предложения из предложенных слов

- Pass, dissertation, please, the, me, your.
- Stop, the, book, and, talking, read.
- Please, English, class, in, speak.
- Scientific, review, literature, the.
- The, writing, annotation, finish.

2. Вставьте порядковые числительные в следующие предложения

- In the _____ semester of given year master learns 5 subjects with 5 credits and 1 subject 5 credits (первом)
- In _____ semester master learns 5 subjects with 5 credits and Graduate Research Project/prospectus, which estimated as 5 credits (втором).
- In the _____ semester Master learns 3 subjects with 5 credits and Research/experimental component, which estimated as 10 credits, 5 credits is foreseen for field practice (третьем).
- In the _____ semester Master completes the master's thesis. Master's thesis completion and presentation include 30 credits (четвертом).
- The _____ question, which occurs to most people, is “What should my thesis look like?” (первый)

3. Переведите

- Опишите, что Вы планируете исследовать в Вашей магистерской диссертации
- Покажите, что Вы планируете сделать в первой главе магистерской диссертации
- Обратите внимание на рекомендации, которые были сделаны научным руководителем.
- Опишите Ваши предварительные результаты.
- Запланируйте участие в научной конференции
- Подготовьте аннотацию к Вашей магистерской диссертации
- Подготовьте титульный лист Вашей магистерской диссертации
- Напишите Ваше имя фамилию
- Впишите имя Вашего научного руководителя, научную степень и звание
- Дайте краткое описание каждой части диссертации
- Определите цель Вашей магистерской диссертации
- Назовите методы исследования материала

- Представьте результаты Вашего исследования
- Начните сбор данных
- Включите иллюстрации, чтобы точно передать информацию
- Посмотрите в библиотеке примеры тезисов
- Согласуйте выбор методов исследования с Вашим научным руководителем
- Представьте Ваши результаты в виде графиков и таблиц

ТЕКСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Прочтите следующий текст и определите структуру магистерской диссертации

Structure of a dissertation

The first question, which occurs to most people, is “What should my thesis look like?” Most departments deposit good examples of theses in the Library for students to look at. Some tutors keep copies of previous good work. There are also some MBA examples online on the [University of Bolton’s repository](#).

Your dissertation should state the objectives of your investigation, describe your research methods, and present and discuss your results. Generally, this is achieved using the structure below. However, your supervisor will provide direction in terms of the layout, word count and structure of your dissertation. Always check with your supervisor.

Click on the bars below to see a brief description of each part of a dissertation. Some subjects require the submission of a research proposal, which has to be approved before you start data collection. If you have been asked to write a research proposal click on the Research Proposal bar first. Note that not all

subjects require this – check with your supervisor if you are unsure. Further details are given as you work through the next sections

A good research proposal should briefly:

- Describe what you want to do.
- Show how you intend to do it.
- Outline what you hope to achieve.

Pay close attention to the guidelines that you have been given, and then work through the following sections listed below except Results and Discussion. Once your research proposal has been accepted, you will be ready to begin collecting the data.

You should state:

- The title of the dissertation: Potassium uptake in potatoes.
- Your full name and any academic qualifications you may have: Hannah Turner B.Sc. (Hons).
- A statement in this format: A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Environmental Geotechnology.
- Institution: The University of Bolton Place: Bolton.
- Date submitted: May, 2005.
- Name of supervisor (if required): Supervisor: Joe Bloggs.

Some students choose to illustrate the front page with graphics or pictures etc. Only do this if it is appropriate to the subject, as too much detail may trivialise the academic nature of your work.

The same principle applies throughout the document. Illustrations should only be included to convey information, and not just for artistic effect.

2. Перечислите, что должно быть учтено при подготовке магистерской диссертации с помощью подбора английских эквивалентов к русским словам

- Your dissertation should state (цели) of your investigation, describe your research (методы), and present and discuss your (результаты)
- Each part of the dissertation has to be followed by the short (описанием) and (выводами).
- You need to have (данные)
- Pay close attention to the (рекомендации) that you have been given, and then work through the following sections listed below except Results and Discussion
- A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the (степени) of Master of Science in Environmental Geotechnology.
- It is better to illustrate the front page with (графиками) or pictures.

3. Перечислите, что должно быть на титульном листе

- title of the dissertation
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Перечислите, что должно быть включено в структуру магистерской диссертации

- objectives of my investigation
- _____
- _____

- _____
- _____
- _____

**5. Сравните образцы титульных листов магистерских работ.
Определите их составные части.**

Образец 1.

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Miami, Florida

EQUALIZATION OF A VOLATILE SUBSTANCE

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

CHEMISTRY

by

Rachel Isabella Finkelstein

1998

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Miami, Florida

EQUALIZATION OF A VOLATILE SUBSTANCE

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

CHEMISTRY

by

Rachel Isabella Finkelstein

1998

**Three-dimensional geometric
image analysis for interventional
electrophysiology**



John E McManigle Jr
Wolfson College
University of Oxford

A thesis submitted for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
Michaelmas 2014

6.Продолжите оформление титульного листа Вашей магистерской работы

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**Irkutsk State Agrarian University named after F.A. Ezhevsky
Department _____**

**Master thesis
for obtaining the academic degree
Master of Science**

Theme:

Author:

- 1. Reviewer:** Prof. Dr.
- 2. Reviewer:** Dr.

Supervisor:

Irkutsk 20____

8. Познакомьтесь с образцами оформления раздела «Содержание магистерской работы»

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8. Подготовьте примерный раздел «Содержание» Вашей магистерской диссертации на английском языке

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9. Прочтите следующую аннотацию к магистерской диссертации.

Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к выражениям:

1. Целью данного исследования является –
2. Для достижения вышеупомянутой цели –
3. .. определить направления и пути оптимизации решения выявленных проблем –
4. Самый важный компонент всей банковской политики –
5. ... возможности увеличения инвестиций в экономику –

ANNOTATION

**FEATURES OF FORMATION RESOURCE BASE OF COMMERCIAL
BANKS IN MODERN CONDITIONS**

The most important component of the entire banking policy is a policy of the resource base. Issues of improving banking and determine the main directions of development banks are among the key problems of modern economic development. Of ways, timing, cost of funds, as well as the size of the bank's own funds, the structure of its resources depend largely on the financial results of the credit institution, as well as opportunities to increase investments in the economy and expand the range of services provided to its customers.

The purpose of this study is to determine the characteristics of the formation of the resource base in the commercial banks in the Russian Federation in the face of global challenges.

To achieve the above mentioned goal the following objectives: to reveal the economic substance of banking resources and to examine the mechanism of the resource base of commercial banks; conduct research status of the resource base of commercial banks in Russia to analyze resources of commercial banks of the Tyumen region, analyze the state of their own and borrowed funds of "Zapsibcombank"; determine the direction and path optimization solutions to the identified problems.

Total amount of work is 99 pages. Master thesis contains 17 tables, 5 figures. List of references includes 50 sources.

10. Вставьте необходимые по смыслу определения к следующим существительным из текста

- _____ component
- _____ base
- of _____ development
- the _____ results

- _____ institution
- in the _____ banks
- _____ challenges
- the _____ problems
- _____ status

11. Определите, о чем информируют следующие числа

- 99
- 17
- 5
- 50

12. Составьте аннотацию к своей магистерской работе

ТЕМА 3. НАУЧНЫЕ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения

- a paper
- an article
- title
- aim
- idea
- purpose
- objective
- attention is paid (given) to
- brief account
- scientist
- author
- reference
- review
- consideration
- solution
- knowledge on ...
- background for ...
- some optimal ways
- In my opinion
- As the title implies the article describes ...
- There is some interesting information in the paper
- The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on...

2. Определите значения следующих глаголов

- constitute
- treat
- summarize
- deal(with)
- devote(to)
- imply
- describe
- concern
- known
- goal
- aim
- touché
- provide
- present
- omit
- neglect
- conclude
- write

3.Образуйте форму пассивного залога от следующих глаголов

Образец:

known =>it is known

- constitute
- devote
- imply
- describe
- concern

- aim
- provide
- present
- omit
- neglect
- conclude
- write

4. Вставьте данные под чертой необходимые по смыслу глаголы к следующим словам:

The paper _____ a critical review of the results of the comparative productivity of green mass and fodder advantages.

- The paper _____ the knowledge on the Eco social condition of the aerosphere.
- The article _____ with the negative correlation between the marketability and the number of tubers, the number of commodity tubers and the marketability in Baikal region.
- The article _____ a general background for all important environmental stresses and their respective influence on plant growth, development and crop yield.
- The article is _____ to the mathematical model of heat mass interchange during grain thermal treatment in the perforated grain auger casing
- As the title _____ the article describes compiling a state register of farm machinery and equipment
- The aim of this paper is to _____ some optimal ways of...
- The article _____ upon the issue of... efficiency of the machine tractor stations.

- The purpose of the article is to _____ the reader some information on studies on the determination of yield, quantitative and qualitative properties of potato hybrids with high adaptability to environmental factors .
 - The article _____ the results of the analyses of heavy metals in imported dairy drinks and milk of the Republic of Sakha.
 - The objective of the article is to _____ why there is a need to design technological processes to identify their efficiency.
 - Special attention is _____ to the results of studying the competitive ability of introduced plants on the territory of the Botanical Garden of Irkutsk State University.
 - The author _____ to the scientific importance of active ingredients as well as their present medical, pharmaceutical and nutritional uses.
 - In conclusion the author _____ that Environmental stresses represent the most limiting factors to agricultural productivity worldwide.
 - In conclusion the author _____ reader's attention to new criteria of genotype evaluation of beef.
 - The author _____ to the conclusion that climate change will reduce the amount of food grown around the world
 - The following conclusions are _____ on the results of the September meeting on the development of agriculture.
-

treats, constitutes, draws, gives, summarizes, deals, gives, implies, devoted, find, give, writes, drawn, aims, refers, paid, touches, presents, analyze

5. Вставте необходимое по смыслу слово

- _____ constitutes a critical review of Russia's Economic Crisis and its Agricultural and Food Economy.

- _____ deals with economic sanctions imposed by the United States, European Union (EU), and other Western countries.
- _____ gives a general background for geopolitical events of 2014 involving the country's relationship with Ukraine and the West.
- _____ of this paper is to find some optimal ways of major economic crisis.
- The _____ idea of the article is to increase agriculture production by 24.8% by 2020.
- _____ of the article is to give the reader some information on Economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military policy.
- Special _____ is paid (given) to controlling of the conquered nations 'economy.
- In _____ the author writes that Economic security, in the context of politics and international relations, is the ability of a nation-state to follow its choice of policies to develop the national economy in the manner desired.
- The aim of the article is to provide the _____ with some material on Financial security.
- A brief _____ is given major challenges for the agricultural and food economy
- The author gives a _____ of the geopolitical events of 2014 involving the country's relationship with the West, and even more so the economic crisis that hit late in the year, are disrupting its agricultural and food economy.

РАБОТА НАД ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИМ МАТЕРИАЛОМ

Герундий/Gerund

Герундий (gerund) – часть речи, обладающая свойствами существительного и глагола.

В русском языке соответствующая форма (герундий) отсутствует.

- Thank you for *calling me*. – Спасибо, что *пришел*.
- Excuse me for *being late*. – Простите, что *опоздал*.

Формы герундия

	Active Gerund	PassiveGerund
Present	telling	beingtelling
Perfect	havingtold	havingbeentold

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЕРУНДИЯ

I. Герундий употребляется после глаголов, выражающих начало, окончание или продолжение действия:

1. start, begin, take up (начинать делать, заниматься)

Примеры:

- *Starttranslating*. — *Начинай переводить*.
- *Webeganworking*. — *Мы начали работать*.
- *She took up singing*. — *Она занялась пением*.

2. stop, finish, give up (перестать делать, бросить)

Примеры:

- *Stoptalking*. — *Перестань разговаривать*.
- *Have you finished reading?* — *Ты закончила читать?*
- *Give up smoking*. — *Брось курить*.

3. go on, continue, keep on (продолжать делать)

Примеры:

- *Goonretelling.*- Продолжай пересказывать.
- *Continuwatching.*- Продолжай смотреть.
- *Keeronaskingquestions.* — Продолжай задавать вопросы.

II. Герундий употребляется после глаголов со значением предпочтения:

1. hate
2. love
3. like
4. enjoy
5. can't stand
6. don't mind
7. dislike

Примеры:

- I likeswimming.
- She enjoys playing chess.
- I hatequarelling.

III. Герундий употребляется после любых предлогов

Пример:

After visiting the cafe, we decided to go to the museum.

IV. Герундий употребляется в распространенных конструкциях с прилагательным.

Устойчивые конструкции «прилагательное с предлогом»

1. be famous **for** — быть знаменитым за
2. be interested **in** — интересоваться
3. be fond **of** — любить

4. be tired **of** — устать **от**
5. be afraid **of** — бояться
6. be ready **for** — быть готовым **к**
7. be responsible **for** — отвечать **за**
8. be proud **of** — гордиться
9. be good/ bad **at** — иметь способности **к**
10. be bored **with** — скучать **от**
11. be keen **on** — увлекаться
12. be angry **with** smb **for** doing smth — сердиться **на** кого-то **за** что-то

IV. Герундий употребляется после глагола *go* для выражения некоторых видов деятельности:

- go shopping – ходить по магазинам
- go skiing – кататься на лыжах
- go fishing – ходить на рыбалку
- go sailing – плавать на яхте
- go sightseeing – осматривать достопримечательности
- go jumping – заниматься прыжками

Пословицы и выражения с герундием:

1. It goes without saying. – *Само собой разумеется.*
2. It's no use crying over spilt milk. – *Слезам и горю не поможешь. Что о том тужить, чего нельзя воротить.*
3. Seeing is believing. – *Лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать.*
4. You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs. – *Лес рубят, щепки летят.*
5. There is no harm in trying. – *Попытка не пытка.*

ТЕКСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Прочтите статью «Putin instructed to create an agricultural TV». Напишите ключевые слова (5-7 слов)

PUTIN INSTRUCTED TO CREATE AN AGRICULTURAL TV

Television channel dedicated exclusively to agriculture may soon appear in Russia. Offer on creation of agricultural television must be prepared by December this year. This order was given by President Vladimir Putin on the results of the September meeting on the development of agriculture.

Earlier, Alexander Tkachev, the Minister of Agriculture initiated creating of the federal TV channel to cover the activities in the field of agriculture. According to him, Russia has always been an agricultural country, and this status should be supported.

On the Kremlin Website reported that the Head of the country instructed developing of long-term strategy for development of grain complex.

The draft documents should be prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Economic Development no later than April 2016.

Vladimir Putin also considers changing of the present system of agricultural insurance with states support necessary.

The President expects from departments concrete suggestions on this issue until December 15.

By March 1 of the next year in Russia should be developed and implemented a mechanism for constraining growth of fertilizer prices for agricultural producers.

In addition, the president urged to speed up bringing subsidies to agricultural producers – proposals should be ready by February 2016.

He also instructed to develop mechanisms for supporting food exports by December 2015.

<https://agroinfo.com/en/news/putin-instructed-create-agricultural-tv/>

2. Выберите правильные варианты, соответствующие исходным предложениям

1. This order was given by President Vladimir Putin on the results of the September meeting on the development of agriculture.

- a. Vladimir Putin gave the order on the results of the September meeting on the development of agriculture.
- б. Vladimir Putin gives gave the order on the results of the September meeting on the development of agriculture.

2. The draft document should be prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Economic Development no later than April 2016.

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Economic Development will prepare the draft document no later than April 2016.
- б. The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Economic Development usually prepares the draft document no later than April 2016.

3. The president urged to speed up bringing subsidies to agricultural producers.

- a. The president was urged to speed up bringing subsidies to agricultural producers.
- б. Bringing subsidies to agricultural producers was sped up by the president.
- B. The president will urge to speed up bringing subsidies to agricultural producers.

3. Найдите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям

- долгосрочная стратегия развития зернового комплекса
- может скоро появиться

- по результатам сентябрьского заседания
- должен быть подготовлен
- существующая система страхования сельского хозяйства с государственной поддержкой
- механизм поддержки экспорта продовольственных товаров
- рост цен на удобрения
- министерство экономического развития

4. Прочтите следующие даты. Сообщите, о чем они информируют

- April 2016
- February 2016
- December 2015

5. Найдите в тексте прилагательные, уточняющие информацию о следующих фактах

- _____ channel
- _____ country
- _____ strategy
- _____ complex
- _____ system
- _____ insurance
- _____ support

6. Найдите информацию для реферирования статьи “Putin instructed to create an agricultural TV” по следующей схеме:

- тема статьи
- цель статьи
- выходные данные статьи

- идея статьи
- основное содержание реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке проблемы
- заключительная часть

7. Подготовьте реферирование статьи “PutininstructedtocreteanagriculturalTV”, используя следующие клише для реферирования

А) для определения темы статьи:

- The paper constitutes a critical review of...
- The paper treats and summarizes the knowledge on...
- The article deals with....
- The article gives a general background for...
- The article is devoted to...
- The paper constitutes a thorough discussion on...

Б) для определения цели статьи:

- Thearticledealswith ...
- As the title implies the article describes ...
- The paper is concerned with...
- It is known that ...
- The aim of this paper is to find some optimal ways of...
- This paper aims at...
- Writing this paper there were two / three goals in mind.
- The chief /general aim is...
- The aim of this paper is to find some optimal ways of...
- This paper aims at...

В) для сообщения выходных данных статьи:

- The author of the article is...
- The author's name is ...
- Unfortunately the author's name is not mentioned ...
- The article is written by...
- It was published in ... (on the Internet).
- It is a newspaper (scientific) article (published on March 10, 2012 / in 2010).

Г) для сообщения идеи статьи:

- The main idea of the article is...
- The article is about...
- The article is devoted to...
- The article deals (is concerned) with...
- The article touches upon the issue of...
- The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...
- The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on...
- The article considers ...
- The article presents the results of...
- The objective of the article is to analyze ...

Д) для составления собственно реферативной части с изложением основного содержания реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке проблемы

- Special attention is paid (given) to
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account)
- Some factors are omitted (neglected)
- The scientists conclude (come to conclusion)
- The paper (instrument) is designed for
- The instrument is widely used

- A brief account is given of
- The author refers to ...
- Reference is made to
- The author gives a review of
- There are several solutions of the problem
- There is some interesting information in the paper
- Special attention is paid (given) to
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account)
- Some factors are omitted (neglected)
- The scientists conclude (come to conclusion)
- The paper (instrument) is designed for

Ж) для заключительной части:

- I found the article (rather) interesting because ...
- I found the article important because ...
- I found the article useful ... because...
- I think the article is rather interesting because...
- In my opinion the article is important ... because...
- In conclusion the author writes that...
- In conclusion the author draws reader's attention to...
- The author comes to the conclusion that...
- The following conclusions are drawn ...

8. Прочитетекст«Ecology»

ECOLOGY

Ecology is the study of the relationship of plants and animals with their physical and biological environment.

The physical environment includes light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere. The biological environment includes organisms of the same kind as well as other

plants and animals. Because of the diverse approaches required to study organisms in their environment, ecology draws upon such fields as climatology, hydrology, oceanography, physics, chemistry, geology, and soil analysis. To study the relationships between organisms, ecology also involves such sciences as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.

An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made ecology a common but often misused word. It is confused with environmental programs and environmental science. Although the field is a distinct scientific discipline, ecology does indeed contribute to the study and understanding of environmental problems. The term "ecology" was introduced by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel in 1866; it is derived from the Greek "oikos" ("household"), sharing the same root word as "economics". Thus, the term implies the study of the economy of nature. Modern ecology, in part, began with Charles Darwin. In developing his theory of evolution, Darwin stressed the adaptation of organisms to their environment through natural selection.

<http://window.edu.ru>

9. Выберите правильные варианты, соответствующие исходным предложениям

1. To study the relationships between organisms, ecology also involves such sciences as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.

a. Such sciences as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics are involved in studying the relationships between organisms.

б. Ecology has involved such sciences as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics to study the relationships between organisms.

в. To study the relationships between organisms, ecology should involve such sciences as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.

2.The physical environment includes light and heat or solar radiation, moisture,wind, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere.

a. The physical environment included light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere.

б. Light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere are included in the physical environment.

в. The physical environment does not include light and heat or solar radiation, moisture,wind, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere.

3.An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made ecology a common but often misused word.

a. An increased public awareness of environmental problems did not make ecology a common and often misused word.

б. Ecology got a common and often misused word due to an increased public awareness of environmental problems.

в. Ecology wasn't made a common and often misused word due to an increased public awareness of environmental problems.

10. Подготовьте реферирование статьи «Ecology» по предложенной ниже схеме:

- тема статьи
- цель статьи
- выходные данные статьи
- идея статьи
- основное содержание реферируемой статьи с конкретными данными о разработке проблемы

- ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

11. Прочтите текст «Environment and ecology»

Environment and ecology

The word environment means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the countryside.

Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives. The most serious environmental problems are: pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution), noise from cars, buses, planes, etc., destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty, shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel), the growth of population.

There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. This poisons kill fish and sea animals. "Nuclear-poisoned" fish can be eaten by people.

Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. There is not enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. If people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. So they poison water.

Most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars and buses. More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution.

12. Выберите правильные варианты, соответствующие исходным предложениям

1. Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives.

- a. People do not understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives.
- б. Nowadays people must understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives.
- в. Nowadays people do understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives.

2. More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer.

- a. More and more often people are told to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer.
- б. More and more often people are not told to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer.
- в. More and more often people are told to avoid direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer.

3. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste.

- a. Seas are never used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste.
- б. Industrial and nuclear waste are often dumped into seas.
- в. Many seas will be used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste.

13. Вставьте недостающее слово по смыслу

- Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the _____ .
- Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that _____ people's lives.
- Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear _____.
- This poisons _____ fish and sea animals. "Nuclear-poisoned" fish can be eaten by people.
- More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet _____ from the sun can cause skin cancer.
- There is not enough _____ in the water

14. Найдите, какая информация из текста связана со следующими словами и словосочетаниями. Сообщите эту информацию

- ocean
- ozone layer
- waste
- radiation
- air pollution

15. Прочтите следующие предложения из текста и определите, что является для региона, где Вы проживаете, актуальным

- The most serious environmental problems are: pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution), noise from cars, buses, planes, etc., destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty, shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel), the growth of population.
- Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste.
- Most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars and buses
- Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives

16.Прочтите текст

CLIMATE CHANGE IS TRANSFORMING THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

Climate change is poised to affect the world's food supply in three key ways. There will be impacts on the quantity, quality and location of the food we produce.

There is no need to increase food production more rapidly than we do today. But, at the very same time, we're fundamentally transforming the biological underpinnings" of how we produce food. Researchers studying climate change are looking at how the biological and physical changes happening on Earth due to climate change will transform food production.

Food quantity

Climate change will reduce the amount of food grown around the world. Initially, some experts thought that rising carbon dioxide levels might act as a fertilizer and increase food yield. However, more recent research suggests that the net effects of climate change will mean a decrease in food yield. For example, studies have shown that the combination of increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, rising temperatures and changes to precipitation may result in significantly lower yields for staple crops such as corn and wheat, particularly in tropical areas, where food production is normally high. Areas that experience increasing temperatures due to climate change will also likely see an increase in crop pests. Currently, pests are responsible for 25 to 40 percent of all crop loss and as climate change continues, these pests will be able to expand their reach.

Insects may move into areas where they weren't found previously and where plants haven't evolved defenses to ward them off. It's also possible that certain predators of crop pests, such as birds, may shift the timing of their migrations

because of climate change in ways that could prevent them from keeping pest populations in check.

Location

The location of much of the world's agriculture will also change in ways that affect the global food supply.

Agriculture in tropical regions will likely be the hardest hit by climate change. And higher global temperatures will make it more difficult for farmers to work in the heat of the day, leading to less food production. Indeed, existing research already shows that heat limits work at certain times of day depending on the season in certain tropical and subtropical areas.

Other food sources, such as fish, will decrease in quantity. In addition, as the ocean warms, fish move toward Earth's poles.

The problem with food production decreasing near the equator is that almost all of the human population growth that is predicted for the next 50 years will occur in the tropics.

And although regions closer to the poles will experience warmer weather and longer growing seasons as a result of climate change, these changes won't be large enough to make up for the loss of food production in the tropics.

Food quality

In addition to changes in the amounts and location of food production, research shows that when certain foods are grown at high levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, they lose some of their nutritional value.

In the study of 2014, the researchers grew crops, including wheat and corn, under two conditions: elevated carbon dioxide levels, or normal carbon dioxide levels. The elevated carbon dioxide levels represented the concentration that is estimated to be in the atmosphere in 50 years. They found that the crops grown under elevated carbon dioxide levels had lower levels of protein, zinc and iron.

The decreases in the nutrients could worsen the public health problem of nutrient deficiencies. Iron and zinc deficiencies are already huge health problems today. In the future, 200 million more people worldwide could develop a zinc deficiency, and 1 billion people who already have a zinc deficiency could see their deficiency worsen due to these nutritional changes. Research shows that there would be similar effects for iron and protein deficiencies as well.

The findings illustrate how the effects of climate change are still surprising, even to scientists.

<http://www.livescience.com/57921-climate-change-is-transforming-global-food-supply.html>

17. Найдите в тексте необходимое прилагательное к существительным

- _____ and _____ changes
- _____ underpinnings
- _____ suggests
- _____ regions
- higher _____ temperatures
- _____ and _____ areas
- _____ value
- _____ effects
- And higher global temperatures will make it more difficult ____ farmers to work in the heat of the day

18. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу предлоги в следующие предложения

- Agriculture ____ tropical regions will likely be the hardest hit ____ climate change
- They found that the crops grown under elevated carbon dioxide levels had lower levels _____ protein, zinc and iron.
- ____ the future, 200 million more people worldwide could develop a zinc deficiency

- _____ the study _____ 2014, the researchers grew crops, including wheat and corn, under two conditions
- ... the net effects _____ climate change will mean a decrease _____ food yield.
- _____ example, studies have shown that the combination of increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- In addition _____ changes in the amounts and location _____ food production, research shows that when certain foods are grown at high levels _____ atmospheric carbon dioxide, they lose some of their nutritional value.
- The findings illustrate how the effects _____ climate change are still surprising, even _____ scientists.
- Researchers studying climate change are looking _____ how the biological and physical changes happening _____ Earth due to climate change will transform food production.
- Currently, pests are responsible _____ 25 _____ 40 percent of all crop loss and as climate change continues, these pests will be able to expand their reach

19. Используя информацию из текста докажите, что:

- Climate change is poised to affect the world's food supply in three key ways
- climate change will mean a decrease in food yield
- Agriculture in tropical regions will likely be the hardest hit by climate change
- The decreases in the nutrients can worsen the public health problem

20. Дополните предложения

- There will be impacts on the quantity, _____ and _____ of the food we produce.
- Climate change will reduce the amount of _____ _____ around the world.

- For example, studies have shown that the combination of _____
_____ in the atmosphere, _____ temperatures and changes to _____ may
result in significantly lower yields for staple crops.
- The problem with _____ _____ decreasing near the equator is that almost
all of the human population growth that is predicted for the next _____ years
will occur in the tropics.
- In the future, _____ million more people worldwide could develop a zinc
deficiency
- ...and _____ billion people who already have a zinc deficiency could see their
deficiency worsen due to these nutritional changes

21. Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы

- Why is there no need to increase food production more rapidly than we do
today?
- What will reduce climate change?
- What studies have shown the effects of climate change?
- How is the public health problem connected with nutritional deficiencies?

**22. Продолжите перечисления, к каким предварительным выводам
пришли ученые, занимающиеся проблемой, связанной с изменениями
климата**

1. Fundamentally transforming the biological underpinnings" of how we produce
food
2. Decreaseinfoodyield
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

23. Обобщите материал в виде реферата по предложенной модели, выберите для смысловых компонентов реферата языковые средства из приведенного ниже списка:

Для вводной части

1. Тема и название статьи:

- *Данная, настоящая, рассматриваемая статья (книга) ...*
- *Статья называется, носит название, озаглавлена...*
- *Данная статья посвящена теме...;*
- *Статья написана на тему о ...;*
- *В статье говорится о ...;*
- *Автор статьи рассказывает о ...*

2. Проблематика статьи:

- *В статье рассматривается, ставится вопрос о том, что ...;*
- *В статье автор касается вопросов о ...;*
- *Автор говорит о проблемах...; останавливается на следующих вопросах ...*
- *В статье излагается, представлена точка зрения, обобщается опыт работы...; дается оценка (чему), дается описание (чего), научное обоснование (чего).*

Для собственно реферативной части

1. Сообщение о наличии основной информации в авторском тексте:

- *В основной части статьи дается описание..., дается анализ, излагается точка зрения на ..., дается характеристика (чего).*
- *В основной части значительное (большое) место отводится (чему); большое внимание уделяется (чему); основное внимание обращается (на что).*

2. Сравнение различных точек зрения:

- Существует несколько точек зрения по данной проблеме

- Можно остановиться на нескольких основных точках зрения по данному вопросу.

- Одна из точек зрения заключается в том, что...; вторая точка зрения противостоит первой. Если первая утверждает, что ..., то вторая отрицает это. Третья точка зрения высказана (кем)...

3. Включение дополнительной информации в реферат:

- Важно отметить, что...; необходимо подчеркнуть, что...; надо сказать, что ...

- Следует признать необходимым, важным, полезным, интересным, убедительным, оригинальным, достойным внимания (что)...

- Представляется важным, убедительным, интересным, оригинальным утверждение, вывод о том, что ...

- Нельзя не согласиться с тем, что...; нельзя не признать того, что...; нельзя не отметить того, что ...

Для заключительной части

- В заключении подводятся итоги исследования; делается вывод, обобщается сказанное выше; дается оценка (чему);

- В заключении подчеркивается (что);

- Статья заканчивается (чем).

18. Подготовьте краткую аннотацию статьи «INDIA'S ORGANIC RICE SUCCESS STORY PROVES THAT GMOS ARE UNNECESSARY» с соблюдением следующей структуры:

а) вводная часть (библиографическое описание работы);

б) основная часть (перечень основных, затронутых в публикации актуальных проблем);

- в) краткая характеристика и оценка новизны изложенного материала отличающей её от других работ;
- г) заключительная часть.

Для аннотации используйте следующие клише:

- *В статье речь идет о...*
- *Статья посвящена детальному анализу.....*
- *Автор прослеживает становление...*
- *В статье исследуются характерные признаки...*
- *В статье рассматриваются ключевые этапы...*
- *Статья подводит некоторые итоги изучения...*
- *Автор дает обобщенную характеристику...*
- *Данное направление дополняется также рассмотрением...*
- *Обосновывается мысль о том, что...*
- *В статье проанализированы концепции...*
- *В статье приведен анализ взглядов исследователей...*
- *Дискуссионным продолжает оставаться вопрос о...*
- *В данной статье предпринята попытка раскрыть ...*
- *В статье дан анализ научных изысканий...*

INDIA'S ORGANIC RICE SUCCESS STORY PROVES THAT GMOS ARE UNNECESSARY

One of the biggest – but most easily debunked – lies we've been told about GM agriculture is that the technology is necessary to feed a steadily increasing world population.

Monsanto and other GM agriculture companies would like us to believe that their methods increase crop yields and are therefore essential in fighting world hunger, but it simply isn't true.

Many people who might otherwise be skeptical about GMOs have been led to accept the idea that the supposed increase in yields justifies the widespread

planting of GM crops.

GM agriculture often decreases overall regional crop yields. But there has been no real increase in crop yields due to GM agriculture – in fact, the opposite is often true, when all factors are taken into consideration. Not only the yields from GM crops are typically larger than those from conventional farming methods, but the technology actually damages crops, *decreasing* regional yields.

The use of the herbicide glyphosate – a key component in GM agriculture and a carcinogen, to boot – is a threat to non-glyphosate-resistant crops, so in many cases the technology causes a negative overall effect on potential crop yields in a given area.

Even the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), which is often dominated by agrochemical interests, released a report that showed there was no increase in yield potentials for GM crops over the past 15 years. In addition, the majority of GMOs grown aren't even used to feed hungry people.

Contrary to myths about the superiority of GE crop yields, most yield gains in recent years are due to traditional breeding or improvement of other agricultural practices ... genetic engineering has failed to significantly increase U.S. crop yields.

And contrary to GM agriculture propaganda, the key to increased yields may actually lie in the refinement of organic farming techniques, as Indian rice farmers are now proving in that country's rice fields.

India's organic rice revolution

In India, where GM agriculture has proven to be a huge disaster, driving many farmers to suicide over debts to GM seed companies after the technology failed to deliver the promised yields, many farmers are turning to organic methods – and with astonishing results:

In Bihar, India, farmers are breaking world records for rice production without agrochemicals or GMOs. In 2013, Sumant Kumar and his family produced an astounding 22.4 tons of rice on only one hectare of land, much more than anything achieved by GM seed companies and their expensive herbicides.

The secret to Kumar and other Indian rice farmers' success is a new organic rice growing method called the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). This breakthrough approach uses different techniques than those of conventional rice farming, including the wide spacing of young rice plants in a square pattern, and avoidance of the traditional method of flooding rice fields.

With the SRI approach, the rice fields are kept moist rather than being flooded, and

are fertilized naturally instead of with expensive chemical fertilizers. Rotary weeding is also used, and the result is greater yields through an approach that also allows farmers to adapt to increasingly unpredictable weather patterns.

The success of the SRI method is proof that organic farming, when properly managed, can produce far greater yields than GM agriculture, and at a lower cost – both in terms of money *and* damage to the environment – not to mention human health.

The GM agriculture industry is based on lies and greed. If we truly want to feed an increasing world population without endangering ourselves and the environment, organic farming offers the only real solution.

http://www.naturalnews.com/055468_GM_agriculture_organic_rice_India.html

19. Подготовьте аннотацию на английском языке

ТЕМА 4. СИТУАЦИИ В СФЕРЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. Прочтите следующие слова и выражения. Найдите к ним эквиваленты на русском языке с помощью словаря

- system development
- position
- salary
- above-average social benefits
- enterprise
- an internationally-know enterprise
- application
- knowledge
- to offer
- flexibility
- many-sided field of application
- immediately
- opportunity of introducing myself
- request notification
- as soon as possible
- copies of transcripts and diploma
- personal department
- employment
- preliminary work
- social benefits

- working hours
- probationary period
- personal information
- professional information
- foreign participant
- interdisciplinary investigations
- academic degree
- scientific degree
- application
- sincerely
- special requirements
- position with career opportunities

2. Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слово

- a _____ graduate in computer science
- Copies of _____ and diploma
- _____ period
- _____ degree
- _____ requirements
- as soon as _____
- _____ information
- _____ benefits
- position with _____ opportunities
- opportunity of _____ myself

3. Найдите сходное по смыслу слово из списка, приведенного под чертой

- attempt
- learning certificate
- elementary school

- subject
 - answer
 - enterprise
 - occasionally
 - to require
 - records
 - earnings
 - to develop
 - in various ways
-

Demand, sometimes, concern, documents, to set up, manifold, salary, experiment, field, primary school, reply

4. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов

- flexibility
- science
- person
- society
- profession

ТЕКСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Прочтите следующий текст (объявление о вакантной должности). Переведите.

We are an internationally-known enterprise and are looking for a young

Graduate in Computer Science

to begin working in the field of system development.

We offer a good salary and above-average social benefits.

If you interested in this position with career opportunities, please, send your application with complete records and photograph to the attention of Mr. Watson

2. Переведите следующие слова

- system development
- position
- salary
- above-average social benefits
- an internationally-know enterprise
- application

3. Найдите в тексте прилагательные к следующим существительным

- _____ enterprise
- _____ salary
- _____ benefits
- _____ graduate
- _____ records

4. Перечислите всё, что может заинтересовать устраивающегося на работу в этом предприятии.

5. Прочтите текст об участии в конкурсе на вакантную должность.

Найдите информацию:

- а) об образовании человека, участвующего в конкурсе на вакантное место;
- б) какие дополнительные знания имеет он;
- в) где в настоящее время он работает / или не работает;
- г) когда может приступить к работе;
- д) какие документы прилагаются к письму.

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for the position of computer scientist in your company.

I finished my studies in spring of the last year in the field of mathematics and computer science. After that, I took a year's training with ABC Computer Inc. in California.

My knowledge of English is therefore good.

I could begin immediately. Please, give me the opportunity of introducing myself personally.

Sincerely,

Peter Lindner

encl. Curriculum vitae

Copies of transcripts and diploma

6. Прочтите следующее объявление о вакантной должности

The German Flugsicherung GmbH guarantees a sure, speedy and economic winding up of the air traffic in Germany

To a certified farmer

With the following requirements:

Good knowledge of English in word + font

PC - knowledge Excel / Word 2010

Flexibility for a many-sided field of application.

7. Составьте свое заявление на участие в конкурсе на вакантную должность "a certified farmer" по образцу упражнения 5

8. Прочтите следующий текст. Определите:

- как обращаются к адресату;
- как формулируется тема;
- как переносится встреча на другой день;
- как заканчивается письмо.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Regarding the meeting planned for 22 May, unfortunately some of the participants are having difficulties with the date. For this reason I would like to postpone our discussion by one day, to this coming Thursday, and request notification as soon as possible, whether you can make it on that date.

We regret the change and hope we will be able to see you here as planned.

Sincerely,

Prof. Dr. M. Jackson

9. Напишите письмо господину Джексону с просьбой перенести заранее запланированную встречу с ним на следующий день в связи с тем, что не все участники приехали.

10. Прочтите и переведите текст официального письма. Определите:

- тему;
- предложение;
- просьбу.

Dear Sir,

We regret to inform you that a stand of 40 m² is no longer available for this year. Instead, we can offer you a 18 m² stand at a very reasonable price. You will find complete details in the enclosed information. Please write your decision to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

FairandExhibitionLtd

12.Прочтите следующий диалог между господином Штадлером и ПетеромЛинднером. Определите:

- а) тему разговора;
- б) что предлагает господин Штадлер;
- в) образование и опыт работы Петера.

S: Mr. Lindner, you have already spoken with the head of data processing and have also been to the personal department. The employee's' council has agreed to your employment. When can you start?

P:Next Monday.

S: So soon? Have you already given notice?

P:Not yet. I'm not employed anywhere. I just returned from America a few days ago. I took a practical training course there with a company in Silicon Valley.

S: That sounds good. Did you apply there?

P: Not exactly, my father knows somebody there.

S: So then, you are a beginner in your profession. However, your English must be good.

P: Yes, you could say so. I read a lot in English, which is quite common in my profession.

S: Our head of data processing has told you what it's all about. We want to develop a data bank with expressions from the fields of technology and economics, first

for English and then for other languages too. Then we want to use this data bank in various ways: for example, we could print dictionaries for certain special fields, we could offer interested parties in industry and economics an on-line service and we could produce certain sections on disks. A new system must be designed for this and only a first-class computer specialist who is interested in languages can do it. Do you think you are capable of it?

P: I would like very much to do it. Some preliminary work has already been done, I hear.

S: Yes, we did some experiments a few years ago, but we cannot do anything with them. Technically, they are outdated.

P: Frankly, I'd also prefer to start at the beginning.

S: Have all other points been discussed: salary, social benefits, working hours, probationary period, etc.?

P: Yes, I have no questions on that.

S: OK, Mr. Lindner, then I wish you a good start in our house. Goodbye.

P: Thank you. Goodbye.

13. Расскажите господину Штадлеру о себе (от имени Петера)

14. Перечислите, какие вопросы были заданы Петеру

15. Перечислите, что предлагает сделать г-н Штадлер

16. Познакомьтесь с заявкой для участия в конференции. Переведите.

10th International Conference on Holocaust Education, June 25-28, 2018

Holocaust Education: Time, Place, and Relevance

Registration Form

Step 1 - Personal Information

Title:

First Name:*

Last Name:*

Gender: Male Female

Date of Birth:*

Mailing Address:*

City:*

State/Province:

Country:*

ZIP/Postal Code:

Phone Number:*

Mobile Number:*

Email:* ATTN: The email you provide will serve as your username and will be used throughout the registration process.

Additional Email:

Citizenship:*

Passport No.:*

* Required Fields

Step 2 - Professional Information

Type of Organization:*

Job Description:*

Name of Work Place:*

Mailing Address:*

City:*

State/Province:

Country:*

ZIP/Postal Code:

Phone Number:

Fax Number:

Website (URL):

17. Перечислите название пунктов, необходимых для подачи заявки на участие в конференции

18. Заполните заявление на участие в конференции “10th International Conference on Holocaust Education”.

**19. Познакомьтесь с заявкой на участие в конференции “8th International Conference on Functional Differential Equations and Application”.
Заполните её.**

**"8th International Conference on Functional Differential Equations and Applications, Moscow, Russia, August 14–21, 2017
Workshop “Differential Equations and Interdisciplinary Investigations”**

This application form is to be completed by foreign participants of the 8th International Conference on Differential and Functional Differential Equations and the International Workshop “Differential Equations and Interdisciplinary Investigations”.

Full name (last-family, first-given, middle):

Sex:

Male Female

You are:

Participant Accompanying person

Do you participate in the G-RISC Workshop "Differential Equations and Interdisciplinary Investigations"?

Yes

No

Dateofbirth:

Place of work, address, telephone,
fax, e-mail:

Position:

Scientificdegree:

Permanent home address.

Please fill in number and street, city, zip code or postal code, country:

Telephonenumber:

Doyouneedvisa? Yes No

Your contact mailing
address is: Homeaddress Workaddress

Dateofarrival: Dateofdeparture:

Do you need a hotel? Yes No

Language of your talk
(oral talk, not abstract or
presentation): English Russian

Specialrequirements:

20. Заполните регистрационную карту участника конференции «The

Fifth International Conference on Agriculture & Fisheries; Systems & Technology 2017», которая состоится 8-9 декабря 2017, в Коломбо (ШриЛанка)

**Registration form of the participant of the
Fifth International Conference on Agriculture & Fisheries; Systems
& Technology 2017**

08-09 December, 2017, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Please fill out the registration form for the participant

First Name: _____

Second Name: _____

Place of work: _____

Academic degree: _____

Position: _____

Mail Adresse: _____

Contact Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

Presentation title: _____

Keywords (7) _____

Date _____

ТЕМА 5. ОПИСАНИЕ ДИАГРАММ, СХЕМ И ТАБЛИЦ

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения

- chart
- graph
- according to
- to illustrate
- show, clearly show
- to compare
- to divide
- data
- to indicate
- As it is evident from the graph
- It may be concluded from the chart that
- The chart neither proves nor refutes the contention that...
- plainly
- strong evidence
- strong correlation
- The graph provides strong evidence that
- There is a strong correlation between the _____ and the _____
- The curve 1 is significantly / slightly / much larger / smaller / higher / lower than the curve 2
- a great deal more than
- about
- almost
- approximately
- around
- far less than

- just over
- just
- just under
- nearly
- nowhere near
- The number of ____ remains stable
- In April the prices started to rally strongly
- In March the consumer spending was up and was close to reaching a high again
- There was a sharp fall during March
- As can be seen from the chart, last year started on a positive note
- It then fluctuated around this level
- a rise from \$1m to \$2m
- to fall by 30%
- to increase to 50%
- an increase of 7.5 per cent over last year

2. Вставьте необходимое по смыслу слова в следующие предложения

- The chart _____ the Microsoft share price
- The graph clearly _____ that over the next three months the Microsoft share price fluctuated dramatically, falling as low as \$90 before returning to original level
- The chart _____ in March 2000 it suddenly plummeted, losing over \$40 by April
- The 2 graphs _____ the situation with and without treatment for 2 types of cancer in women.
- According to _____ the Microsoft share price is suddenly plummeted, losing over \$40 by April.

- As it may be seen from the _____ , the year 2000 ended more encouragingly for Microsoft with shares back at the \$70
- The graph _____ data showing that 2001 started badly with shares dropping to a two-year low of \$43 by the end of January.
- It may be _____ from the chart that prices fell sharply again, back down to almost \$50 by October
- As the chart illustrates the shares recovered well over the last two months to finish at the \$70 mark

3. Определите значения выделенных слов и словосочетаний

- The Microsoft share price began 2000 at **just over** \$110
- In March 2000 it suddenly plummeted, losing **over** \$40 by April
- A sharp fall followed but sales leveled off **at about** 5,300 per month in April, fluctuated slightly through the year, and are now increasing again.
- There was then a steep increase until 1978, when **over** 15 per cent were following a vegetarian diet
- After reaching a high point in **around** 2015, it is projected to decline again and possibly level off by the decade's end
- It reached a low point of **just** 4 per cent in 1996
- There was a sharp fall **during** March
- **Over** the summer the market was flat
- In April the prices started to rally strongly
- In March the consumer spending was up and was close to **approximately** to a high again
- Over the last few months the market has advanced a **way over**

ТЕКСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Познакомьтесь со следующей диаграммой и определите ее тему.

2. Составьте несколько предложений с использованием следующих выражений:

- The chart is about ...
- According to the graph ...
- As it may be seen from the chart
- The graph presents data showing... на графике представлены данные, показывающие ...
- The graph provides strong evidence that...
- At the beginning
- There was a sharp fall over the period from ... to ...

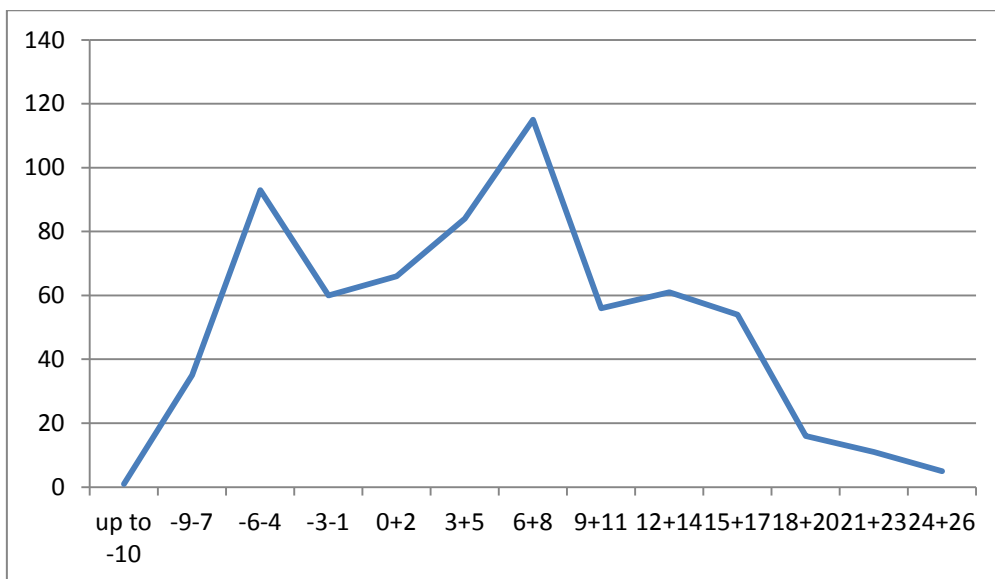


Fig. 4 The graph of the relationship between bears activity and the air temperature (the air temperature is shown on the horizontal axis ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); the number of fixations (pcs) is shown on the vertical axis)

3. Составьте заключение по таблице, используя одно из следующих выражений

- According to the table...
- As the table illustrates...
- The table presents data showing...
- The year 2001 has the largest number of ...

Table 1. Deterministic population growth rate λ_t , with 90% confidence intervals, standard error, proportion of bootstrap samples <1 , and number of ice-free days $[\text{Ice}(t)]$.

Year (t)	λ_t	Lower CI	Upper CI	SE	Proportion < 1	Ice(t) (days)
Time-invariant model						
all	0.997	0.755	1.053	0.105	0.57	
Parametric model set						
2001	1.059	0.083	1.093	0.269	0.24	90
2002	1.061	0.109	1.094	0.265	0.24	94
2003	1.036	0.476	1.107	0.207	0.41	119
2004	0.765	0.541	0.932	0.120	1.00	135
2005	0.799	0.577	0.959	0.122	0.99	134
Nonparametric model set						
2001	1.017	0.810	1.088	0.092	0.43	90
2002	1.022	0.836	1.088	0.084	0.40	94
2003	1.075	0.903	1.129	0.077	0.19	119
2004	0.801	0.549	1.000	0.135	0.95	135
2005	0.895	0.446	1.020	0.185	0.88	134

Notes: Results are shown for the parametric model set, including parametric dependence of vital rates on Ice(t), and for the nonparametric model set, which permits time variation, but does not impose the parametric functional form.

4. Сравните изменения активности бурых медведей в течение суток (по количеству фиксаций на радиальной оси), используя одно из следующих выражений

- The number of fixations remains stable
- The _____ is twice as big as the _____
- The ____ has the largest number of fixations
- There was a sharp fall at _____
- It then fluctuated around this level _____

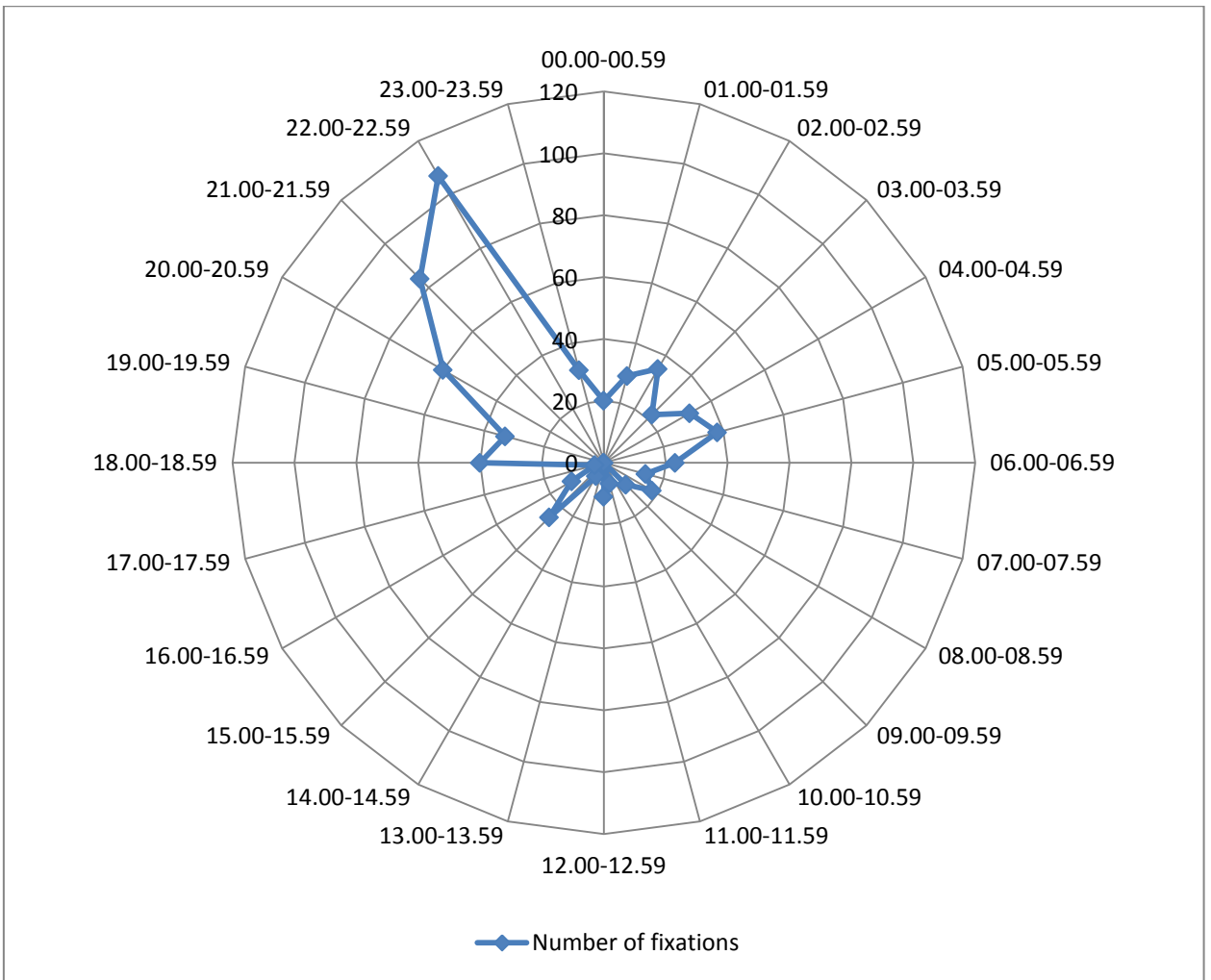


Fig. Daily activity of the brown bears (number of fixations are shown on the radial axis)

5.Опишите кривые изменений массы, объема и плотности рогов оленя

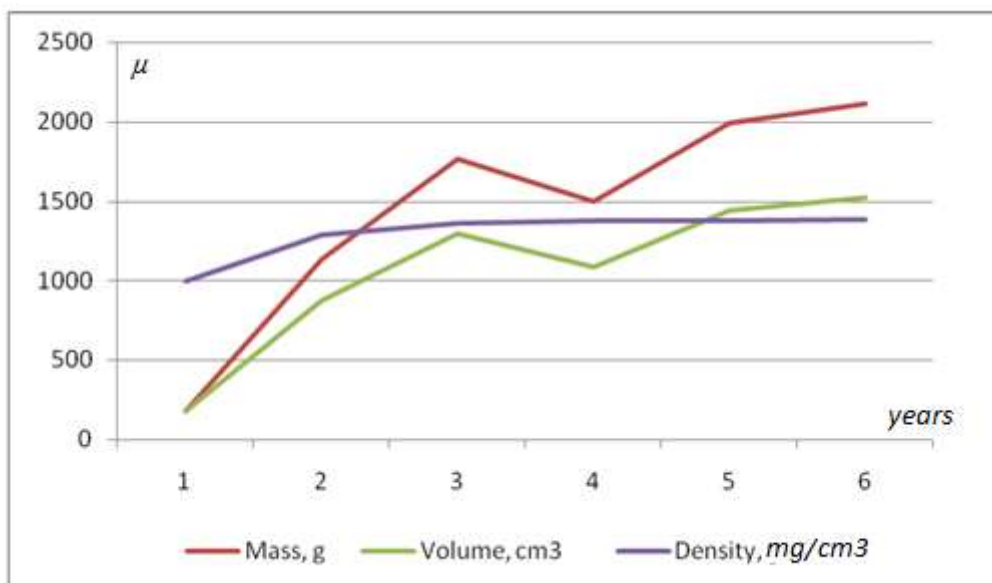


Fig 1.The curves of changes of mass, volume and density of the horns of the male red deer at the age from 1 year to 6 years of age (inclusively).

6. Проанализируйте содержание SEM в сыворотке и слюне молочных телок.

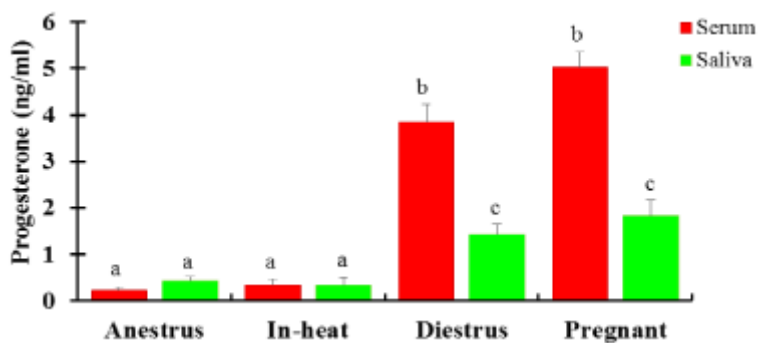


Figure 4. P4 concentration (Mean±SEM, ng/ml) in serum and saliva in crossbred dairy heifers in different reproductive states. N=104: 18 anestrus; 5 in-heat; 38 diestrus; 43 pregnant); Bars with different letters are significantly different, $p < 0.05$; two-way ANOVA.

7. Охарактеризуйте состояние рынка трудовых ресурсов на основании данных, представленных на рисунке 1.

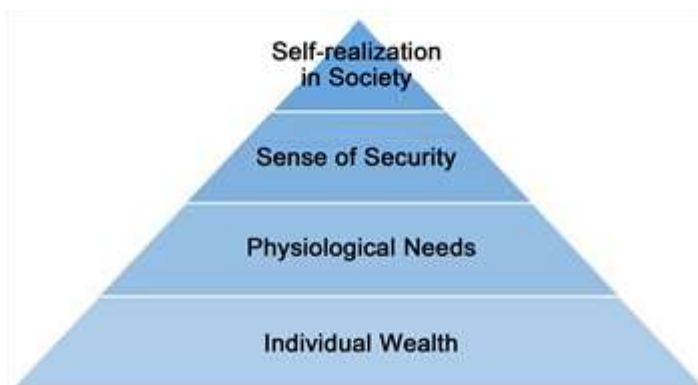


Figure 1.A pyramid for the needs of Chinese employees.

8. Определите уровень тестостерона на основании данных, представленных в рисунке 3.

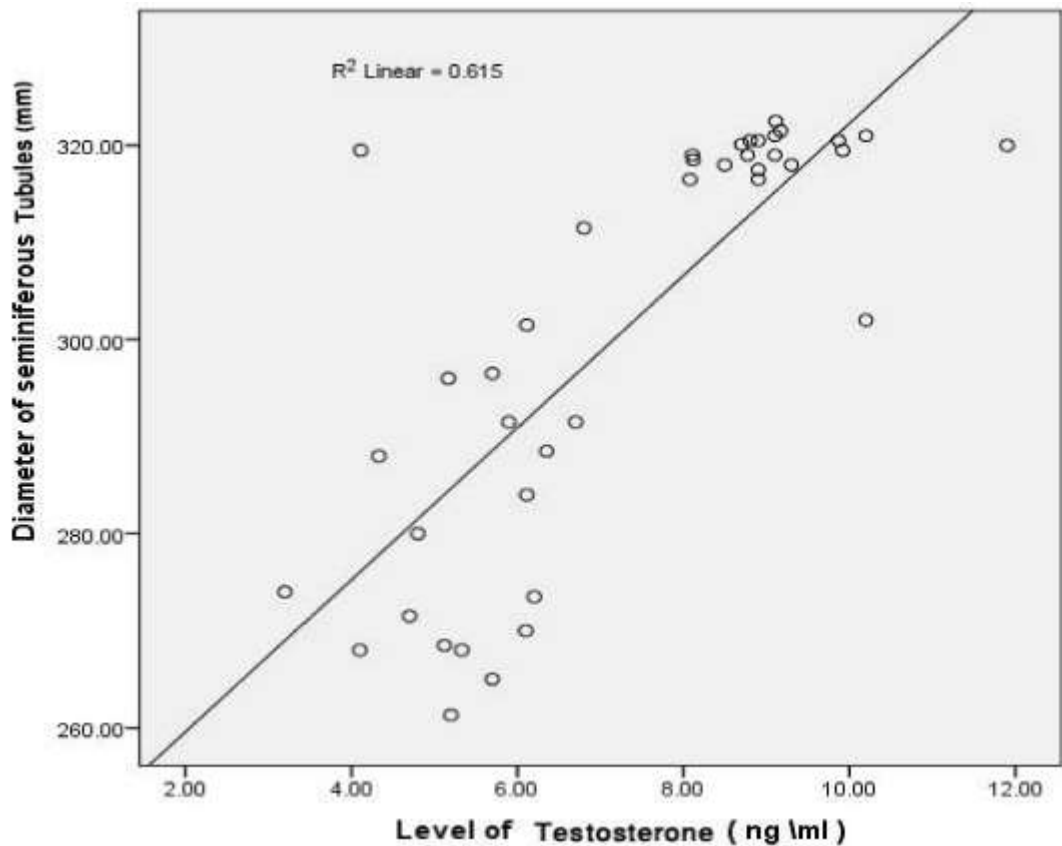


Figure 3. Shows a straight line representing the correlation between different groups changes in an interstitial space and diameter of seminiferous tubules

9. Опишите цикл развития растения, представленный в рисунке 5.

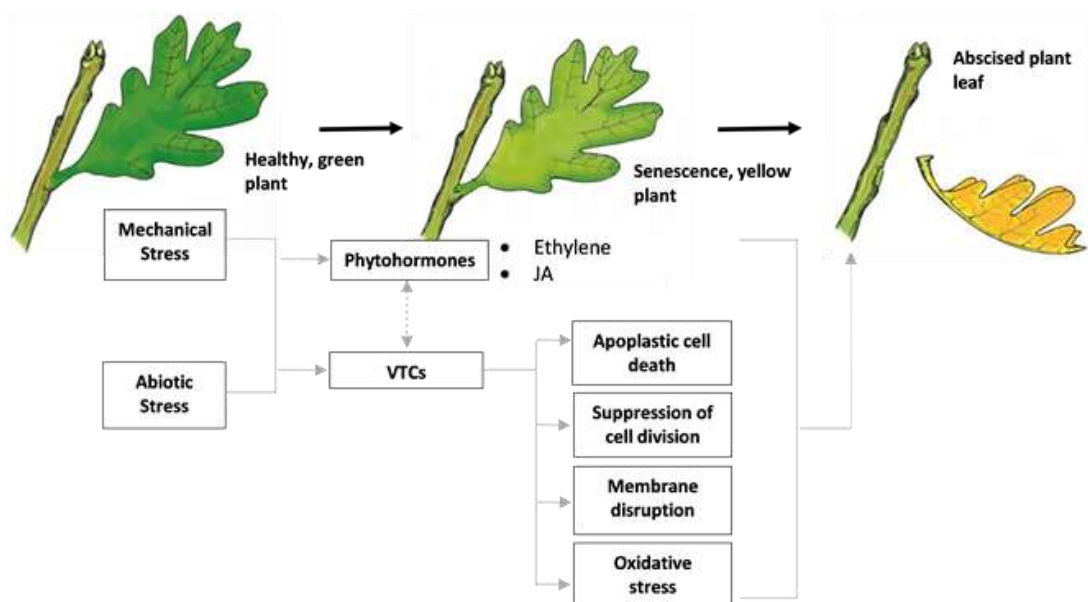


Figure 5. Proposed pathways for VTCs-induced senescence and abscission in plants. Elements in boxes represent events that are known/proposed to occur during VTCs-induced senescence abscission. Solid arrows indicate portions of the pathway that are known to occur. Dashed arrow is used to represent speculative portions of the partway.

10. Опишите годовую динамику состав макрокомпонентов 2 соленых озер в Приольхонье, основываясь на данных, представленных в таблице 1.

Table 1. Macrocomponent composition 2 salt lakes in Priolkhonje in annual dynamics

N	Месяц/год	pH	HCO ₃	Cl	SO ₄	K	Na	Ca	Mg	TDS
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	г/л
226	08/00	8,6	5	21	74	5	56	0	38	45,29
227	08/00	8,8	8	56	36	6	71	1	22	14,53
227	08/01	8,8	9	57	34	6	69	1	24	12,00
227	08/02		8	58	34	7	70	1	22	13,19
227	08/03	9,1	8	55	37	6	72	1	21	14,68
227	08/04	8,9	8	61	31	6	71	1	22	12,45
227	08/06	8,8	8	58	34	7	69	1	23	14,85
227	07/09	9,2	7	66	27	6	72	0	21	13,35
227	05/11	8,5	8	56	33	7	70	3	20	12,60
227	06/11	8,9	7	58	33	6	71	1	22	39,17
227	08/11	9,2	9	59	30	7	71	0	22	47,13

11. Проанализируйте уровень нагрузки овощными культурами на почву на фермах Nkolbisson и Nkolondom III.

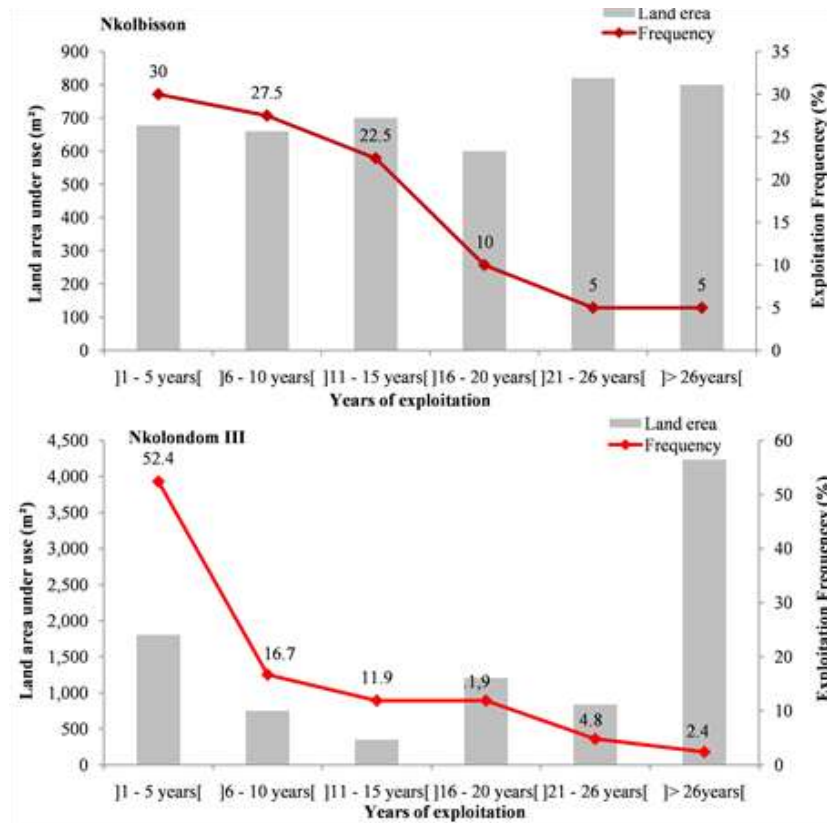


Figure 6. Level of pressure on the soil of vegetable farm of Nkolbisson and Nkolondom

12. Проанализируйте тенденцию популяции белых медведей по годам, используя данные из рисунка 1.

a) Population trends of polar bears in 2005

b) Population trends of polar bears in 2009

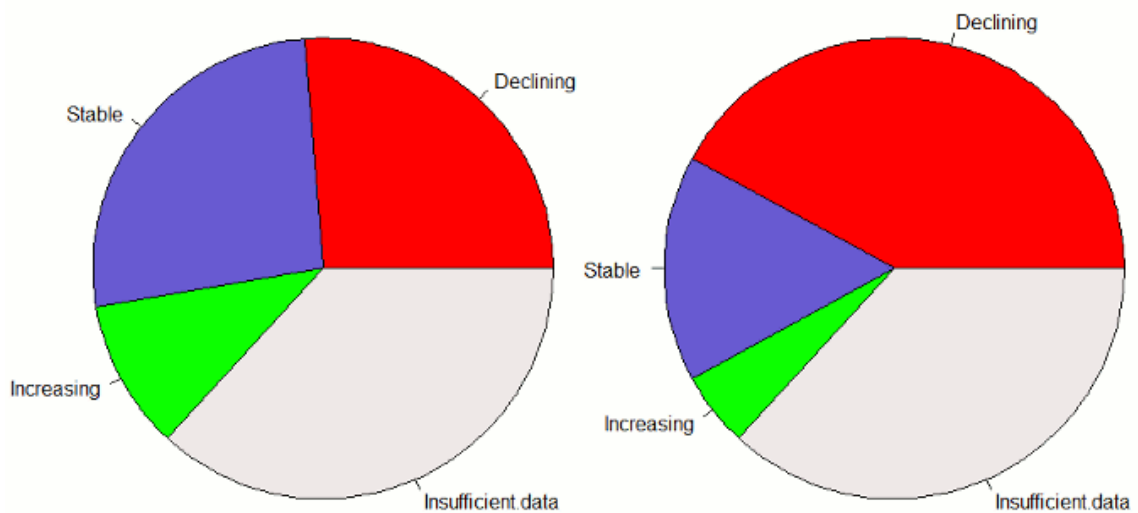


Figure 1. Subpopulation status of polar bears for 2005 and 2009

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Клише для аннотирования реферирования статьи

- The paper constitutes a critical review of...
- The paper treats and summarizes the knowledge on...
- The article deals with....
- The article gives a general background for...
- The article is devoted to...
- The paper constitutes a thorough discussion on...
- The article deals with ...
- As the title implies the article describes ...
- The paper is concerned with...
- It is known that ...
- The aim of this paper is to find some optimal ways of...
- This paper aims at...
- Writing this paper there were two / three goals in mind.
- The chief /general aim is...
- The aim of this paper is to find some optimal ways of...
- This paper aims at...
- Writing this paper there were two / three goals in mind.
- The chief /general aim is...
- The main idea of the article is...
- The article is about...
- The article is devoted to...
- The article deals (is concerned) with...
- The article touches upon the issue of...
- The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on...
- The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material on...
- The article considers ...

- The article presents the results of...
- The objective of the article is to analyze ...
- Special attention is paid (given) to
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account)
- Some factors are omitted (neglected)
- The scientists conclude (come to conclusion)
- The paper (instrument) is designed for
- The instrument is widely used
- A brief account is given of
- The author refers to ...
- Reference is made to
- The author gives a review of
- There are several solutions of the problem
- There is some interesting information in the paper
- Special attention is paid (given) to
- Some factors are taken into consideration (account)
- Some factors are omitted (neglected)
- The scientists conclude (come to conclusion)
- The paper (instrument) is designed for
- The instrument is widely used
- A brief account is given of
- The author refers to ...
- Reference is made to
- The author gives a review of
- There are several solutions of the problem
- There is some interesting information in the paper
- I found the article (rather) interesting because ...
- I found the article important because ...

- I found the article usefulas ... because...
- I think the article is rather interesting because...
- In my opinionthe article is important ... because...
- In conclusion the author writes that...
- In conclusion the author draws reader's attention to...
- The author comes to the conclusion that...
- The following conclusions are drawn ...

Статьи для реферирования (самостоятельная работа)

Статья 1.

<http://www.delo-angl.ru/ekonomicheskij-anglijskij/ekonomicheskaya-statya-na-anglijskom-s-perevodom-6/>

Four Factors That Shape Market Trends

Trends are what allow traders and investors to capture profits. Whether on a short- or long-term time frame, in an overall trending market or a ranging environment, the flow from one price to another is what creates profits and losses. There are four major factors that cause both long-term trends and short-term fluctuations. These factors are governments, international transactions, speculation and expectation, and supply and demand.

Major Market Forces

Learning how these major factors shape trends over the long term can provide insight into why certain trends are developing, why a trend is in place and how future trends may occur. Here are the four major factors:

1. Governments

Governments hold much sway over the free markets. Fiscal and monetary policy have a profound effect on the financial marketplace. By increasing and decreasing interest rates the government and Federal Reserve can effectively slow or attempt to speed up growth within the country. This is called monetary policy.

If government spending increases or contracts, this is known as fiscal policy, and can be used to help ease unemployment and/or stabilize prices. By altering interest rates and the amount of dollars available on the open market, governments can change how much investment flows into and out of the country.

2. International Transactions

The flow of funds between countries impacts the strength of a country's economy and its currency. The more money that is leaving a country, the weaker the country's economy and currency. Countries that predominantly export, whether

physical goods or services, are continually bringing money into their countries. This money can then be reinvested and can stimulate the financial markets within those countries.

3. Speculation and Expectation

Speculation and expectation are integral parts of the financial system. Where consumers, investors and politicians believe the economy will go in the future impacts how we act today. Expectation of future action is dependent on current acts and shapes both current and future trends. Sentiment indicators are commonly used to gauge how certain groups are feeling about the current economy. Analysis of these indicators as well as other forms of fundamental and technical analysis can create a bias or expectation of future price rates and trend direction.

4. Supply and Demand

Supply and demand for products, currencies and other investments creates a push-pull dynamic in prices. Prices and rates change as supply or demand changes. If something is in demand and supply begins to shrink, prices will rise. If supply increases beyond current demand, prices will fall. If supply is relatively stable, prices can fluctuate higher and lower as demand increases or decreases.

Effect on Short- and Long-Term Trends

With these factors causing both short- and long-term fluctuations in the market, it is important to understand how all these elements come together to create trends. While these major factors are categorically different, they are closely linked to one another. Government mandates impact international transactions, which play a role in speculation, and supply and demand plays a role in each of these other factors. Government news releases, such as proposed changes in spending or tax policy, as well as Federal Reserve decisions to change or maintain interest rates can have a dramatic effect on long term trends. Lower interest rates and taxes encourage spending and economic growth. This has a *tendency* to push market prices higher, but the market does not always respond in this way because other factors are also at play. Higher interest rates and taxes, for example, deter spending and result in contraction or a long-term fall in market prices.

In the short term, these news releases can cause large price swings as traders and investors buy and sell in response to the information. Increased action around these announcements can create short-term trends, while longer term trends develop as investors fully grasp and absorb what the impact of the information means for the markets.

Статья 2.

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/economics/11/difference-between-finance-and-economics.asp>

The Difference between Finance and Economics

Although they are often taught and presented as very separate disciplines, economics and finance are interrelated and inform and influence each other. Investors care about these studies because they also influence the markets to a great degree. Here we take a look at finance and economics, what they can teach investors and how they differ.

What is it?

Without falling back on dry academic definitions, economics is a social science that studies the production, consumption and distribution of goods and services, with an aim of explaining how economies work and how their agents interact. Although labeled a “social science” and often treated as one of the liberal arts, modern economics is in fact often very quantitative and heavily math-oriented in practice.

How is economics useful?

When economists succeed in their aims to understand how consumers and producers react to changing conditions, economics can provide powerful guidance and influence to policy-making at the national level. Said differently, there are very real consequences to how a nation approaches taxation, regulation, and

government spending; economics can offer advice and analysis regarding these decisions.

Economics can also help investors understand the potential ramifications of national policy and events on business conditions. Understanding economics can also give investors the tools to predict macroeconomic conditions and understand the implications of those predictions on companies, stocks, markets and so on. Being able to project that a certain set of government policies will stoke (or choke off) inflation or growth in a country can certainly help stock and bond investors position themselves appropriately.

Economics as a career

For those who choose to pursue economics as a career, academia is an obvious option. Academics not only spend their time attempting to teach students the principles of economics, but also researching within the field and formulating new theories and explanations of how markets work and how their agents interact.

There is also call for economists in the corporate world. Here the concerns of economists are more immediate and near-term. Economists working for major investment banks, consultancies, and other corporations often focus on forecasting growth (GDP, for instance), interest rates, inflation, and so on. These projections may represent a product in their own right (that can be marketed to clients) or an input for managers and other decision-makers within the company.

Economics in the markets

Investors have an erratic history with economists, listening to them carefully at some times and all but ignoring them at others. While some investors may ignore economists' concerns and pile their investments into the latest booming sector, others will carefully track data on GDP, inflation and deficits to inform their investing decisions. It also matters *which* market is being considered; bond investors typically tend to pay more attention to economic data than many equity investors do.

FINANCE

What is it?

Finance in many respects is an offshoot or outgrowth of economics, and many of the notable achievements in finance (at least within academia) were made by individuals with economics backgrounds and/or positions as professors of economics. Finance generally focuses on the study of prices, interest rates, money flows and the financial markets. Thinking more broadly, finance seems to be most concerned with notions like the time value of money, rates of return, cost of capital, optimal financial structures and the quantification of risk.

How is finance useful?

While economics offers the pithy explanation that the fair price of an item is the intersection of supply, demand, marginal cost and marginal utility, that is not always very useful in actual practice. People want a number, and many billions of dollars are at stake in the proper pricing of loans, deposits, annuities, insurance policies and so forth. That is where finance comes into play – in establishing the theoretical understandings and actual models that allow for the pricing of risk and valuation of future cash flows

Finance also informs business managers and investors on how to evaluate business proposals and most efficiently allocate capital. Basically, economics posits that capital should always be invested in a way that will produce the best risk-adjusted return; finance actually figures that process out.

Finance as a career

In some respects, a degree or academic background in finance opens more obvious doors than a similar background in economics. A degree in finance is a common denominator among many of those who populate Wall Street, be they analysts, bankers or fund managers. Likewise, many of those who work for commercial banks, insurance companies and other financial service providers have college backgrounds in finance. Apart from the finance industry itself, a degree in finance can be a pathway into and through the senior management of companies and corporations.

Статья3.

<https://www.livescience.com/51917-gmo-herbicides-health.html>

New GMO Controversy: Are the Herbicides Dangerous?

Although genetically modified organisms (GMOs) don't appear by themselves to have ill effects on human health, the herbicides used on these crops could be an overlooked health threat, some researchers say in a controversial new opinion piece.

People have been manipulating genes in plants for centuries, but arguing that this means GMOs are safe "misses the point that GM crops are now the agricultural products most heavily treated with herbicides, and that two of these herbicides may pose risks of cancer," Dr. Philip Landrigan, a professor of preventive medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York, and Charles Benbrook, a crop and soil scientist at Washington State University, wrote in an opinion article published in the Aug. 20 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM).

Most of the corn and soybeans grown in the United States are genetically engineered. This means that products made from these crops are also GM foods, everything from soda to tofu.

Many of today's GM crops have been engineered to be resistant to weed killers, and this has led to an overreliance on these chemicals. The authors argued that because some studies have linked cancer risk to the herbicides used on GM crops — in particular, a widely used herbicide called glyphosate (sold under the brand name Roundup) — the United States should reconsider creating labeling requirements for GM foods.

Labeling is essential for "assessing effects of chemical herbicides applied to GM crops," the two researchers wrote.

Статья 4.

<http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/614.htm>

Agriculture

The physical environment and natural resources of England are more favourable to agricultural development than those of other parts of the United Kingdom. A greater proportion of the land consists of lowlands. The majority of English farms are small, most holdings being less than 250 acres (100 hectares); nonetheless, they are highly mechanised.

Wheat, the chief grain crop, is grown in the drier, sunnier counties of eastern and southern England, where new, stronger varieties have become increasingly widespread and average yields have risen significantly.

Barley is grown mainly for livestock feed. The acreage under oats is gradually declining. Corn (maize) and rye are also grown. Principal potato-growing areas are the fenlands of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire; the clay soils of Humberside; and the peats of North Yorkshire.

The growing of vegetables, fruit, and flowers, known in England as market gardening, is often done in greenhouses and is found within easy trucking distance of large towns, the proximity of a market being of more consequence than climatic considerations.

The agriculture of England is primarily concerned with livestock husbandry and, in particular, with milk production.

Статья 5

<http://www.environment-ecology.com/what-is-ecology/205-what-is-ecology.html>

WHAT IS ECOLOGY ?

Ecology is the scientific study of the distributions, abundance and relations of organisms and their interactions with the environment. Ecology includes the study of plant and animal populations, plant and animal communities and ecosystems. Ecosystems describe the network of relations among organisms at different scales of organization. Since ecology refers to any form of biodiversity, ecologists research everything from tiny bacteria's role in nutrient recycling to the effects of tropical rain forest on the Earth's atmosphere. The discipline of ecology emerged from the natural sciences in the late 19th century. Ecology is not synonymous with environment, environmentalism, or environmental science. Ecology is closely related to the disciplines of physiology, evolution, genetics and behavior.

Ecology is distinguished from natural history, which deals primarily with the descriptive study of organisms. It is a sub-discipline of biology, which is the study of life.

There are many practical applications of ecology in conservation biology, wetland management, natural resource management (agriculture, forestry, fisheries), city planning (urban ecology), community health, economics, basic & applied science and it provides a conceptual framework for understanding and researching human social interaction (human ecology).

Статья 6.

http://today.ru/?l=eng&r=17&t=electrical_power_industry-elektroenergetika-da

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of

the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society.

Статья 7.

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-informatics.htm>

What is Informatics?

Informatics is the scientific study of information. This incredibly broad field is sometimes treated as the parent field for information technology and computer science, two fields which rely on informatics to organize, display, and transmit data in ways which are meaningful to users. There are a number of subfields within the discipline of informatics, such as bioinformatics, which involves the application of informatics to the field of biology.

Both natural and artificial systems which involve information can be examined within the framework of informatics, including the brain and computer systems. Informatics is concerned with how data is collected and stored, how it is organized, and how it is retrieved and transmitted. It can also include issues like data security, storage limitations, and so forth.

In addition to looking at the pure mechanics of systems, which store, manage, and transmit information, researchers are also interested in the cultural and social implications of information. The ability to store and organize information was a critical development in human evolution. Cultural traditions such as oral storytelling are also an interesting form of informatics, as are the development of tools to help people remember information, such as poems and mnemonics to help people memorize data.

Статья 8.

<https://animalcorner.co.uk/horse-anatomy/>

Horse Skeleton

Horses have, on average, a skeleton of 205 bones. Their front limb system is attached to the spinal column by a powerful set of muscles, tendons and ligaments that attach the shoulder blade to the torso.

The horses legs and hooves are also unique, interesting structures. Their leg bones are proportioned. For example, the body part that is called a horses 'knee' is actually the carpal bones that correspond to the human wrist. Similarly, the hock contains the bones equivalent to those in the human ankle and heel.

The lower leg bones of a horse correspond to the bones of the human hand or foot. The fetlock is actually the proximal sesamoid bones (bones that are typically found in locations where a tendon passes over a joint) between the cannon bones and the proximal phalanges (bones found in the limbs of most

vertebrates), located where one finds the ‘knuckles’ of a human. A horse also has no muscles in its legs below the knees and hocks, only skin and hair, bone, tendons, ligaments, cartilage and the assorted specialized tissues that make up the hoof.

The skeleton gives support for the muscles, protection for the internal organs, and possesses the necessary mobility of its parts for the horse to move at various speeds or lie down or graze.

Статья 9.

<http://www.localvets.com/articles/PREVENTIVE%20HEALTHCARE%20for%20DOGS%20and%20CATS.html>

J. Preventative Healthcare, 2017.- pp.33-37

Preventative Healthcare for Dogs and Cats

There are some dogs that spend all their time in the home or in the enclosed yard. These dogs may not need to be booster vaccinated as frequently as those who lead a more social life. The vaccines your cat needs will depend on the cat’s health status, age, lifestyle, and what diseases are common in your neighboring geographical area. If you travel with your cat to boarding kennels, other family homes that have cats, bring another cat into the home or allow the cat outdoors at any time, it needs to be vaccinated and boosted on a continual basis. Just because your cat may be an indoor-only pet, it does not mean it’s safe from disease! You may bring viruses and bacteria in on your clothing from visiting other homes, including your shoes after hiking or running through a park that contains feral cats that may be carrying disease. The risks from vaccinating your pet are much smaller than the risks posed by the diseases to which they may become exposed. Therefore, whether you vaccinate should not be a question. Your veterinarian will be able to give you the best advice based on their education and experience in any given geographic area or disease prevalence circumstance.

Статья 10.

<http://english-exam.ru/konkursy-sochinenii/4-i-konkurs/razvitie-cherez-botaniku-3387.html#axzz4z8HtvZe3>

Botany

Botany is the science of plant life and a branch of Biology. The term “Botany” comes from the Ancient Greek. A person who studies plants may be called a botanist.

Nowadays, botanists study approximately 400.000 species of living organisms. Of course, Botany has been developing for a long time. Primitive humans wanted to find certain plants that they cultivated them, grow edible, medical and poisonous plants.

Medieval physic gardens contained plants of great medical importance. Carl Linnaeus introduced plant taxonomy, and it is used nowadays.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, new techniques were developed to plants including the methods of optical microscopy, analysis of chromosome number, etc.

Modern Botany is a broad, multi-disciplinary subject with the inputs from many other areas of science and technology. Researches include the study of plants structure, differentiation, and chemical products.

Botany has made a great step in the course of history. To some extent, we owe our lives to Biology including Botany.

Science has developed with each new decade, and now it happens very quickly. Who knows, maybe, in the near future botanists of the planet Earth will transfer their attention to some another living planet.

Статья 11.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maintenance,_repair_and_operations

Maintenance, repair and operations

Maintenance, repair and operations (MRO) involves maintaining, repairing, and replacing if necessary devices, equipment, machinery, building infrastructure, and supporting utilities in industrial, business, governmental, and residential installations. Over time, this has come to often include both scheduled and preventive maintenance as cost-effective practices. Scheduled inspections have also come to fall under MRO purview.

More recently, 'predictive maintenance' is being employed, which uses sensor data to monitor a system, then continuously evaluates it against historical trends to predict failure before it occurs.

In aircraft maintenance, maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) services also include inspection, rebuilding, alteration and the supply of spare parts, accessories, raw materials, adhesives, sealants, coatings and consumables for aircraft manufacturing and MRO.

The marine transportation, offshore structures, industrial plant/equipment and commercial facilities market sectors depend on scheduled or preventive paint maintenance programs to maintain and restore coatings applied to steel, and also concrete and masonry assets in environments subject to attack from erosion, corrosion and environmental pollution.

Статья 12.

<http://www.apartmentlisting411.com/pets/cat/Cat-Cardiovascular-System.html>

Cat Cardiovascular System

A cat's heart, which is the core of its cardiovascular system, is enclosed in the pericardial sac, a very thin sac, and is positioned in the chest right in between the right and left lungs. The approximate length and breadth of the cat's heart stretches from the third to the fourth rib of its chest.

Just like in humans, the cardiovascular system of the cat plays an important role. Apart from transporting blood and carrying with it the required nutrients and oxygen responsible for the cat's healthy bodily functions, the system is also responsible for enriching the cat's immunity, hormonal balances, and maintaining the right body temperature.

The heart has four chambers, namely the right atrium, the right ventricle, the left atrium and the left ventricle. A muscular wall called septum separates the two sides of the heart, left and right. Apart from this, there are the strong muscular blood vessels called arteries that are responsible for supplying oxygen-rich blood to different parts of the cat's body. The thin blood vessels called veins do the reverse act of bringing back the blood from the different parts of the body to the heart. The smallest of blood vessels walls called capillaries help in the transportation of oxygen, carbon dioxide, water and nutrients between the blood and the tissues.

Статья 13.

What is Sustainable Development?

The concept of sustainable development is related to environmentalism but has evolved since its introduction in the 1980s. The most widely held definition was published by the United Nation's World Commission on Environment and Development (also known as the Brundtland Commission) in 1987. The General Assembly found sustainable development to be that type of development that meets the "needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The Commission further defined two key concepts of sustainable development: (1) needs, specifically the essential needs of those living in poverty; and (2) limitations, specifically those imposed by technology and social structures on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs. The approach is thus one

that aims to meet human needs, including those of future generations, while also protecting the environment.

In meeting those basic needs of all people, sustainable development's ultimate goal includes the elimination or mitigation of poverty, unemployment, and other social inequities. As a result, sustainable development often focuses on people who live in developing nations. Three aspects of development are integrated in an attempt to accomplish this: environmental sustainability, socio political sustainability, and economic sustainability.

Environmental sustainability aims to preserve the earth and its resources for future generations. In attempting to do this, people should only use as much of a resource as can be replenished naturally. Using resources at a higher rate may deplete or exhaust them in the future, leading to an unsustainable situation in which the planet may no longer be able to support human life.

In socio political sustainability, democracy is promoted in an effort to meet basic human needs by providing basic human rights. These needs include food, shelter, education, health care, and a fair distribution of income. Through empowerment, social development strives to empower people to meet their own needs and improve their own lives.

In economic sustainability, the availability of work is increased, thereby empowering people to support themselves. Industries such as sustainable agriculture are often promoted in this approach. Socio political and economic sustainability are interrelated and complementary; only with the success of both can sustainable development be fully realized.

Green development is often confused with sustainable development. The two concepts are related but distinct. Green development focuses more on environmental sustainability without promoting economic or socio political development at the same time. For this reason, proponents of sustainable

development sometimes argue that green development cannot be attained in developing nations, as the countries will lack the economic and socio political conditions necessary to support its implementation and costs.

Статья 14.

<http://www.food-exhibitions.com/Market-Insights/Russia/Russian-agriculture-output-explosion-means-big-mac>

Russian agricultural output soars

In the face of ongoing food sanctions, Russia has taken a typically bullish stance. Vladimir Putin's government has turned towards domestic agriculture, its eye firmly fixed on achieving self-sufficiency. Russia aims to increase agriculture production by 24.8% by 2020. By then, Minister of Agriculture Alexander Tkachev hopes Russia becomes self-sufficient in food production. Seemingly, Russia's farmers heard Tkachev's clarion call and reacted accordingly. Russia's agricultural sector has shifted into overdrive, with record-breaking production levels being recorded. The country has reaffirmed its position as the world's leading exporter of wheat, shipping approximately 23.5 million tons worldwide in 2016. According to Russian news outlet RT, agricultural exports totalled \$15 billion in 2016 – the first time in history such exports had matched Russian arm sales. Grain might be leading the charge, but other key agriproducts are seeing volumes shoot up too – especially meat.

Rosstat figures say January-July 2016 witnessed a 13.3% rise in meat output, compared with the same period in 2015.

Production of beef, which had been declining in 2015, grew 3.6% reaching 364.2 thousand tons through 2016's first half. Pork, a mainstay of Russia menus, rose 15.4% to 1.38 million tons. Poultry production rose to a total of 2.37 million tons, growing by 5.7%, across the review period. Dairy is also a big focus for Russia's agro-sector too. The Putin administration has set a self-sufficiency target of 90%. Currently, Russian dairy farmers are meeting between 72-75% of demand.

Why this rapid rise in agricultural activity? The answer lies in geopolitics and government investment. Firstly, the delicate political situation with the West, and the range of food bans and counter-bans imposed, meant Russia had to focus on boosting agriculture. Otherwise, its 140 million plus population could not eat. Subsequently, the Russian government has set aside \$9 billion to develop the agriculture sector before 2020's looming self-sufficiency deadline. This sum includes state subsidies for Russian agricultural producers, in order for farmers to be able to invest in cutting-edge technology to bump up output levels.

Статья 15.

<https://ideas.repec.org/a/ags/aaeach/200161.html>

Russia's Economic Crisis and its Agricultural and Food Economy

Since 2000, Russia has become increasingly important for world agriculture. The country, along with Ukraine, has emerged as a major grain exporter, while Russia has also become a large agricultural and food importer, especially of meat and other livestock products. However, the geopolitical events of 2014 involving the country's relationship with Ukraine and the West, and even more so the economic crisis that hit late in the year, are disrupting its agricultural and food economy.

Largely in response to economic sanctions imposed by the United States, European Union (EU), and other Western countries, Russia in August 2014 banned many agricultural and food imports from those countries. By December 2014, Russia was entering a major economic crisis. The Western economic sanctions cut the country off from foreign credit and investment, and also motivated huge capital flight. The bulk of Russia's export earnings come from energy exports, which have been greatly reduced in value terms by the large drop in the world price of oil in late 2014. This has led to severe depreciation of the ruble vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar (USD) and other major world currencies, which by increasing the prices of

imported goods, is generating substantial price inflation. By the beginning of 2015, the Russian economy was facing both high inflation and a deep recession.

These developments will create major challenges for the agricultural and food economy in the short to medium term, covering production, distribution, and consumption. Not all of the recent events will have negative consequences. For example, the depreciation of the ruble will make Russian agricultural exports—such as grain—more price-competitive on the world market.

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