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 АГРАРНЫХ ВУЗОВ

ИРКУТСК

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Учебное пособие, предназначенное для магистрантов аграрных вузов, содержит основные сведения по вопросам чтения и перевода научной и профессиональной литературы, её аннотирования и реферирования. Предложен комплекс заданий для усвоения терминологического материала, повторения и углубления грамматического материала, работы с текстами, схемами, диаграммами и таблицами, нацеленныый на осуществление академического и профессионального взаимодейдействия на английском языке и развитие познавательной активности студента. Содержание учебного пособия соответствуют требованиям ФГОС ВО 3++ и действующей программы по иностранным языкам для вузов внеязыковых специальностей. Может быть рекомендовано всем желающим овладеть особенностями научной литературы.

ББК 81.00

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее пособие, предназначенное для магистрантов всех направлений подготовки аграрных вузов, изучающих английский язык, 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++.

В связи с этим, материал и комплекс предложенных упражнений и заданий учебного пособия ориентированы на развитие умений, необходимых для чтения, написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных академических текстов (рефератов, эссе, обзоров, статей и т.д.); представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных научных мероприятиях, включая международные; участия в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях.

В пособии предложен системный, целенаправленный и комплексный цикл работы с терминологическим аппаратом, обеспечивающий многоступенчатое параллельное развитие навыков и умений произношения, запоминания и употребления терминов при осуществлении научной и профессиональной деятельности. Предлагается комплекс заданий с целью рецепции исходного текста, используемого в качестве основы для пересказа, реферирования, аннотации и реферативного перевода. Большая часть заданий ориентирована на развитие коммуникативных видов деятельности с учетом законов порождения высказывания и текста: возникновение коммуникативного намерения, формирование внутренней программы действия и сохранение целостности текста.

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 пособия построены однотипно. Они включают терминологический минимум,

грамматический минимум и систему лексико-грамматических упражнений, предварящих знакомство с текстами и выполнение заданий к ним, комплекс послетекстовых заданий с целью обучения и совершенствования всех видов речевой деятельности в сфере научной и профессиональной коммуникации.

Тексты предназначены для обучения изучающему чтению и говорению по теме, они содержат актуальную на сегодняшний день информацию о состоянии день 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 направленностям 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, словарь сельскохозяйственных терминов.

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

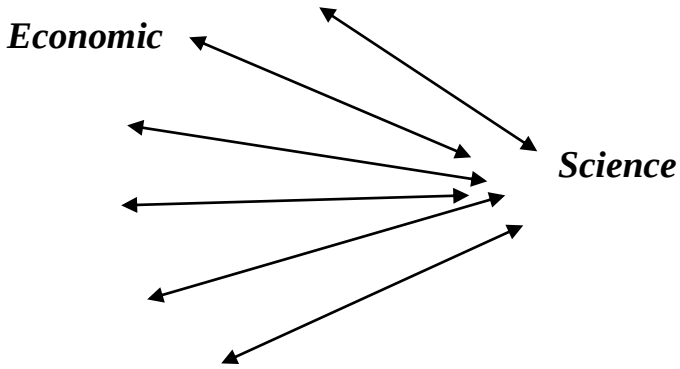
РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

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

английские слова и словосочетания	**русские слова и словосочетания**
improvement	
to focus	
to equip	
to research	
pest control	
to enhance	
food processing	
industry representatives	
to offer	
agronomist	
career	
strong links	
master in Agricultural Science	
to assist	
self-supporting	
to have opportunities	
field	
to aim	
carbon neutral	
Agricultural (Economic, Environmental, Biological Engineering, Animal, Social) Science	

world-leading agricultural scientist	
Coursework	
coursework and dissertation	
Degree	
advanced learning experience	
career choices	
knowledge and skills	
rapidly evolving field of agricultural science	
rural areas	
Breeder	
farm manager	
market development officer	
Researcher	
main objective	
Environment	
animal and plant genetics	

2. Вставьте определения к слову *Science.*



3. Вставьте недостающее слово в следующие словосочетания.

- Master in _____ Science (сельскохозяйственных)
- Master in _____ Science (экономических)
- Master in _____ Science (ветеринарных)

- Master in _____ Science (биологических)
- Master in _____ Science (технических)

4. Вставьте недостающую часть словосочетания.

- coursework and _____
- world-leading _____ scientist
- knowledge and _____
- _____evolving field of agricultural science
- _____ representatives
- carbon _____
- Master in Agricultural _____
- _____ objective
- _____ areas
- pest _____

1. **Подберите из списка слов подходящие по смыслу прилагательные к следующим существительным:**
   - _____ science
   - _____representatives
   - _____objective
   - _____ experience
   - _____areas
   - _____processing
   - Master in _____ Science

2. **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

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

3. **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

4. **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

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

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

Полная форма	**Сокращенная форма**
may not	mayn’t
must not	mustn’t
will not	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 картину 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

1. Поставьте Participle II глаголов, данных в скобке.

- Such songs **are** usually **_____** by them in class (sing).
- Jane **was _____** many presents for her birthday (give).
- The lecturer **was _____** to with great attention (listen).

- Many beautiful flowers **are _____**in our garden (grow).
- The room **was _____** with smoke (fill).
- He **is _____**by the police (follow).
- The book **was _____** by O. Wilde (write).
- Many beautiful flowers **are _____**in our garden. (grow)
- The kitchen window was _____ yesterday (break)
- A good job was _____ to Anton by a large construction company (offer)
- Paper is _____ from wood pulp (make)
- We have just been _____ about another accident at the plant. (inform)
- This information has already been _____ and _____ to the boss. (check, report)
- It will be _____, I am sure (do)
- Several houses were _____ 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/are being+ 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.

Конструкции 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 ягод.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод форм в пассивном залоге.

- 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. Обратите внимание на значение модальных глаголов.

- 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 в предложения *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 «Master in Agricultural Science». Переведите.**

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-Science1

2. 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

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. **Прочтите следующие высказывания. Определите, соответствует или не соответствует высказывание содержанию текста. Используйте выражения:**

а) It is true that … б) It is not true that …

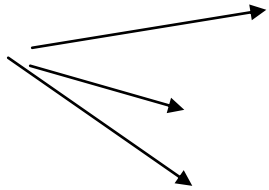
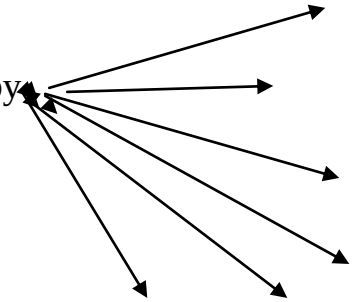
- The University of Western Australia has strong links with industry representatives.
- With a Master, students take the first step toward a rewarding career.
- UWA is well equipped for teaching and research in agricultural science.
- The standard timeframe for completion of Master degree in Agricultural Science is three years (full time).
- Students have good opportunities to work with world-leading agricultural scientists.
- The Master of Agricultural Science is offered by two scientific articles.

6. **Переведите следующие предложения письменно. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций.**

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

- The University of Western Australia is well equipped for teaching and research in agricultural science.
- Agricultural Science is directly linked to local areas.
- Graduates are employed as consultants, managers or researchers.

7. Дополните.

- Graduates are employed as 
- Graduates are employed by 

8. Составьте краткое сообщение по тексту «Master in Agricultural Science», используя следующие выражения.

- As the title implies the text describes...
- The text is devoted to…
- The purpose of the text is to give the reader some information on…
- Much attention is given to…
- According to the text…
- It is spoken in detail about…
- I found the text interesting (*important, useful*) because…

9. Расскажите об университете Западной Австралии (UWA), используя следующие опоры:

- is well equipped
- is ranked first in
- with finding placements for

- strong links with industry
- great platforms for you to network
- opportunities to work with
- with the knowledge and skills
- as consultants, managers or researchers
- by government agencies, universities …

10. Составьте сообщение о Вашей магистерской программе в ИрГАУ имени А.А. Ежевского, используя следующий развернутый план в качестве опоры.

- Agricultural Science programs of Irkutsk state agrarian university named after A.A. Ezhevsky.
- Master in Agricultural Science programs of the universities in the European countries.
- Opportunities of working with farmers, world-leading agricultural scientists, and other specialists at the faculty of Irkutsk state agrarian university named after A.A. Ezhevsky.
- Master program's main objective.
  Knowledge and skills you need for the future in the rapidly developing field of agricultural science.
- Career opportunities for the graduates of agricultural universities in Irkutsk region.
- Career opportunities for the graduates of agricultural universities at Irkutsk state agrarian university named after A.A. Ezhevsky.
- Career opportunities for graduates of agricultural universities in research institutions of Russia.
- Training in professional communication skills to solve urgent global problems of agriculture.

- Standard terms of study in the magistracy in Irkutsk state agrarian University named after A. A. Ezhevsky.
- Courses, lectures and various electives of the Master's Program.

11. Прочтите следующие словосочетания. Переведите на русский язык. Определите, какое из этих направлений близко Вашей магистерской программе.

- Dry land 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 modeling 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

12. Прочтите и переведите на русский язык текст «English Master's Programme of Agronomy (EMPA) ».

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.

13. Подготовьте краткое сообщение о магистерской программе EMPA по следующей схеме.

1. The text I have read is titled _____
2. The text refers to _____
3. The author briefly covers the issues of _____
4. According to the text, _____
5. The conclusion emphasizes that _____

14. Прочтите фрагмент текста «Programme Objective». Найдите факты для аргументации мнения о необходимости обучения в магистратуре.

Образец:

- to equip students with the knowledge
- to equip students with skills
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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.

15. Прочтите текст «Programme Description».

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.

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

16. Найдите в тексте и вставьте в предложения недостающую информацию о соотношении 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.

17. Найдите в тексте информацию и дополните дисциплины 1 семестра, переведите на русский язык:

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

18. Найдите в тексте информацию о том, какая дисциплина отсутствует в списке 2 семестра.

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

19. 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

20. Найдите прилагательные к следующим существительным из текста:

- _____ opportunity
- _____ challenges
- _____ economy
- _____ electives
- _____ double degree programme in agronomy
- _____ universities
- _____ academic discipline
- _____ approaches of agricultural market production

21. 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.

22. 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				

23. Выпишите 10 слов и 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	
Family name	
Gender	□ male □ female
Marital status	□ single □ married □ divorced
Age	
Children	
Nationality	
Place of residence	
Place of birth	
Street, Nr.	
City	
Country	
Phone	
e-mail	
Which university did you graduate from?	
Reasons for your master studies	
Your master's degree in Agricultural Science	
Where do you plan to find a job?	
Which areas of agriculture and agronomy do you study in your master‘s programme?	
What knowledge and skills have you got?	
Career opportunities for you after the master's programme	

ТЕМА 2. МОЯ МАГИСТЕРСКАЯ ДИССЕРТАЦИЯ

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1.Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения.

Английские слова и выражения	**Русские слова и выражения**
Title	
Title page	
Acknowledgements	
Abstract	
Introduction	
Results and Discussion	
Literature Review	
Methodology	
Conclusion	
Aims and Objectives	
Dissertation	
Bibliography and References	
Degree	
Summery	
Appendices	
Scientific degree	
Academic degree	
Structure of your dissertation	
The title of the dissertation	
Brief description of each part of a dissertation	
Thesis	

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

2. **Прочтите следующие слова с суффиксом – *tion*. Обратите внимание на произношение.**

- Introduction
- Attention
- Investigation

- Qualification
- Illustration
- Information
- Direction
- Dissertation
- Description
- Production
- Reproduction
- Adaptation

3. **Определите, от каких языковых единиц образованы следующие слова.**

Образец: Introduction ⟷ to introduce

Direction ⟷ to direct

- attentive
- product
- to inform
- illustrative
- descriptive
- to adapt
- to investigate
- to qualify

4. **Какое слово лишнее?**

- title, acknowledgements, results and discussion, appendices, tutor, summery, bibliography and references;
- Illustration, diagram, graphic, table, proposal;

- Tutor, conclusion, supervisor, reviewer;

5. 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. 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 (методы исследования), and present and discuss your (результаты)
- Your (научный руководитель) will provide direction in terms of the layout, word count and structure of your dissertation
- You should state the (титульный лист) of the dissertation
- Some students choose to illustrate the front page with (графиками и таблицами)
- Illustrations should only be (включать) to convey information and not just for artistic effect.
- You will be ready to begin (сбор данных)

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык. Обратите внимание на образование пассивных конструкций в английском языке.

- 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 (Imperative Mood)

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

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

Типы повелительного наклонения

Особенностью повелительного наклонения (Imperative Mood) 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. – Принеси мне, пожалуйста, книги.

Call me when you return home! – 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 do not/ don't:

Don't miss lectures! – Не пропускайте лекции.

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

Don't use dictionaries while translating the article. - Не пользуйся словарями во время перевода статьи.

Do not speak loud. – Не разговаривай громко.

1. Образование порядковых числительных в английском языке (Ordinal Numerals)

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 – four**th** (четвертый)

five – fif**th** (пятый)

eleven – eleven**th** (одиннадцатый),

Но:

thirt**y** – thirt**ieth** (тридцатый)

В порядковых многозначных числительных изменяется только последняя часть, например:

Twenty two => twenty second (двадцать второй)

sixty nine =>sixty ninth (шестьдесят девятый)

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 на английский язык. Обратите внимание на образование побудительных предложений в английском языке.**
    - 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 и 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 текст «Structure of a dissertation» и переведите его на русский язык.

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. Найдите в тексте следующие выражения.

- указывать цели вашего исследования;
- описывать ваши методы исследования;
- представлять и обсуждать ваши результаты;
- краткое описание каждой части диссертации;
- опишите, что вы хотите сделать;
- покажите, как вы намерены это сделать;
- пристальное внимание на рекомендации, которые были даны;
- начать сбор данных;
- иллюстрировать первую страницу графикой или картинками;
- только для передачи информации.

3. Подготовьте краткое сообщение текста «Structure of a dissertation», используя следующие выражения.

- As the title implies, the text describes...

- The text is devoted to…
- The purpose of the text is to give the reader some information on…
- Much attention is given to…
- According to the text…
- It is spoken in detail about…
- I found the text interesting (*important, useful*) because…

4. 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.

5. Перечислите, что должно быть на титульном листе

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

- _____

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

- objectives of my investigation
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

7. 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

Образец 2.

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

Образец 3.

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

8. 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___

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

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

Table of Contents

1. Introduction ……
2. Theoretical (First part) …….
3. Practitical (Second part)……..
4. ……
5. ……..
6. …….
7. Material and Methods ……
8. …….
9. …….

Appendix

10.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.

11. Вставьте необходимые по смыслу определения к следующим существительным из текста:

- _____component

- _____base
- of _____ development
- the _____ results
- _____ institution
- in the _____banks
- _____challenges
- the _____ problems
- _____status

12. Определите, о чем информируют следующие числа

- 99
- 17
- 5
- 50

13. Составьте аннотацию к своей магистерской работе, используя нижеследующий план и клише.

1) Клише для формулирования темы диссертации.

- The dissertation constitutes a critical review of...
- The dissertation treats and summarizes the knowledge on...
- The dissertation deals with….
- The dissertation gives a general background for...

2) Клише для формулирования целевого назначения диссертации.

- This dissertation aims at…
- The chief /general aim is…
- The purpose of the dissertation is to give the reader some information on…
- The objective of the dissertation is to analyze…

3) Клише для формулирования главной идеи диссертации.

- The main idea of the dissertation is…
- The dissertation is devoted to…

4) Клише для формулирования содержания диссертации с данными о разработке проблемы.

- Special attention is paid (given) to ….
- There is some interesting information in the paper ….
- It is spoken in detail about…

5) Клише для формулирования заключительной части.

- I found dissertation important because …
- I think the dissertation is important … because…

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Заполните следующие пункты.

a) You should state on the first page of your dissertation:

1. The title of the dissertation: _____
2. Your full name and academic qualifications, if any, you have: _____
3. Application in the format: dissertation presented in partial compliance with the requirements for the Master of Science degree in the field of _____.
4. Institution (the University):_____
5. Date submitted: _____

6. Name of supervisor and his (her) academic title: Supervisor: _____

б) Dissertation Structure

1. Abstract_____
2. The objectives of your investigation_____
3. Research methods_____
4. Material and Methods_____
5. Results_____
6. Brief description of each part of a dissertation_____
7. Graphs or figures_____
8. Appendix_____
9. Data graphs_____
10. Bibliography_____

ТЕМА 3. НАУЧНЫЕ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. **Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения с помощью словаря.**

paper	
article	
Title	
Purpose	
Aim	
Objective	
attention is paid (given) to ….	
Idea	
brief account	
Scientist	
Author	
reference	
Review	
Consideration	
Solution	
knowledge on …	
background for …	
some optimal ways	

In my opinion	

2. Прочтите следующий текст. Составьте высказывания о содержании текста, используя следующие выражения.

- 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…

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.

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

3. Спросите мнение собеседника по содержанию текста «WHAT IS ECOLOGY», используя следующие фразы:

- What’s your opinion about…?
- What do you think about…?
- Do you have an opinion about…?

- What is your reaction to…?

4. Выразите согласие или несогласие с точкой зрения своего собеседника (автора статьи), используя нижеследующие выражения.

Точка зрения автора статьи:

- Ecology includes the study of plant and animal populations, plant and animal communities and ecosystems.
- Ecology doesn't include the study of animal populations.
- Ecosystems describe the network of relations among organisms at different scales of organization.
- Ecology refers to any form of biodiversity.
- Ecology couldn't refer 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.
- The discipline of ecology emerged from the natural sciences in the late 20th century.
- Ecology is synonymous with environment, environmentalism, or environmental science.
- Ecology is closely related to the disciplines of physiology, evolution, genetics and behavior.
- Ecology is closely related only to the medicine.

Средства выражения согласия с точкой зрения автора или собеседника.

- Exactly so…
- That's it…

- Absolutely true…
- You're quite right…
- That's right…
- I completely (totally) agree with you...
- I take a similar view...
- I couldn't agree more…

Средства выражения несогласия с точкой зрения автора или собеседника

- I disagree with you …
- I don't think so …
- I might have misunderstood you but ...
- I'm afraid you're not quite right…
- Sorry. You must be mistaken…
- I'm sorry I can't agree with you…
- However ...
- On the contrary…
- Unfortunately ...

5. Прочтите следующие клише для выражения согласия и несогласия. Переведите. Заполните таблицу.

- That's a good idea!
- Most likely.
- I'm afraid you're not quite right.
- Sorry. You must be mistaken.
- I suppose (guess/think/believe) so.
- Far from it.
- Nothing of the kind!
- Beyond all doubt.

- I’m sorry I can’t agree with you.
- It can hardly be so.
- Most unlikely.
- I can see what you mean but
- I can’t share your view.
- That’s just how I see it.
- I must object to your remark.
- That’s exactly my opinion.
- Well, that’s the thing.
- You have a point there.
- I won’t deny it.
- 100% (One hundred per cent) true.
- I have to disagree.

Клише для выражения согласия	**Клише для выражения несогласия**	**Перевод на русский язык**

6. Определите значения следующих глаголов:

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

7.Образуйте форму пассивного залога от следующих глаголов:

Образец: **known => it is known**

- constitute –
- devote –

- imply –
- describe –
- concern –
- aim –
- provide –
- present –
- omit –
- neglect –
- conclude –
- write –

8. 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.

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

9. Вставьте 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	**Passive Gerund**
Present	telling	being telling
Perfect	having told	having been told

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЕРУНДИЯ

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

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

Примеры:

- *Start translating. — Начинай переводить.*
- *We began working. — Мы начали работать.*
- *She took up singing. — Она занялась пением.*

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

Примеры:

- *Stop talking. — Перестань разговаривать.*
- *Have you finished reading? — Ты закончила читать?*

- *Give up smoking. — Брось курить.*

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

Примеры:

- *Go on retelling.- Продолжай пересказывать.*
- *Continue watching.- Продолжай смотреть.*
- *Keep on asking questions. — 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 like swimming.
- She enjoys playing chess.
- I hate quarelling.

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

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** к*ого-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. – *Слезами 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. Offers on creation of agrarian 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 Web site reported that the Head of the country instructed developing of long-term strategy for development of grain complex. The draft document should be prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Economic Development no later than April 2016. Vladimir Putin also considers changimg of the present system of agricultural insurance with state 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.**

а. 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 "Putin instructed to create an agricultural TV", 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:

- 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…

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 as … 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. Прочтите текст «Ecology» и переведите его на русский язык.

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.ru1

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.

а. 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.

а. 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». Переведите.

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. These 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.

http://www.studfiles.ru

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.

а. 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.

а. 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.

а. 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 по смыслу слово

- 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» и переведите его на русский язык.

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. Decrease in food yield
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7._____
8._____

23. Обобщите материал текста «Climate change is transforming the world's food supply» 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 реферативный перевод 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 реферативного перевода 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 статьи «India's organic rice success story proves that GMOs are unnecessary» на английском языке.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ТЕМА 4. СИТУАЦИИ В СФЕРЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

РАБОТА НАД ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ АППАРАТОМ

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие слова и выражения с помощью словаря.

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

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

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. Определите, от каких глаголов образованы следующие существительные:

- development
- department
- requirement
- employment
- advertisement

5. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных:

- flexibility
- science
- person
- society
- profession

6. Прочтите фразы, используемые при деловых переговорах. Переведите на русский язык.

- I am writing in connection with…
- With reference to your vacancy …I am sending…
- I am writing in response to your advertisement…
- As for my experience, it includes…
- I worked for…as…
- I would like to apply for this job because…
- I am ready to come to an interview at any time
- I would be grateful if you could …
- Could you please send me…?
- Can you give me some information about…?
- Could you send me more details…?

ТЕКСТЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ

1. Ответьте на вопросы, которые могут быть заданы при приеме на работу.

1. What’s your name?

2. Where are you from?

3. What University did you graduate from?

4. Do you have an academic degree and title?

5. Do you have any practical experience in the field of master's degree? Where did you work? Where did you do your work practice??

7. What problem was your master's thesis devoted to?

8. Where were the results of your work tested?

9. Can the conclusions of your master's thesis be applied at our enterprise?

10. Do you plan to continue studying the problem in graduate school?

11. Would you agree to introduce our department with new achievements of our colleagues from other countries?

2. **Ответьте на вопросы. Которые могут быть заданы при регистрации участников на международной научной конференции.**

1. What is your name and surname?
2. Where did you come from? (address, phone number, e-mail).

3. The institution in which you work.

3. Where did you stay? (hotel address, phone number).

4. The topic of your report at the conference.

5. What technical means do you need to present your report?

6. Do you plan to publish the topic of your report in the conference proceedings in English?

7. Will you participate in other sections of the conference?

8. Will you go on an excursion to the enterprises with which our university cooperates?

9. Do you need information about further conferences at our university? If yes, may I send it to your email address?

10. What problems are relevant for discussion in your region?

3. Прочтите следующий текст (объявление о вакантной должности). Переведите его на русский язык.

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 pleura's settlements:

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 текст официального письма и переведите его на русский язык. 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,
Fair and Exhibition LtD

12. Прочтите следующий диалог между господином Штадлером и Петером Линднером. 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

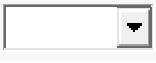
15. Перечислите, что предлагает сделать г-н Штадлер

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:* Month Day

Year

Mailing Address:*

City:*

State/Province:

Country:* -- Please Pick 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:* -- Please Pick 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

Date of birth:

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

Position:

Scientific degree:

Permanent home address.
Please fill in number and street, city, zip code or postal code, country:

Telephone number:

Do you need visa? Yes No

Your contact mailing address is: Home address Work address

Date of arrival: Date of departure:

Do you need a hotel? Yes No

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

Special requirements:

20. Заполните регистрационную карту участника конференции «The

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

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	
curve	
according to	
to illustrate	
show, clearly show	
to compare	
to divide	
data	
to indicate	
a rise from $1m to $2m	
to fall by 30%	
to increase to 50%	
an increase of 7.5 per cent over last year	
plainly	
strong evidence	
strong correlation	
a great deal more than	
almost	
about	
around	
approximately	
just under	
just over	

far less than	
just	
nearly	
nowhere near	
The number of ___ remains stable	

2. Прочтите следующие выражения. Переведите.

- 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
- As it is evident from the graph
- It may be concluded from the chart that
- The chart neither proves nor refutes the contention that...
- 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

3. 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, loosing 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, loosing 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

4. Определите значения выделенных слов и словосочетаний.

- The Microsoft share price began 2000 at **just over** $110
- In March 2000 it suddenly plummeted, loosing **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. 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...
- The graph provides strong evidence that…
- At the beginning
- There was a sharp fall over the period from … to …

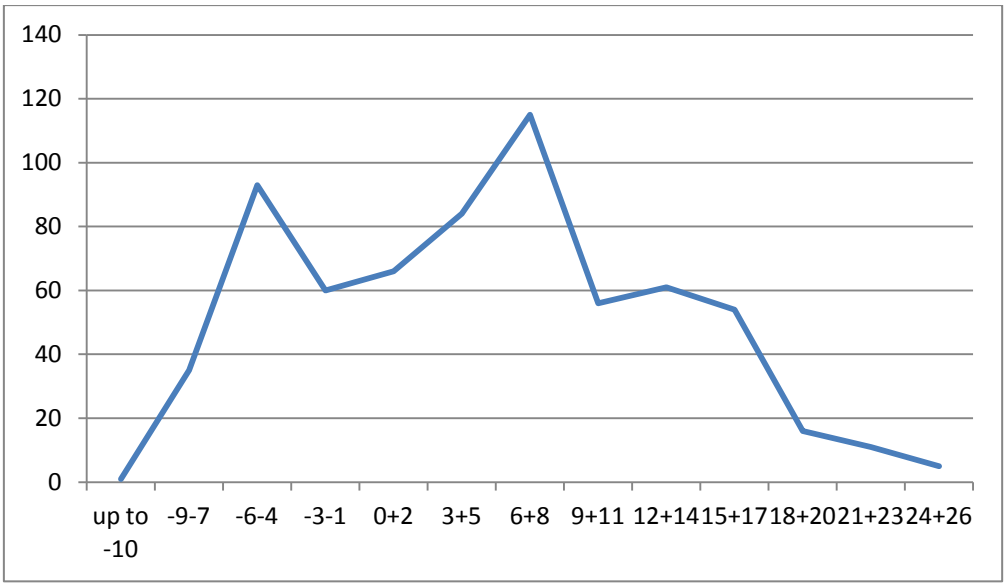


Fig. 1 The graph of the relationship between bears activity and the air temperature (the air temperature is shown on the horizontal axis (^{0}C); the number of fixations (pcs) is shown on the vertical axis)

5. **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 [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.

6. **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_____

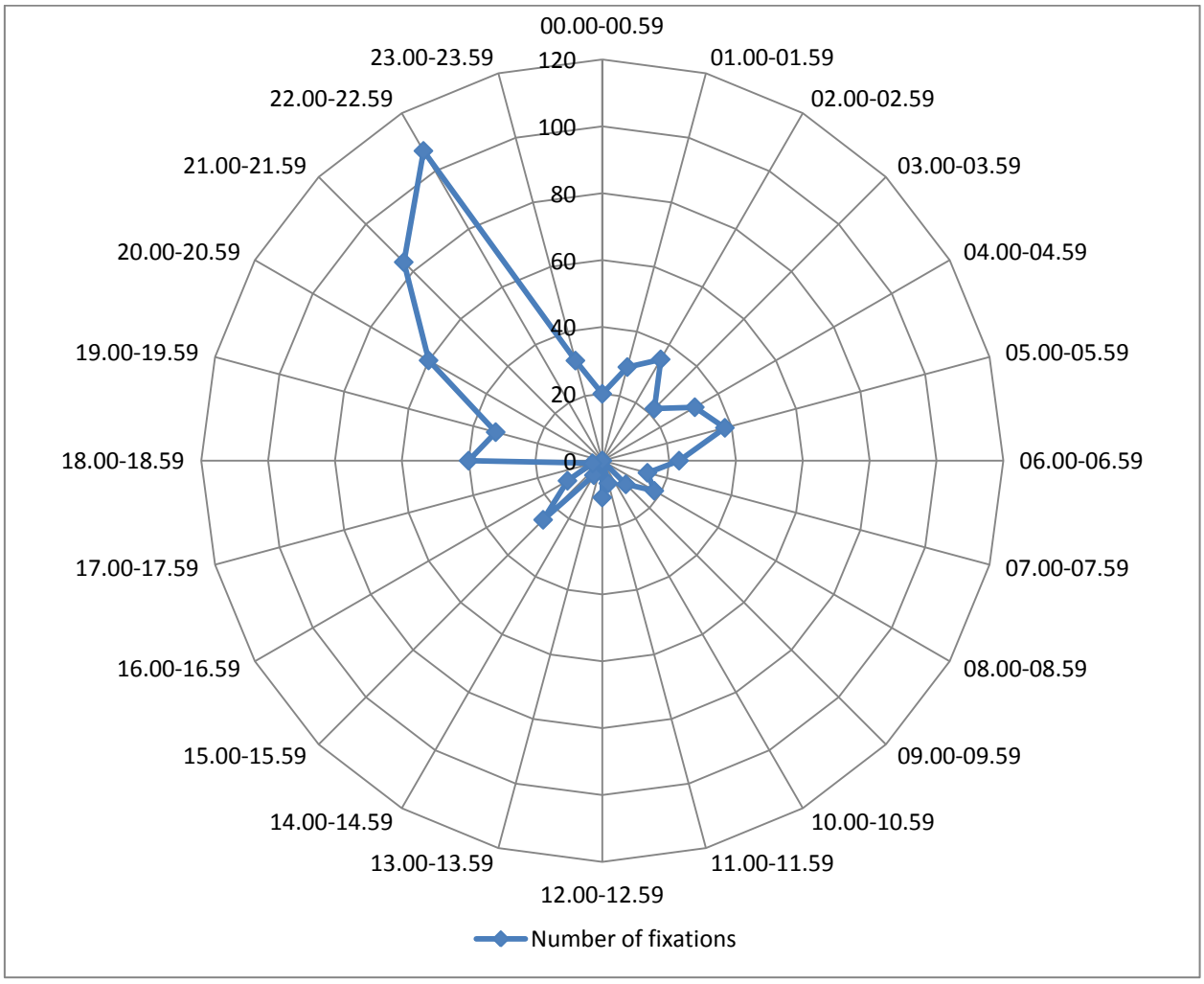


Fig.1 Daily activity of the brown bears (number of fixations are shown on the radial axis)

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

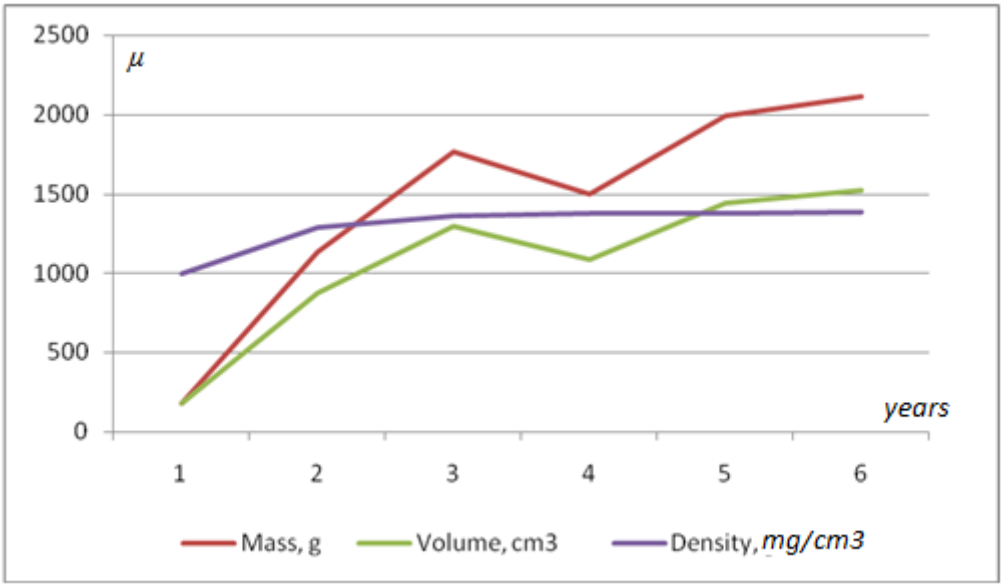


Fig 1. The curves of changes of mass, volume and density of the horns of the male red deer at the age from 1 year to 6 years of age (inclusively).

6. Сделайте анализ содержания SEM в сыворотке и слюне молочных телок.

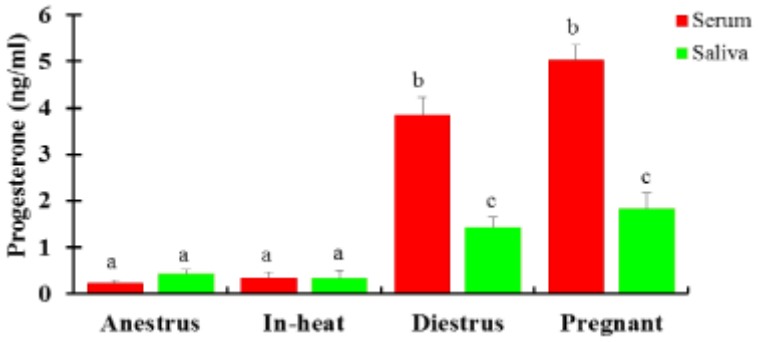


Figure 1. P4 concentration (Mean±SEM, ng/ml) in serum and saliva in crossbred dairy heifers in different reproductive states. N=104: 18 anestrus; 5 in-heat; 38 diestrus; 43 pregnant); Bars with different letters are significantly different, $p<0.05$; two-way ANOVA.

7. **Подготовьте характеристику состояния 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.**

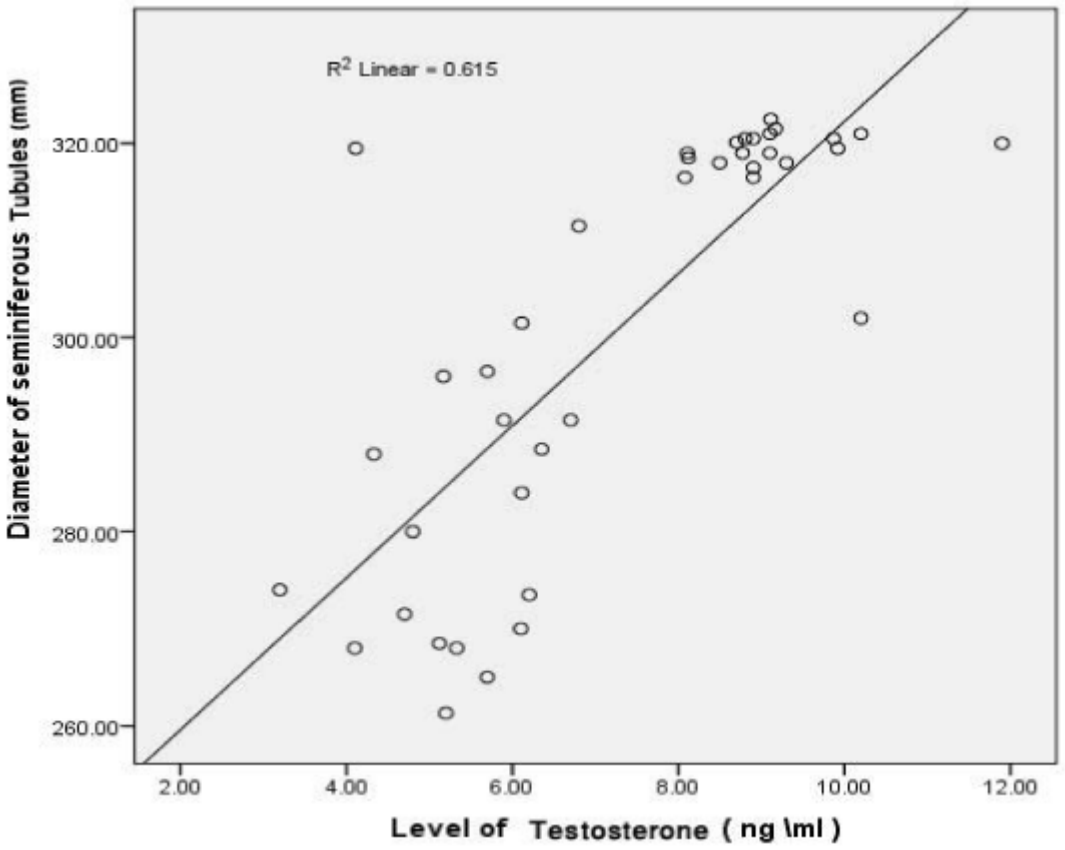


Figure 3. Shows a straight line representing the correlation between different groups changes in an interstitial space and diameter of seminiferous tubules

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

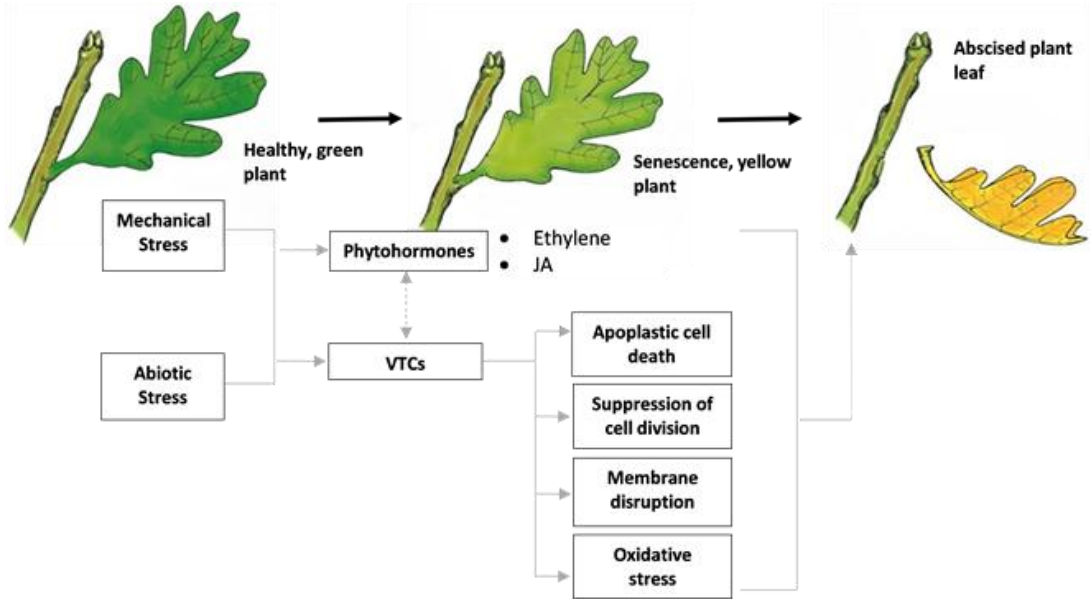


Figure 5. Proposed pathways for VTCs-induced senescence and abscission in plants. Elements in boxes represent events that are known/proposed to occur during VTCs-induced senescence abscission. Solid arrows indicate portions of the pathway that are known to occur. Dashed arrow is used to represent speculative 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. Подготовьте анализ уровня нагрузки овощными культурами на почву на фермах Nkolbisson и Nkolondom III.

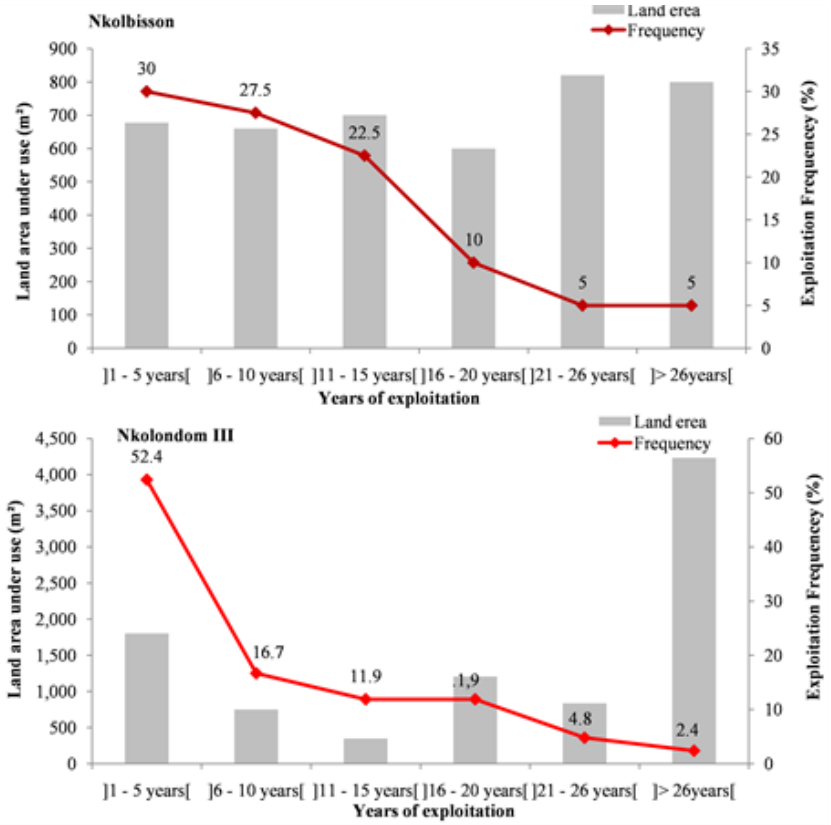


Figure 6. Level of pressure on the soil of vegetable farm of Nkolbisson and Nkolondom

12. Сделайте анализ тенденции популяции белых медведей по годам, используя данные из Рисунка 1.

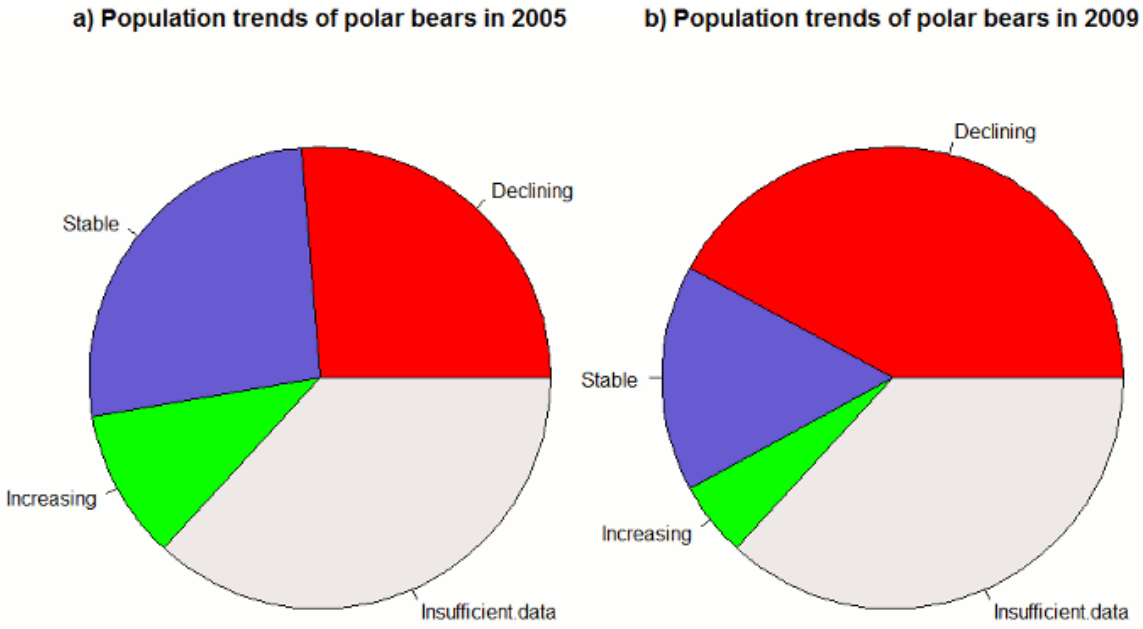


Figure 1. Subpopulation status of polar bears for 2005 and 2009

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Клише для аннотирования и 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 useful as … 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 …

СТАТЬИ ДЛЯ АДЕКВАТНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

Статья 1.

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.

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

Статья 2.

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.

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

Статья 3.

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.

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

Статья 4.

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.

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

Статья 5

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).

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

Статья 6.

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.

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

Статья 7.

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 information, 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.

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

Статья 8.

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.

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

Статья 9.

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.

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

Статья 10.

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 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.

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

Статья 11.

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.

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

Статья 12.

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.

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

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.

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

Статья 14.

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.

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

Статья 15.

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.

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

СТАТЬИ ДЛЯ РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЯ И АННОТИРОВАННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

Текст 1.

LEARNING THE LESSONS OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST ECOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT

Ecologists are getting ready to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the world's oldest ecological experiment. The Park Grass Experiment was set up at Rothamsted Research in Hertfordshire in 1856 -- three years before Darwin published Origin of Species -- to answer crucial agricultural questions of the day but has since proved an invaluable resource for studying natural selection and biodiversity.

To mark the occasion, a major review of Park Grass is published today in the British Ecological Society's Journal of Ecology, and on 22nd-24th May 2006 Rothamsted Research is hosting an international symposium exploring the unique value of long-term ecological research.

Park Grass was originally designed to test the effect of fertilisers and manures on hay yields. However, it soon became apparent that the treatments were also affecting the botanical make-up of the plots and the ecology of this 2.8 ha field has been studied ever since. In spring, the field is a colourful tapestry of flowers and grasses, some plots still having the wide range of plants that most meadows probably contained hundreds of years ago.

According to the authors of the paper, Professor Jonathan Silvertown of The Open University and colleagues from Rothamsted Research, the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology and Lincoln University in New Zealand: "Park Grass illustrates how long-term experiments grow in value with time and how they may be used to investigate scientific questions that were inconceivable at their inception. This is as likely to be true of the future of Park Grass as it has proved to be of its past."

http://www.biology-online.org/articles/learning-lessons-world-s-oldest-ecological.html

Текст 2.

BIOLOGY

Biology is the science of life. The term biology was introduced in Germany in 1800 and popularized by the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck as a means of encompassing the growing number of disciplines involved with the study of living forms. The scope of biological science is so broad that it has been subdivided into separate branches for convenience of study. Despite apparent differences, all the subdivisions are interrelated by basic principles that underlie all biological manifestations.

It was once the custom to separate the study of plants (botany) from that of animals (zoology), and the study of the structure of organisms (morphology) from that of function (physiology). The English zoologist Thomas Henry Huxley was the first to insist that the conventional segregation of ***zoology*** and ***botany*** was intellectually meaningless and that all living things should be studied in an integrated way. Huxley's approach to the study of biology is even more cogent today, because scientists now realize that many lower organisms are neither plants nor animals. The limits of the science, however, have always been difficult to determine, and as the scope of biology has shifted over the years, its subject areas have been changed and reorganized.

https://infopedia.su/1x93a4.html

Текст 3.

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).

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

Текст 4.

Scientific and technical progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally,

information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/802.htm

Текст 5.

Computer science

Computer science is the study of the theory, experimentation, and engineering that form the basis for the design and use of computers. It is the scientific and

practical approach to computation and its applications and the systematic study of the feasibility, structure, expression, and mechanization of the methodical procedures (or algorithms) that underlie the acquisition, representation, processing, storage, communication of, and access to information. An alternate, more succinct definition of computer science is the study of automating algorithmic processes that scale. A computer scientist specializes in the theory of computation and the design of computational systems.

Its fields can be divided into a variety of theoretical and practical disciplines. Some fields, such as computational complexity theory (which explores the fundamental properties of computational and intractable problems), are highly abstract, while fields such as computer graphics emphasize real-world visual applications. Other fields still focus on challenges in implementing computation. For example, programming language theory considers various approaches to the description of computation, while the study of computer programming itself investigates various aspects of the use of programming language and complex systems. Human–computer interaction considers the challenges in making computers and computations useful, usable, and universally accessible to humans.

The earliest foundations of what would become computer science predate the invention of the modern digital computer. Machines for calculating fixed numerical tasks such as the abacus have existed since antiquity, aiding in computations such as multiplication and division. Further, algorithms for performing computations have existed since antiquity, even before the development of sophisticated computing equipment.

Although many initially believed it was impossible that computers themselves could actually be a scientific field of study, in the late fifties it gradually became accepted among the greater academic population.[15][16] It is the now well-known IBM brand that formed part of the computer science revolution during this time. IBM (short for International Business Machines) released the IBM 704 and later the IBM 709 computers, which were widely used during the exploration period of such devices. "Still, working with the IBM [computer] was frustrating

[…] if you had misplaced as much as one letter in one instruction, the program would crash, and you would have to start the whole process over again". During the late 1950s, the computer science discipline was very much in its developmental stages, and such issues were commonplace.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science

Текст 6.

Computers – new era of technologies

A computer is a machine that can be programmed in order to fulfill definite operations automatically. Moreover, it can solve a set of problems at the same time and manipulate different data. There are different types of computers: personal computers and workstations, minicomputers and mainframes, and powerful supercomputers.

The most widespread computers are personal general-purpose ones. These computers are used in schools and offices, shops and plants, and, of course, at homes. General-purpose computers consist of a set of necessary components: the central processing unit, memory, a mass storage device, and output and input devices. Nowadays a computer is an affordable way to enrich your life with modern technologies. You can browse the Internet, receive and send e-mails, create and edit documents and presentations, watch films and talk to your friends.

It is difficult to overestimate the huge advantages of computer technologies in modern life. Despite the most obvious ones like being able to store all the necessary documents in one tiny device, computers help to broaden the minds of modern society. The present-day science and production, trade, bank system and health care are impossible without them. Modern computer technologies are really useful for people's education and development. Why are computers so indispensable?

Firstly, they calculate and process all kinds of data accurately and fast. Of course, there are some mistakes and hardware problems with computer devices but almost all of them happen because of human mistake, because of flawed computer

programs created by developers. Secondly, computers help to save storage place. The tons of paper documents are replaced by digital files in a computer and can be easily found. Modern computers are created to be user-friendly. You don't have to study for a long time to learn how to use a computer. A computer and the Internet give an access to various sources of information, libraries and galleries from the most distant places on our planet.

Like any other technology a computer can be a threat. Our life becomes depended on computers. Computer breakdowns are really big problems because all the information on the hard disk can be destroyed and lost. Overuse of computers can make people computer addicts. And spending too much time sitting before displays dangerous for our eyesight.

Computers propel our life forward but we have to remember that they have to be used wisely.

http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=17&t=computers_–_new_era_of_technologies-kompyuteryi_-_novaya_era_tehnologiy-c5

Текст 7.

ELECTROTECHNOLOGIES AS CONTROLLING INFLUENCE ON BIOLOGICAL OBJECTS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Basic difference of technological processes of agricultural production from processes in other industries is the fact that it involves biological objects.

In control of equipment and technological processes the following problems are faced: - lack of operational monitoring of state of biological objects state;

- considerable delay in time of reaction of an object and its technological characteristics to external influence;
- uncertainty as to monitored parameters related to technological qualities of agricultural products;
- impact of electromagnetic fields on the formation of technological characteristics;
- considerable effect of the history of the formation of a biological object and its state on its reaction in processing;

- impossibility to correct changes that have occurred in a biological object after errors in control (processes irreversibility).

The specified problems are difficult to solve, so in the development of equipment and technological processes restrictions are imposed on control actions with due consideration to technological characteristics of biological product being processed. For example, in grain drying maximum temperature of drying agent is specified depending on types of grain. For example, in drying of pea with up to 18% humidity, heat carrier temperature can amount to 60 0 C, and at 30% humidity – no more than 45 0 C. Initial technological characteristics of products and the possibilities of their correction during processing can be taken into account. In addition to specified problems, work with biological objects have certain advantages, such as: availability of own stored energy which can be used for technological process needs; sensitivity to low energy effect; the possibility of controlling technological quality of an object at various stages of its production due to electrotechnical effects. These positive factors have allowed to formulate the following scientific hypothesis: “Improvement of product quality control, reduction of energy consumption of its production and increasing of equipment capacity are possible through the use of energy stored by a biological object, through the use of controlled electrotechnological effect”. As the subject of the author’s research is grain, grain layer, technological processes of postharvest and preseeding treatment and storage of grain, all specific arguments and examples relate specifically to these processes.

In this work the following problems were solved:

- to develop a scientific approach allowing to describe reactions and behavior of caryopsis;

- on the basis of the developed approach to formulate the concept of the use of controlling electrophysical influence for intensification, reduction of energy consumption and raising of efficiency of processes of postharvest treatment, storage and preseeding treatment of grain.

In the development of the scientific approach the following possibilities were considered: energy approach; theory of adaptive responses; thermodynamic approach; information approach.

http://raee.viesh.ru/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/201303.pdf

Research in Agricultural Electric Engineering. Vol. 3, 2013, №3: 96-102

Текст 8.

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY A CURRENT

The current flow is detected and measured by any of the effects that it produces. There are three important effects accompanying the motion of electric charges: the heating, the magnetic, and chemical effects, the latter is manifested under special conditions.

The production of heat is perhaps the most familiar among the principal effects of an electric current. The heating effect of the current is found to occur in the electric circuit itself. It is detected owing to an increase in the temperature of the circuit. This effect represents a continual transformation of electric energy into heat. For instance, the current which flows through the filament of an incandescent lamp heats that filament to a high temperature.

The heat produced per second depends both upon the resistance of the conductor and upon the amount of current carried through it. The thinner the wire is, the greater the developed heat is. On the contrary, the larger the wire is, the more negligible the heat produced is. Heat is greatly desirable at times but at other times it represents a waste of useful energy. It is this waste that is generally called "heat loss" for it serves no useful purposes and decreases efficiency.

The heat developed in the electric circuit is of great practical importance for heating, lighting and other purposes. Owing to it people are provided with a large number of appliances, such as: electric lamps that light our homes, streets and factories, electrical heaters that are widely used to meet industrial requirements,

and a hundred and one other necessary and irreplaceable things which have been serving mankind for so many years.

The electric current can manifest itself in some other way. It is the motion of the electric charges that produces the magnetic forces. A conductor of any kind carrying an electric current, a magnetic field is set up about that conductor.

This effect exists always whenever an electric current flows, although in many cases it is so weak that one neglects it in dealing with the circuit. An electric charge at rest does not manifest any magnetic effect. The use of such a machine as the electric motor has become possible owing to the electromagnetic effect.

The last effect to be considered is the chemical one. The chemical effect is known to occur when an electric current flows through a liquid. Thanks to it a metal can be transferred from one part of the liquid to another. It may also effect chemical changes in the part of the circuit comprising the liquid and the two electrodes which are found in this liquid. Any of the above mentioned effects may be used for detecting and measuring current.

https://vk.com/topic-14508197_28394504

Текст 9.

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. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

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. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

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

Текст 10.

Land Use and Management Plan Lyons, CO

When the Town of Lyons was flooded in 2013, the devastation that visited the town also created an opportunity. Through a federal hazard mitigation buyout program, this small Boulder County community of just 2,000 people acquired 20 acres of land in the heart of town. The land, much of which had lain directly in the path of the floodwaters, was now to be dedicated to recreational and open-space use.

Our team was selected to lead the planning process and, given the deeply-felt nature of the situation, we felt that community input and engagement should be a major component of our ongoing design project. As a result, we held public workshops and stakeholder interviews and met extensively with local boards, commissions, and community groups to ensure that the people of Lyons were centrally involved in the reinvention of their town, and that their needs, wishes, and hopes would find expression in our planning.

In addition, given the history of the Lyons area, our work on the project included not only recreation master planning, but also resiliency and flood recovery planning. We knew that our designs had to take into account the possibility of future flooding, and therefore had to be constructed to withstand the possible onslaught of large amounts of water with as little impact and as few long-term effects as possible.

https://www.dcla.net/lyons-co-land-use-and-management-plan

Текст 11.

Land Use Planning and Watershed Management

Land Use Planning and Watershed Management is responsible for directing, coordinating, monitoring and monitor processes using protection and conservation of watersheds and water systems, land management, geographic information systems, biological corridors and environmental education.

Watersheds and Water Systems

Watersheds and water systems house a variety of plants and animals, and provide many opportunities for outdoor recreation. To protect the health of our watersheds and water systems, we can preserve water resources and improve the quality of life for area residents.

The earth planet is composed of 75% water, but only 2.53% of this water is considered viable for human consumption. In recent years the supply of this precious liquid has been becoming a problem for many people around the world and the United Nations for Education (UNESCO) estimates that by 2025 about 4000 million people may lack basic services for the supply of drinking water and sanitation.

In order to correct past mistakes that led to the loss or impairment of a large part of the available water resources, the Global Water Association, during the II World Water Forum in The Hague in 2000 performed the launch of paradigm called "Integrated Water Resources Management" as a proposal to improve the current state of management of water resources and anticipate the possibility of a global water shortage crisis in the coming years.

http://www.sinac.go.cr/EN-US/ordeterrcue/Pages/default.aspx

Текст 12.

Soil Health and Land Use Management

Soils play multiple roles in the quality of life throughout the world, not only as the resource for food production, but also as the support for our structures, the environment, the medium for waste disposal, water, and the storage of nutrients. A healthy soil can sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health. Understanding the impact of land.

Soils play multiple roles in the quality of life throughout the world, not only as the resource for food production, but also as the support for our structures, the environment, the medium for waste disposal, water, and the storage of nutrients. A healthy soil can sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health. Understanding the impact of land management practices on soil properties and processes can provide useful indicators of economic and environmental sustainability.

The sixteen chapters of this book orchestrate a multidisciplinary composition of current trends in soil health. Soil Health and Land Use Management provides a broad vision of the fundamental importance of soil health. In addition, the development of feasible management and remediation strategies to preserve and ameliorate the fitness of soils are discussed in this book. Strategies to improve land management and relevant case studies are covered, as well as the importance of characterizing soil properties to develop management and remediation strategies. Moreover, the current management of several environmental scenarios of high concern is presented, while the final chapters propose new methodologies for soil pollution assessment.

https://www.intechopen.com/books/soil-health-and-land-use-management

Текст 13.

The Gray Wolf

The most widespread is the gray wolf, in addition to the domestic dog, its subspecies include the timber wolf, the arctic wolf, and the dingo. Extinct in W Europe except in a few isolated pockets, it is still found in SE Europe, Russia, and much of Asia. In the New World it is found in wilderness forests and tundra from

Greenland and the shores and islands of the Arctic Ocean to the extreme N United States. There is and has been a healthy population in Alaska, but the gray wolf was an endangered species in the 48 contiguous United States. Thus protected, it has steadily increased its range since the late 1980s, especially in the Great Lakes region in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan and in the states surrounding Yellowstone National Park, where Canadian wolves were introduced in 1995 in the hope of restoring balance to the Yellowstone ecosystem. Canadian wolves were also introduced in central Idaho in 1995 and 1996, and natural reproduction has since steadily increased the numbers of both populations. Wolves have also migrated into NW Montana from Canada and established themselves there. Wolves in these states and in portions of some states bordering them are now no longer considered endangered. The Mexican wolf, a subspecies, was extinct in the wild but has been reintroduced on protected parklands in E Arizona and SW New Mexico.

https://www.encyclopedia.com/plants-and-animals/animals/vertebrate-zoology/wolf

Текст 14.

How outdated tree-felling laws are putting rare woodland wildlife at risk

In the UK it is illegal to deliberately kill or injure red squirrels, disturb them while they are using a nest, or destroy their nests. Yet, although the 1981 Wildlifeand Countryside Act provides these protections, there is a legal anomaly in England and Wales – one that can potentially undermine the conservation of the red squirrel, along with every other rare and endangered forest plant or animal species. Although rare woodland species are protected, the habitat they dwell in is generally not.

Timber harvesting requires a licence – although there are some very limited exceptions where this permission is not needed, for example due to public safety, or where small volumes of wood are being cut. But under the 1967 Forestry Act, applications in England and Wales cannot be refused for “the purpose of

conserving or enhancing" flora or fauna (though they can be refused for this purpose in Scotland). Nor can licence conditions be imposed for this reason. No matter how rare, how vulnerable or how much effort has gone into the regional conservation of a species, there are no exceptions to this.

A timber felling licence does not sweep aside the legal protection that animals such as the red squirrel have – and a precautionary approach is advisable when felling in woodlands containing this species. Nevertheless, the possession of a felling licence opens a loophole because the wildlife legislation protecting the red squirrel provides the defence of "incidental result of an otherwise lawful operation". So, with a licensed in hand, woodlands containing this threatened species can be clear-felled because tree harvesting is a lawful operation.

https://www.independent.co.uk/environment/red-squirrels-rare-woodland-wildlife-british-outdated-tree-felling-a8665491.html

Текст 15.

Taiga

Taiga, also called **boreal forest**, biome (major life zone) of vegetation composed primarily of cone-bearing needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees, found in northern circumpolar forested regions characterized by long winters and moderate to high annual precipitation. The taiga, "land of the little sticks" in Russian, takes its name from the collective term for the northern forests of Russia, especially Siberia.

The taiga, which is also known as the boreal (meaning northern) forest region, occupies about 17 percent of Earth's land surface area in a circumpolar belt of the far Northern Hemisphere. Northward beyond this limit, the taiga merges into the circumpolar tundra. The taiga is characterized predominantly by a limited number of conifer species—i.e., pine (*Pinus*), spruce (*Picea*), larch (*Larix*), fir (*Abies*)—and to a lesser degree by some deciduous genera such as birch (*Betula*) and poplar (*Populus*). These trees reach the highest latitudes of any trees on Earth. Plants and animals in the taiga are

adapted to short growing seasons of long days that vary from cool to warm. Winters are long and very cold, the days are short, and a persistent snowpack is the norm. The taiga biomes of North America and Eurasia display a number of similarities, even sharing some plant and animal species.

https://www.britannica.com/science/taiga

Текст 16.

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.

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

Текст 17.

Facts About the Global Seed Vault

Alina Bradford,

Live Science Contributor | September 23, 2016

Sometimes called the "doomsday vault," the Svalbard Global Seed Vault is seen as humanity's last hope against extinction after a world crisis. Though, its mission is to keep the world's seeds safe, its creation wasn't meant as a way to reseed the world after a world-scale catastrophe.

The Svalbard Global Seed Vault was the brainchild of Cary Fowler, a scientist, conservationist and biodiversity advocate. Though there are more than 1,700 gene banks around the world that keep collections of seeds, they are all vulnerable to war, natural disasters, equipment malfunctions and other problems. In 2003, Fowler started to envision a backup storage facility where all of the world's seeds could be stored as safely as possible.

In 2008, Fowler's idea was realized and the Global Seed Vault was built, carved nearly 500 feet (152 meters) into the side of a mountain. In 2015, the Syrian war brought the first withdrawal from the seed vault. The seeds replaced those damaged in a gene bank (a facility that stores genetic material) near the war-torn Syrian city of Aleppo. In 2016, Fowler released a book on the vault called "Seeds on Ice: Svalbard and the Global Seed Vault."

https://www.livescience.com/56247-global-seed-vault.html/

Текст 18.

Donations and seed retrieval

The Global Seed Vault has a few rules about donations and seed retrieval. First, they only take donations that are part of the Multilateral System, which is part of an international treaty on food resources, or seeds that have originated in the country of the depositor.

The Multilateral System is a provision of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which governs how plant genetics are shared. The treaty ensures that countries can freely share the genetic information of 64 crops that account for 80 percent of all human consumption through seed banks, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Those

who use the information and find new information must agree to share the information or pay a percentage of money they receive because of their research into a common fund.

The Global Seed Vault doesn't own or govern the seeds within it. Any seeds donated are still owned by those that donated. This means that only the people who donated can have access to those seeds or allow others to borrow them.

https://www.livescience.com/56247-global-seed-vault.html/

Текст 19.

OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF THE INSULATION STATE AND FORECASTING OF SERVICE LIFE OF ELECTRIC MOTOR WINDINGS

The most adverse conditions for operation affecting the equipment state, exist in livestock buildings and in the open air. That is why to obtain adequate results in the in-service evaluation of technical state of insulation of electric motors winding, it is important to apply the control method considering the variety of affecting factors, as well as to select the time for control diagnostic checking and measurements.

Years-long research with the use of automated systems of registration and accumulation of experimental data, carried out directly at farms, their findings being processed using advanced computer technologies and methods of mathematical statistics, has revealed laws and empirical dependences that are viewed as considered generalized operational characteristics allowing to promptly realize the suggested method of control of insulation state and service life of winding of asynchronous cage motors in agriculture.

The technology is designed to increase accuracy and reliability of control of the state of insulation and service life of electric motors winding, to record the degree of influence of characteristic operational factors, to specify the time and frequency of diagnostic checking with the use of elements of strategy of electric

equipment maintenance to improve its state, increase service life, reduce operational costs and raise the level of electrical safety in production.

http://raee.viesh.ru/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/201303.pdf

Текст 20

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.

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

Текст 21.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In the United Kingdom the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed: manufacturing, services (financial, professional and scientific services, leisure and tourism), energy (oil, natural gas, coal) and agriculture. In the United States the following sectors of economy are usually analyzed when the GDP is defined: construction and manufacturing; trade and finance; transport, communication and services; agriculture; and mining.

Speaking, as an example, about one of the recent year's GDP figures, the following can be quoted:

In the U.K. the services sector accounted for roughly 60 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Manufacturing sector accounted for a small percentage of gross domestic product. Energy production sector accounted for about 8 per cent of GDP. Agriculture — only for 4 per cent of GDP. But the agri-cultural sector satisfies two-thirds of the country's needs. And only small fractions of the total population, about 2 per cent, are engaged in agriculture.

In the U.S.A. the construction and manufacturing sector accounted for 40 per cent of GDP; trade and finance earned 25 per cent of GDP; transport, communication and services sector earned 20 per cent of GDP; agriculture and mining earned 5 per cent of GDP.

https://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliiskiy-yazyk/library/2013/03/20/uchebnoe-posobie-po-distsipline-0

Текст 22.

CIRCLES AND CYCLES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Market economic system works in a circle, with each person or part of the system dependent on all other persons or parts. Every person's spending becomes someone else's income. Another characteristic of our economic system is the way it moves from good times to bad times. This movement is called a business cycle. The four stages of business cycle are prosperity, recession, depression and recovery. – Prosperity is high point of a business cycle, also called a boom. – Recession is a stage in a business cycle in which the economy is in the period of

decline. – Depression is the lowest point in a business cycle at which business is the worst. – Recovery is the final stage in a business cycle during which business succeeds again.

Economic activity can be measured by gross national product, employment inflation and productivity. Gross national product is the total dollar (rouble) value of all the goods and services produced by an economic system in one year.
Inflation is rising of price caused by increased spending. Productivity is the amount of output produced per unit of input.
http://window.edu.ru/resource/854/76854/files/aim.pdf

Текст 23

Theory of School-Choice Lotteries

In 1989, a centralized clearinghouse, now commonly referred to as the *Boston mechanism* was adopted by the district. The Boston mechanism remains the most widely used student assignment mechanism in the U.S. and is currently employed by numerous centralized clearinghouses worldwide. Beginning with Abdulkadiroglu and Sönmez (2003b), the literature emphasized serious flaws associated with the Boston mechanism mainly rooted in its obvious manipulability. An attractive alternative to the Boston mechanism, the Gale-Shapley student-optimal stable mechanism, was eventually adopted by the Boston and New York City public school systems via the collaborative effort of economists.

In school choice problem, schools' priorities over students constitute the basis for fairness considerations, which the newly adopted Boston/NYC mechanism achieves through a property of "ex-post stability." At a *stable* matching, there does not exist any student *i*who prefers a seat at a different school *c* than the one he is assigned to such that either school*c* has not filled its quota, or school *c* has an enrolled student who has strictly lower priority than *i*

In practice, there are typically several students that fall in the same priority class at schools and a common method in dealing with ties within priorities is to use an explicit tie-breaking lottery

http://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/schools/cas_sites/economics/pdf/workingpapers/w

Текст 24.

‘INTERNATIONAL’ MANAGERS

Executives and managers who can operate effectively across cultures and national borders are invaluable players in the global business arena. As the world grows ever smaller, improved cross-cultural skills and an international perspective are critical executive qualities. As more and more companies expand abroad, competition for top talent to run new international operations will steadily intensify. The 2010s will test the capacities of multinational corporations to react rapidly to global changes in human resources as in all other areas of the company. Global selection systems enable a company to find the best person anywhere in the world for a given position. The system measures applicants according to a group of 12 character attributes. These twelve categories are: motivations, expectations, open-mindedness, and respect for other beliefs, trust in people, tolerance, personal control, flexibility, patience, social adaptability, initiative, and risk-taking, sense of humor, interpersonal interest, and spouse communication. Beyond superior technical and managerial skills, an effective international executive displays a combination of desirable personal qualities. These include adaptability, independence, and leadership – even charisma.

http://wabby.ru/obm/upload/1806_1318563054_5516.pdf

Словарь сельскохозяйственных терминов

A	
abacterial	свободный от бактерий, стерильный
abapical	абапикальный, направленный от верхушки
abarticular	1. внесуставной 2. вывихнутый
abasia	абазия (неспособность передвигаться в связи с потерей координации)
abies	пихта
ability	способность, умение
~, fertility	оплодотворяющая способность
~ to appropriate	способность к зачатию
~ to appropriate fertilizer	способность усваивать удобрение
~, animal's breeding	племенные качества животного
~, breeding	племенные качества, племенная характеристика
~, caking	способность к слёживанию, слёживаемость (напр. удобрений)
~, coagulation	коагулируемость
~, colony-forming	способность к образованию колоний
~, combining	сочетаемость, комбинационная способность, скрещиваемость
~, competitive	конкурентноспособность (напр. культурных растений с сорняками)
~, crop-producing	способность давать урожай, производительная способность (почвы)
~, curdling	створаживаемость
~, dissolving	растворяющая способность
~, egg producing	яйценоскость
~, expected producing	ожидаемая продуктивность
~, fleshing	способность к откорму; способность наращивать мясо
~, gaining	способность давать привес
~, genetic	генетическая возможность
~, germinating	всхожесть, жизнеспособность (семян)
~, grazing	способность к выпасу
~, growth	способность к росту
~, hauling	тяговая способность (напр. трактора)
~, milk	молочная продуктивность, молочность
~, milling	мукомольная ценнось (зерна)

~, phagocytic	фагоцитарная активность
~, polling~	способность передавать (потомству) признак комолости
~, preservation	сохраняемость
~, productive	продуктивная способность
~, recovery	способность (растений) использовать питательные элементы внесенных удобрений
~, regenerative	регенерационная способность
~, reproductive	воспроизводительная способность
~, rooting	укореняемость
~, screening	просеиваемость
~, semen	спермообразующая способность
~, spouting	порослевость
~, standing	устойчивость (напр. растений) к полеганию
~, tillering	способность к кущению
~, yielding	урожайность, способность давать урожай
abiotic	1. абиотический 2. нежизнеспособный; неживой
ablation	1. абляция, смывание, водная эрозия 2. удаление, ампутация surface ~ поверхностная абляция
abomasal	сычужный
abomasit(is)	абомазит
abomasum	сычуг (четвертый отдел желудка жвачного животного)
abuse	неправильное использование, злоупотребление, эксплуатация с нарушением правил
~ of fertilizer	чрезмерное или неправильное применение удобрений; злоупотребление удобрениями
~ of pesticides	чрезмерное или неправильное применение пестицидов; злоупотребление ядохимикатами
acacia	акация
acalcerosis	акальцероз
acalescent	бесстебельный; имеющий неразвитый стебель
acampsia	акампсия, анкилоз, неподвижность суставов
acantha	шип, колючка

acanthaceous	имеющий колючки, иглистый
acanthocarpous	имеющий плоды с колючками
acclimation	акклимация
~, cold	закаливание к холоду
~, frost	закаливание к морозу
acclimatization	акклиматизация
adobe	известковый суглинок
agent	1. агент 2. действующее начало; вещество 3. переносчик; возбудитель
agony	агония
agrarian	аграрный, земельный, сельскохозяйственный
agrestal	сорняк (на пахотных землях)
agribusiness	агробизнес, агропромышленный комплекс
~, animal	животноводческий агропромышленный комплекс
~, poultry	птицеводческий агропромышленный комплекс
agricultural	сельскохозяйственный; земледельческий; агрономический земледельческий; агрономический
agriculture	1. сельское хозяйство 2. агрокультура
~, applied	практическое земледелие
~, crop	полеводство
~, dry	сухое земледелие
~, efficient	эффективное сельское хозяйство
~, grassland	лугопастбищное хозяйство
~, high-yielding	высокопродуктивное сельское хозяйство
~, intensive	интенсивное земледелие
~, irrigated	орошаемое земледелие
~, labor-intensive	трудоёмкое сельское хозяйство
~, large-scale	крупное сельское хозяйство
~, livestock	животноводство
~, perennial	возделывание многолетних культур
~, subsistence	натуральное сельское хозяйство
~, tray	гидропоника
animal	животное
~, bovine	крупный рогатый скот
~, breeding	племенное животное
~, castrated	кастрированное животное
~, clean	неинфицированное животное
~, closely related	близкородственные животные

~, condened	забракованное животное
~, control	контрольное животное
~, dairying	животное молочной животное
~, domestic	домашнее животное
~, draft	упряжное животное
~, entire	некастрированное животное
~, equine	лошадь
~, fallen	павшее животное
~, farm	сельскохозяйственное животное
animal: fat	откормленное животное
~, feeder	фидер (животное, откармливаемое на убой)
~, female teaser	самка-раздражитель
~, fractious ~	беспокойное животное
~, fur-bearing	пушной зверь
~, germ-free	гнотобиот
~,graminivorous	травоядное животное
~, grazing	пастбищное животное
~, hoofed	копытное животное
~, horned	рогатое животное
~, in-contact	контактирующее животное
~, injurious	ядовитое животное
~, mature	взрослое животное
~, meat~	животное мясной породы
~, milking	животное молочной породы
~, monotocous	одноплодное животное
~, monpedigree	беспородное животное
~, multiparous	многоплодное животное
~, nonruminant	нежвачное животное
~, omnivorous	всеядное животное
~, pack	вьючное животное
~, purebred	чистопородное животное
~, ruminant	жвачное животное
~, serotest negative	серологически отрицательное животное
~, sick	больное животное
~, slaughter	убойное животное
~, sterile	бесплодное животное
~, wild	хищный зверь
~, work	рабочий скот
~, young	детёныш, малолеток
antivirus	антивирус
area	област, зона, район

ashing	озоление
assort	сортировать, классифицировать
autophilous	самоопыляющийся
B	
bacciferous	ягодоносный
bacciform	ягодообразный
badiyah	пустыня
badland	бедленд, неплодородная эродированная сильнопересечённая местность
badob(e)	бадоб (темноцветная карбонатная почва)
banding	1. ленточное внесение (удобрений) 2. наемладывание [накладка] ловчих поясов (на деревья) 3. кольцевание
bankhead	защитная дамба
banking	1. вал; насыпь; дамба 2. обвалование
banking-up	окучивание
barley	ячмень; ячмень посевной
barn	1, амбар, хранилище, сарай 2. коровник;конюшня
bate	протрава
beet	свёкла
bifoliate	двулистный
billhook	1. секач, кривой садовый нож, кустарниковый нож 2. клюв узловязателя
bin	1. бункер; закром; силос 2. ковш 3. силосная яма 4. контейнер; ящик, ларь 5. мешок
binary	двойной, бинарный; двучленный
binder	1. сноповязалка 2. сноповязальный шпагат
binding	1. вязка (снопов) 2. закрепление,укрепление, связывание (почвы)
bine	побег; плеть, ползучий стебель
biotype	биотип
bit	1. бур; долото 2. головка бура, буровая коронка 3. удила; мундштук (для лошади)
blower	1. пневмопогрузчик; пневмотранспортёр

	2. швырялка 3. вентилятор 4. цветущее растение
body	1. тело; туловище; корпус (лошади) 2. тельце 3. организм 4. ствол; стебель 5. кузов 6. плужный корпус, корпус плуга
bog	1. болото; топь; трясина 2. торфяник; (торфяно-)болотная почва
broiler	бройлер
broodmare	племенная кобыла, конематка
broodsow	племенная свиноматка
buckwheat	гречиха
bud	1.бугарок, зачаток 2.почка, бутон, розетка 3. прививочный щиток 4.годовалый телёнок
bunch	1.пучок; гроздь 2.копна 3.гнездо (при посеве) 4.группа (животных или птиц) 5.куст 6.букет 7.опухоль
C	
cadastre	кадастр
calf	телёнок
calver	стельная корова
calving	отёл
cattle	крупный рогатый скот
chaser	беговая лошадь
clearance	1. зазор, просвет 2. расчистка земли под пашню 3. распродажа
cock	1. петух 2. стог; копна 3. вентиль, клапан, кран
combine	комбайн; жатка-молотилка
~, bean	комбайн для уборки бобовых культур
~, beef	свеклоуборочный комбайн
~, corn	кукурузоуборочный комбайн
~, cotton	хлопкоуборочный комбайн
~, crawler	комбайн на гусеничном ходу
~, flax	льноуборочный комбайн
~, grain	зерноуборочный комбайн
~, grain harvester	зерновой комбайн
~, hotbed	парниковый комбайн
~, low-silouette	низкопрофильный комбайн
~, narrow-range	узкозахватный комбайн
~, potato	картофелеуборочный комбайн
~, tractor-hauled	прицепной комбайн

credit	кредит
creditor	кредитор
crop	1. сельскохозяйственная культура 2. урожай 3. приплод 4. зоб (у птицы)
curd	соцветие
cutter	1. режущий аппарат 2. измельчитель 3. жатка 4. косилка
cutting	черенок
cycle	1. цикл 2. кругооборот
cyclocarpous	круглоплодный
cyclomower	ротационная косилка
cylinder	1. цилиндр 2. барабан 3. молотильный барабан
cytobiology	цитобиология
cytode	цитода
D	
dairing	1. молочное хозяйство 2. ведение молочного хозяйства, молочный бизнес
dairy	1. молочная ферма, молочное хозяйство 2. молочный завод; маслодельный [маслодельно-сыродельный] завод 3. молочный
dairy husbandry	молочное хозяйство
dairy-farm	молочная ферма, молочное хозяйство
damping	1. увлажнение; смачивание 2. замочка, увлажнение (зерна)
debt	долг, задолженность; обязательство
decadence	период упадка
decay	1. разложение, гниение; порча; разрушение; увядание 2.гниль
defat	обезжиривать
default	невыполнение (денежных) обязательств;неуплата; невыполнение договора II невыполнять обязательства; прекращать платежи
dehorn	удалять рога, обезроживать
depredator	вредитель
depress	подавлять, угнетать
desiccator	сушильная печь; сушильный шкаф, десикатор, эксикатор; испаритель;

	сушилка (для глубокой сушки)
disinfect	дезинфицировать
disinfectant	дезинфектант, дезинфицирующее средство || дезинфицирующий, дезинфекционный
dozer	1. бульдозер 2. отвал бульдозера
dredge	1. смесь ячменя с овсом (для посева) 2. землесос земснаряд; землечерпалка
dynamiting	глубокое почвенное рыхление; чизелевание почвы
E	
ean	
ecdysis	линька
ecology	экология
~, agricultural	сельскохозяйственная экология
~, animal	экология животных
~, plant	экология растений; геоботаника
~, range	экология пастбищ
economic	экономический
economics	экономика, экономические науки
economy	1.экономика 2. народное хозяйство
~, advanced	развитая экономика
~, all-electric	полностью электрифицированное народное хозяйство
~, farm	экономика сельского хозяйства
~, food	1. продовольственная база; 2. сельскохозяйственное кормодобывание
~, free enterprise	экономика свободного предпринимательства
~, livestock	товарное животноводство
~, peasant	крестьянское хозяйство
~, self-subsistence peasant	натуральное крестьянское хозяйство
~, seminatural	полунатуральное хозяйство
economy: subsistence ~	натуральное хозяйство
ecospecies	экологический вид
ecosystem	экосистема
effect	1. эффект, воздействие
effective	эффективный
effectiveness	эффективность
efficacy	эффективность
elevator	1. элеватор, подъёмник 2. погрузчик

	3.наклонный транспортёр 4. поднимающая мышца
enceinte	стельная (о корве); супоросная (о свинье); суагная (об овце); жерёбая (о кобыле)
engross	откармливать
enridge	бороздить
ensile	силосовать
environment	окружающая среда
erosion	эрозия
ewe	1.овца 2.шерсть овцематки
excavator	выемка грунта; земляные работы; выкапывание; экскаватор
exterior	экстерьер
F	
face	1.морда (животного); рыло (свиньи); носовая часть 2.лицевая сторона; лицевая поверхность 3.грань глаза (насекомого)
fall-off	линька, потеря шерсти
fallow	пар, паровое поле; заброшенная пашн
family	1.семейство 2.семья
fancy	выводить растения новых сортов или животных новых пород
fang	раздваиваться (о корнеплоде)
fanning-machine	веялка
farm	1.ферма, фермерское хозяйство 2. земельный надел
~, agronomical	опытно-показательная ферма
~, animal	животноводческая ферма
~, breeding	племенная ферма
~, broiler	бройлерная ферма
~, cattle	скотоводческая ферма
~, factory	большое фермерское хозяйство
~, fox	лисоводческая ферма
~, fur	звероводческая ферма
~, garden	овощеводческая ферма
~, grain	зерновое хозяйство
~, grass	луговодческое хозяйство
~, horse breeding	племенная коневодческая ферма
~, market	товарная ферма
~, mink	норковедческая ферма
~, poultry	птицеводческая ферма
~, private	частное хозяйство

~, rabbit	кролиководческая ферма
~, sheep	овцеводческая ферма
~, stud	заводская конюшня
feed	1.корм 2.питание
filly	кобыла
fir	пихта
flax	лён
flock	стадо; стая; отара
frigole	фасоль
fruit	плод
G	
gain	прирост, увеличение
galactic	молочный
gang	пастбище, выгон
gang-cultivator	многорядный культиватор
garden	1.сад 2.огород 3.парк
~, apple	яблочный сад
~, dendrological	дендрологический сад
~, disease~	карантинный питомник
~, experimental	опытный сад
~, flower	цветник
~, glass	террарий
~, home	приусадебный сад
~, landscape	ландшафтный сад
~, pear	грушевый сад
garden: rose ~	розарий
~, semiformal	сад смешанного стиля
~, urban	городской сад
garden: winter ~	зимний сад
garden-bed	грядка, клумба
gear	1.зубчатое колесо, шестерня 2.передача, привод
generator	генератор
generic	родовой
genesis	генезис, происхождение
germ	1.зародыш, семя 2.микроб, бактерия
germinate	прорастать; пускать ростки
gobbler	индюк
goiter	зоб
gourd	тыква
grain	1.зерно 2.хлебный злак 3.годичное кольцо
~, cereal	зерно хлебных злаков

~, cleaned	очищенное зерно
~, damp	сырое зерно
~, dry	сухое зерно
~, elite	элитное зерно
~, fine	мелкое зерно
~, glassy	стекловидное зерно
~, grinned	перемолотое зерно
~, ground	дроблёное зерно
~, hulled	шелушёное зерно
~, imbibed	набухшее зерно
~, immature	незрелое зерно
~, infested	заражённое зерно
~, injured	повреждённое зерно
~, malted	осоложённое зерно
~, mealy	мучнистое зерно
~, musty	затхлое зерно
~, parent	исходное зерно
~, puffed	вздутое зерно
~, rolled	плющеное зерно
~, self-seeding	зерно-самосев
~, soaked	мочёное зерно
~, sorted	отсортированное зерно
~, spiked	колосовые злаки
~, spring	яровые зерновые
~, sprouted	проросшее зерно
~, standard	кондиционное зерно
~, standing	хлеб на корню
~, starch	крахмальное зерно
~, threshed	обмолоченное зерно
~, treated	протравленное зерно
~, variety	сортовое зерно
~, winter	озимые зерновые
~, wrinkled	сморщенное зерно
grain-harvesting	хлебоуборочный
ground	1.земля, почва; грунт 2.участок земли
gyrorake	ротационные грабли
gyrotedder	ротационный ворошитель
H	
habitat	1.место обитания 2.естественная среда
hack	верховая лошадь
hair	1.волосы; щетина, шерсть 2.ворс
hardiness	выносливость, стойкость
~, cold	холодостойкость

~, frost	морозостойкость
~, winter	зимостойкость
hardness	1.твёрдость; плотность 2.жёсткость (воды) 3.стекловидность (зерна) 4.суровость (климата)
hard-seeded	твёрдосемянный
hare	заяц
harm	вред, ущерб, урон
harmless	безвредный
harrow	борона
harvest	1.урожай 2.уборка
harvester	1.уборочная машина, комбайн 2. жнец; сборщик урожая
~, beet	свеклоуборочная машина
~, bulk	уборочная машина с бункером
~, carrot	морковеуборочная машина
~, combine	комбайн
~, ensilage	силосоуборочный комбайн
~, forage	1.силосоуборочный комбайн 2.косилка-измельчитель
~, fruit	плодоуборочная машина
~, grain	зерноуборочный комбайн
~, gras	сеноуборочная машина
~, manure	навозоуборочная машина
~, pallet	уборочная машина с загрузкой урожая в контейнеры
~, potato	картофелеуборочный комбайн
~, root	комбайн для уборки корнеплодов
~, stone	камнеподборщик
harvester-stacker	копнитель
harvester-thresher	зерноуборочный комбайн; жатка; молотилка
hay	сено
haycock	копна сена
hayland	сенокос
head	1.голова 2.головка; верхушка; крона 2.колос; метёлка (злаковых) 3.кочан (капусты) 4.жатка (комбайна)
heart	1.сердце 2.сердцевина, ядро 3.собранная кверху плотная розетка
hectare	гектар
heifer	тёлка, первотёлка
hemp	конопля
hen	1.курица 2.самка птицы

highbred	породистый
hilling	высадка (рассады)
hilling-up	окучивание
hoe	мотыга; тяпка; кирка
hoed	пропавший (о культуре)
hoeing	1.мотыжение; рыхление 2.прополка
hog	1. свинья 2.боров
hogcote	свинарник
homochromous	одноцветный
hopper	1.буекер 2.амбар 3.кормушка
host	(растение-)хозяин; (животное-)хозяин
hot-blooded	теплокровный
housing	стойловое содержание
humic	гумусный
humid	влажный
humidification	увлажнение
humidify	увлажнять
humidimeter	влагометр, гигрометр
humidity	влажность, сырость
hummel	1.безрогий, комолый 2.безостый (о колесе)
husbandry	1.хозяйство 2.земледелие, землепашество
husk	шелуха, лузга
hybrid	гибрид
hybridization	гибридизация
hydramower	косилка с гидроприводом
hydrogenic	гидроморфный (о почве)
hydrology	гидрология
hydrolysis	гидролиз
hydroponics	гидропоника
hydrous	водный, водосодержащий
I	
idiotypic	наследственный
immature	1.неспелый, незрелый 2.неполовозрелый 3.недоношенный
immaturity	1.незрелость 2.недоразвитость
impair	1.ослаблять, уменьшать 2.ухудшать (ся)
impairment	1.повреждение; ущерб 2.ухудшение; расстройство
inborn	врождённый
inbred	инбредный
inbreed	проводить принудительное

	самоопыление (растений) или близкородственное спаривание (животных)
incrossbred	инкроссбред
incubation	1.инкубация; 2.культивирование 3.термостатирование
incubative	скрытый, инкубационный 2.инкубаторный
incubator	1.инкубатор 2.термостат
indeciduous	вечнозелёный, неопадающий
indehiscent	нераскрывающийся
industry	1.промышленность, индустрия 2.отрасль промышленности
~, agribusiness ~	агропромышленный комплекс
~, agricultural ~	сельское хозяйство
~, agricultural engineering ~	сельскохозяйственное машиностроение
~, agricultural proceeding ~	промышленность по переработке сельскохозяйственного сырья
~, animal ~	животноводство на промышленной основе
~, beef-cattle	мясное скотоводство на промышленной основе
~, butter	маслоделие
~, cattle	скотоводство на промышленной основе
~, chesee	сыроделие
~, dairy	молочная промышленность
~, dry milk	производство сухого молока
~, farming	сельское хозяйство
~, fishing	рыбное хозяйство
~, fur farm	пушное звероводство
~, glasshouse	тепличное производство
~, livestok	животноводство на промышленной основе
~, meat	мясная промышленность
~, meat-packing	мясоперерабатывающая промышленность
~, mixed feed	производство комбикорма
~, nursery	промышленный питомник
~, pesticide	промышленность по производству пестицидов
~, pig	свиноводство на промышленной основе

~, plant	растениеводство
~, plant food	промышленность по производству минеральных удобрений
~, poultry	птицеводство на промышленной основе
~, rabbit	кролиководство на промышленной основе
~, range sheep	степное овцеводство на промышленной основе
~, rural	сельскохозяйственное производство
~, scavenger	промышленность по переработке отходов (на удобрение)
~, sheep	овцеводство на промышленной основе
inflorescence	1.цветорасположение (на оси) 2.соцветие 3.цветение
in-foal	жерёбая
ingathering	сбор урожая
inoculation	1.посев, внесение посевного материала; прививка, заражение прививкой 2.прививка глазком, окулировка
in-raw	внутрирядный
insect	насекомое
intercultivation	междурядная обработка
interfertility	1.способность к отдалённому скрещиванию 2.способность к перекрёстному оплодотворению
interplant	проводить уплотнённую посадку
interrow	межрядный
interspecific	межвидовой
interstream	водораздел
interzonal	межзональный
investment	инвестиция; капитальные затраты
involucel	вторичная обыёртка (соцветия)
involucre	покрывальце, обвёртка (о соцветии)
involution	1.инволюция 2.завёртывание, закручивание (листьев, лепестков
inwintering	содержание (скота) в помещении в зимний период
ironite	комплексное удобрение
J	
jack	1.домкрат 2.силовой цилиндр 3.самец (осла или мула)
jacket	1.кожух, рубашка (тех.) 2.шкура

	(животного) 3.кожа (рыбы, змеи) 4.картофельная шелуха
~, gravel	гравийная обсыпка
~, leather	кожистая оболочка (плода)
~, ram	фартук для барабана-пробника
jack-hunting	ночная охота с факелами или фонариками
jack-knifing	"складывание" агрегата; поворот прицепной машины относительно трактора
jet	1.струя 2.сопло, распылитель; насадка
jetter	моечная установка с соплами
jetty	дамба, полузапруда
jib	1.шланг 2.стрела (крана) 3.норовистая лошадь
joey	детёныш
joint	1.сочленение; сустав 2.узел (стебля растения) 3.отруб (туши) 4.шарнир
jointer	1.дерносним (плуга); черенковый нож (плуга) 2.предплужник
jowl	1.подгрудок (у скота) 2.серёжка (у птицы) 3.бородка у индюка, у петуха) 4.щековина (у свиньи)
K	
keel	1.гребень грудной кости (у уток) 2.кошелёк (у гусей) 3.лодочка (цветка)
keeping	1.содержание (животных) 2.хранение; сохранение
kiang	кианг, тибетский кулан
kibbler	дробилка
kick	1.удар копытом 2.брыкливое животное
kid	1.детёныш 2.козлёнок
kidding	ягнение на пастбище
kidney	почка
kitchen-garden	огород
knife	нож
knifing	1.скарификация (семят, раны) 2.рыхление (почвы; углубление пахотного слоя)
knot	1.узел 2.нарост 3.сук 4.клубень
knotter	клубнекопатель
kukes	завязь огурца; корнишон
kwelders	наносные почвы, квельдеры
kyphosis	кифоз, деформация позвоночника

L	
lab	сычужный фермент
labiate	губоцветное (растение), двугубый
labile	1.лабильный, неустойчивый 2.губной
labor	1.труд; работа 2.рабочая сила 3.роды
laceration	1.продольное расщепление (стебля) 2.разрыв (тани) 3.рваная рана
lactation	лактация, образования молока
lacteous	молочный, хилёзный
lactescence	молочность
lactic	молочный
lameness	хромота
land	1.земля, почва; грунт 2.деляна 3.зазор ширины (рабочего органа машины)
~ reclamation	мелиорирование, улучшение почвы
land reform	земельная реформа (с сопутствующим перераспределением земель)
~ register	поземельный кадастр, опись земельных владений
~ , abandoned	бросовая земля; пустующая земля
~ , acquired	освоенная земля
~ , agricultural	пахотная земля; сельскохозяйственное угодье
~ , alluvial	пойма
~ , bottom	низинные земли; пойма
~ , burnt-over	выженная земля
~ , cropped	земля под культурой
~ , cultivable	земля, пригодная для обработки
~ , cultivated~	обрабатываемая земля; сельскохозяйственное угодье
~ , cutover	земля из-под вырубленного леса
~ , derelict	наносная земля
~ , desrt	пустыня
~ , fallow	парующая земля
~ , farming	сельскохозяйственное угодье
~ , flood plain	заливные земли
~ , forage	кормовые угодья
~ , foul	засороённая земля
~ , grass	сенокосное угодье
~ , hay	сенокосное угодье
~ , heavy	тяжёлая почва
~ , idle	пустующая земля
~ , light	лёгкая почва
~ , marshy	заболоченная земля

~ , meadow	луговое угодье
~ , old idle	целина
~ , pasture	выпас; пастбище
~ , peat	болото, заболоченная земля; торфяник
~ , plowing	пахотная земля; пашня
~ , range	естественные пастбища
~ , raw	целина
~ , riparian~	прбрежная земля
~ , rolling	холмистая местность
~ , saline	засолённая земля
~ , sick	истощённая земля
~ , sloping	участок земли с уклоном
~ , sown pasture	сеяное пастбище
~ , swamp	болото; заболоченная земля
~ , total	общая площадь всех земель
~ , undeveloped	неосвоенная земля
~ , unimproved	немелиорированная земля
~ , unoccupied	незанятая земля
~ , untilled	необработанная земля
~ , virgin	целина, целинная земля
~ , waterlogged	заболоченная земля
land-clearing	расчистка площади, мелиорация
landholding	землевладение
landlordism	система крупного землевладения
landownership	землевладение
lay	яйценоскость; яйцекладка
lea	1.пастбище 2.залежь
leaf	дист, листва
loam	суглинок
loamy	суглинистый
M	
machine	машина; станок; агрегат; установка
~, haymaking	сеноуборочная машина
~, grain denaturing	машина для денатурации зерна
~, bucket (milking)	доильная машина (с вёдрами)
~, hay making	сеноуборочная машина
~, threshing	молотилка
~, tillage	почвообрабатывающая машина
~, winnowing	веялка
male	самец
mane	грива (у лошади)
mangcorn	суржик (смесь пшеницы с рожью)

mange	чесотка
mangel-wurzel	кормовая свёкла
mare	конематка, кобыла
marshy	болотистый
mating	1.спаривание; скрещивание 2.разведение
matron	ожеребившаяся кобыла
matted	задернованный (о почве)
maturation	1.созревание 2.нагноение, нарывание
mature	1.созревать, вызревать
maturity	1.зрелость; спелость
meadow	луг
meal	1.мука простого помола 2.кормовая мука
mew	линька
mezopodzol	среднеподзолистая почва
migrant	мигрирующее животное; перелётная птица
milk	молоко, доить
milking	1.доение, дойка 2.разовый надой
milking-machine	доильная машина
milky	молочный
mill	1.мельница 2.шелушильная машина
millet	просо
milling	молотьба; помол, размол
mire	болото; трясина, топь
mite	клещ
mouthing	определение возраста (животного) по зубам
mow	1.стог; копна; скирда 2.сеновал
mower	1.сенокосилка 2.косец, косарь; жнец
muck	1.навоз; перегной 2.перегнойная почва
mutation	мутация
N	
naked	1.голый (о плодах, о семенах) 2.беспокровный (о цветках) 3.безлистный (о деревьях) 4.безшёрстный
narrow-leaved	узколистный
narrow-pelated	узколепестный
narrow-row	узкорядный
neck-collar	хомут
neckstrap	ошейник
node	1.узел 2.утолщение

nodular	узелковый; узловатый
nonarable	непахотный
nonbreeder	1.неплеменное животное 2.яловое животное
noncoheent	несвязный (о почве)
nondeciduous	вечнозелёный
nondescript	беспородный
nondigestible	неусвояемый
nonfat	орбезжиренный
nonfertile	неплодородный
nongermination	невсхожесть (семян)
nonirrigated	неорошаемый
nonlayer	непродуктивная птица
nontffective	неэффективный
nonwilting	неувядающий
nourished	упитанный
nourishment	1.питание, кормление 2.птательное вещество
noxious	1.вредный, пагубный 2.ядовитый (о растении)
nozzle	1.сопло 2.капельница
nozzle-line	трубопровод с дождевальными насадками
nucleus	1.ядро 2.косточка (плода)
nudicaulous	голостебельный
nursery	1.питомник; рассадник 2.брудер 4.садок (для рыб)
nursling	сеянец; саженец; молодое растение
nurture	1.кормление 2.выращивание; выведение (породы) 3.пища, корм
nutria	1.нутрия 2.мех нутрии
nutrition	1.питание, кормление 2.пища, корм 3.усвоение питательных веществ
O	
oas(house)	сушилка, печь для сушки
oat	овёс посевной
oatfeed	овсяной корм
oatgrass	овёс пустой; овёс луговой
oatmeal	овсяная мука; овсянка
obesity	ожирение
obey	повиноваться (о лошади)
oblong	продолговатый, удлинённый, вытянутый
obscured	латентный, скрытый

off-loader	разгрузчик
offset	1.ответвление, отводок, боковой побег 1.отпрыск, потомок 3.луковичка-детка, зубок чеснока
one-row	однорядный
onion	лук
onse	вспышка, проявление (болезни)
ooze	тина, илисты нанос
oozy	1.илистый 2.болотистый, топкий
organic	органическое удобрение
organism	организм
organoleptic	органолептический
osmesis	обоняние
outbreak	1.вспышка (болезни), появление эпидемии 3.нашествие (сельскохозяйственных вредителей)
outcome	исход, результат (болезни)
outflankinh	просадка грунта
outflow	отток; истечение
output	1.продукт; продукция 2.производительность; мощность, пропускная способность
outrun	отгонное пастбище
outrunner	1.пристяжная лошадь 2.собака-вожак (в упряжке)
outwash	размыв, смыв (почвы)
outyield	давать больший урожай, приносить больше плодов
ovary	1.завязь 2.яичник
overgrow	1.зарастать 2.перерастать
overloading	перегрузка
overmanuring	избыточное унавоживание
overmaturity	переспелость
overmoistening	избыточное увлажнение
overpenetration	глубокое проникновение
override	загнать, заездить (лошадь)
overstrain	перенапряжение
overtillage	избыточная обработка (почвы)
oxen	рогатый скот
oxer	изгородь для рогатого скота
P	
pace	1. шаг, длина шага 2. аллюр; иноходь иноходь 3 пейс (мера длины, равная 76,2 см)

paludification	заболачивание; торфообразование
paludous	болотистый, болотный
panicle	метёлка (тип соцветия)
panicular	метельсатый; имеющий форму метёлки
panicum	просо
panmixia	панмикоия, свободное спаривание, свободное скрещивание
panning	образование почвенной корки
pannose	войлочный, шерститстый, лохматый
panphytoty	панфитотия, массовое проявление болезни у растений (охватывающее несколько стран или континентов)
parent	1. родитель 2. источник, причина
parentage	1. происхождение; родство; линия родства; родословная 2. отцовство; материнство 3. родители, предки
pat	оглаживать (лошадь)
patch	1.бляшка, пятно 2.повязка 3.небольшой участок земли
patchy	пятнистый
paw	лапа
pawl	собачка, защёлка
pea	горох
peasantry	1. крестьянство 2. сельскохозяйственные рабочие и мелкие фермеры
peat	торф; почва с органогенным горизонтом
peatery	торфообработка
peaty	торфянистый, торфяной
pellet	гранула, пилюля
pelleted	гранулированный, пеллетированный; зернистый
pelleter	1. машина для гранулирования сыпучих кормов, гранулятор 2. брикетировщик
pelleting	гранулирование
perch	насест
percolate	фильтрат, промывная вода
percolation	просачивание, проникновение; процеживание
percolator	1. перколятор 2. фильтровальная установка, фильтр

persist	сохраняться, продолжать существовать, оставаться
persistence	стойкость, устойчивость, персистентность, живучесть, выносливость, постоянство
persistent	1. стойкий, устойчивый, постоянный 2. неопадающий 3. непрекращающий, непрерывно возобновляющийся
phosphate	фосфат
photosynthesis	фотосинтез
pick	1.мотыга 2.пинцет 3.собранная обновременно часть урожая
picked	1.пикированный; пересаженный 2.отобранный 3.ощипанный (о птице)
picker	1.уборочная машина 2.плодосъёмник 3.щипальная машина
picking	1. сбор (плодов) 2. сортировка (плодов) 3. ощипка (тушек птицы) 4. ломка (табака) 5. рас клев (каннибализм)
piscicultural	рыбоводный
pisciculture	рыбоводство
planning	1. планирование; проектирование, составление проекта 2. организация территории, землеустройство
plant	1. растение 2. саженец; посадочный материал, саженцы; рассада 3. урожай 4. завод
~, adult	взрослое растение
~, agricultural	сельскохозяйственная культура
~, annual	однолетник, однолетнее растение
~, apetalous	безлепестковые растения
~, attacked	поражённое растение
~, bagging	установка для затаривания в мешки
~, berried	растение с декоративными плодами
~, berry	ягодное растение
~, biennial	двулетник, двулетнее растение
~, border	бордюрное растение
~, broiler	бройдерная птицефабрика
~, bulbiferous	луковичное растение
~, burr	корнеотпрысковое растение
~, carnivorous	хищное растение

~, carpet	ковровое растение
~, climbing	вьющееся растение
~, competing	конкурирующее растение
~, conservatory	тепличное растение
~, cooling	холодильная установка
~, creeping	ползучее растение
~, decapitated	растение без верхушки стебля
~, deep-rooted	растение с глубокой корневой системой
~, desalting	опреснительная установка
~, diageic	растение с подземными побегами
~, drawn	вытянувшаяся рассада
~, dwart	низкорослое растение
~, edible	съедобное растение
~, endemic	местное растение
~, evegreen	вечнозелёное растение
~, fertilizer	туковый завод, завод по производству минеральных удобрений
~, forage	кормовое растение
~, germ	проросток
~, gin	хлопкоочистительный завод
~, greenhouse	тепличное растение
~, hay	сенокосное растение
~, hedging	растение для живой изгороди
~, herbaceous	травянистое растение
~, host	растение -хозяин
~, hydroponic	гидропонная установка
~, land	наземное растение
~, ligneous	древесное растение
~, mash	болотистое растение
~, maternal	материнское растение
~, meadow	луговое растение
~, monoecious	однодомное растение
~, native	аборигенное растение
~, oil	масличное растение
~, open-pollinated	свободноопыляемое растение
~, ornamental	декоративное растение
~, parasitic	растение -паразит
~, podded	бобовое растение
~, poisonous	ядовитое растение
~, pollen	пыльцевое растение
~, potted	горшечное растение
~, pulse	бобовое растение

~, resin	смолистое растение
~, rod-shaped	прутьевидное растение
~, root	корнеплодное растение
~, shade-requiring	тенелюбивое растение
~, short-growing	низкорослое растение
~, spice	пряное растение
~, spore	споровое растение
~, steppe	степное растение
~, tanning	дубильное растение
~, tea	чайный куст
~, test	опытное растение
~, thrifty	бурнорастущее растение
~, tillered	кустящееся растение
~, tuberous	клубнеплодное растение
~, upright	прямостоячее растение
~, vegetable	овощное растение
~, voluneer	самосевные растения
~, water	водное растение
~, weed	сорное растение
~, wild	дикорастущее растение
~, winter	озимое растение
~, woody	древесное растение
planting	1.посадка, высадка; посев 2.насаждение 3.грядка
plantlet	росток, проросток; сеянец
plough	тракторный плуг; пашня; сошник; струг (для земляных работ); снегоочиститель
plow	1.плуг 2.сошник 3.пашня
plowable	пахотный
plowdown	запашка
plowed	вспаханный, обработанный
plowing	вспашка, пахота, плужная обработка почвы
plug	1. пробка; заглушка 2. донный фильтр колодца 3. свеча зажигания 4. кран 5. засоряться, забиваться
poddy	отъёмыш
pollen	пыльца
pollinate	опылять(ся)
pollination	опыление
polyspermatous	многосемянный
polyspermic	полиспермный

polyspermy	полиспермия
polystemonous	многотычиночный
polytocous	плодовитый
polytocous	плодовитый
pond	пруд; водоём; запруда
power	1. способность 2. сила; мощность; энергия 3. производительность
powerless	слабый, бессильный
power-operated	1. с механическим приводом 2. с приводом от вала отбора мощности 3. с приводом от собственного двигателя
predatism	хищничество
predator	хищник
predatory	хищный
prevention	предохранение, профилактика
preventive	предупредительный, профилактический
price	цена расценивать 2. курс ценных бумаг
process	1. процесс; технологический процесс 2. приём; способ 3. состояние; стадия || подвергать обработке, стерилизовать
processability	пригодность для переработки
processing	1. (первичная) переработка, процесс обработки; технология 2. стерилизация (при консервировании)
productive	1. продуктивный, производительный; урожайный 2. способный к развитию (о яйце)
productivity	продуктивность, производительность
propagation	1. размножение 2. разведение 3. распространение
propagule	росток, побег, отпрыск; черенок; сеянец
propety	1. свойство, признак, качество 2.собственность, имущество 3. право собственности
prophylaxis	профилактика
prostrate	1. стелющийся (о растении) 2. обессиленный,измождённый
protect	защищать, предохранять

protected	защищенный, предохранённый; иммунизированный
protection	1. защита, предохранение, охрана 2. облицовка; одежда; крепление
protector	защитное устройство, протектор
protector	зщитное устройство
pulling	1.ручная прополка, продёргивани; корчевание, раскорчёвка 2.ощипывание (птицы)
pullulation	1. почкование; прорастание 2.быстрое размножение
pure	1. чистый, беспримесный 2. чистокровный,породистый
pure-blooded	чистокровный
putrefaction	гниение, разложение
Q	
quadriflorous	четырёхцветковый
quadrifoliate	четырёхлистный
quadrupedal	четвероногий, четвероногое (о животном)
quantifier	дозатор
queen	матка, царица, плодущая самка (у пчёл)
quey	годовалая тёлка (до первого отёла)
quicksand	плывун
quicksandy	зыбучий; засасывающий
quickset	черенки растений (особ, боярышника), посаженные как живая изгородь; живая изгородь
quinquefoliate	пятилистный
R	
rabic	бешеный
rabicidal	разрушающий вирус бешенства
rabidity	бешенство; водобоязнь
rabies	бешенство, водобоязнь, гидрофобия (возбудитель— вирус)
rachis	1. ось; стержень 2. ось сложного колоса 3. позвоночный столб, позвоночник 4. стебель пера (птицы)
rachitic	рахитический
rachitis	рахит
racy	чистокровный, породистый, хороших кровей
radicle	1.корешок, мелкий корень; первичный корешок, зародышевый

	корень (в семени) 2. корешок
radiculodium	корневой узелок
radio-contamination	радиоактивное заражение
radiodiagnosis	радиодиагностика, рентгенодиагностика
radioecology	радиоэкология, радиационная экология (изучение влияния радиации на живую природу)
radix	корень
rainplanter	1. рассадопосадочная машина с поливным устройством 2. аппарат для гидросева
ramal	относящийся к ветвям
ramate	ветвистый
rambler	роза многоцветковая
rambling	ползучий, вьющийся (о растении)
ranchland	земля, пригодная для занятия скотоводством
rancidity	1. прогорклость 2. прогорклый запах; прогорклый вкус
random	выбранный наугад; случайный; произвольный; беспорядочный
randomicity	случайный характер, стохастичность
randomization	рендомизация
raspberry	малина; ежевика; малина обыкновенная, малина лесная
raven	ворон
raw	1. сырой 2. необработанный 3. грубый 4. натереть спину седлом (у лошади)
recovery	1. восстановление, регенерация, возвращение к норме 2. выздоровление, реконвалесценция 3. выделение (микроорганизмов)
recreation	1. восстановление 2. мелиорация
reset	1. пересаживать (в открытый грунт); рассаживать 2. вправлять
runch	1. горчица полевая 2. редька полевая, редька дикая
runner	1. побег, отпрыск; отводок, столон; ус, лоза, ползучий побег 2. стелющееся растение,

	вьющееся растение
rural	сельский, аграрный; редко сельскохозяйственный
S	
sage	шалфей, сальвия
sagebrush	полынь, полынь древовидная; полынь трёхзубчатая
sanicle	подлесник
sanstone	песчаник
scoop	1. ковш; черпак; лопатка; совок 2. подкапывающий лемех 3, копать; выкапывать 4. выскабливать
sewage	сточные воды
shoe	1. подкова 2. сошник 3. башмак
shoot	1. росток, побег; веточка 2. рост; прорастание
sickness	1.болезнь, заболевание 2. утомление,истощение (почвы)
silage	силос
sitting	1. высиживание (цыплят) 2. яйца под наседкой; партия яиц, закладываемая в инкубатор
skimming	1. сепарирование, обезжиривание (молока) 2. снимание 3. лущение стерни 4. снятие дернины
slaughterhouse	бойня, скотобойня
slender-stemmed	слабостебельчатый
slough	1. болото; топь, трясина 2. пойменные земли (в долине Миссисипи) 3. заводь 4. струп
smasher	дробилка
soaking	1. впитывание, всасывание; пропитывание 2. смачивание, намачивание (корма); замачивание (семян)
soft-fruited	мягкоплодный
soft-leaved	мягколистный
soil	1. почва; грунт; земля 2. тип почвы 3. почвенный слой, нанос 4. компост; органическое удобрение
spike	1. колос (тип соцветия) 2. зуб (бороны) 3. острый выступ; остриё; шип
spindling	образование стебля, ростка или побега

spine	1. позвоночный столб, спинной хребет 2. шип; колючка; ость 3. волосок опушения
sprig	1. веточка; росток, побег 2. черенок, семенной черенок
sprigger	машина для высадки черенков
squeaker	поросёнок
stagnant	застойный, стоячий
steer	1. бычок-кастрат(в возрасте от шести месяцев до двух лет, кастрированный до наступления половой зрелости)
stillbirth	1.рождение мёртвого плода 2. мёртвый плод
stillborn	мертворождённый
stud	1. племенное стадо; табун племенных лошадей 2. конный завод
subsidence	1. осадок 2. оседание, просадка (почвы, грунта) 3. осаждение (суспензии)
sucker	1. сосунок 2. присоска 3. корневой побег, корневой отпрыск; волчок; пасынок
supplementation	добавка, добавление, подкормка
supply	1. подача; снабжение; питание 2. запас
support	1. поддержка 2. стойка; подпора, опора
symptom	симптом, признак
T	
tab	ярлык, бирка
tailed	1. хвостатый, имеющий хвост 2. с купированнымхвостом
tailhead	корень хвоста
tedder	сеноворошилка
termination	завершение, прекращение
testa	теста, семенная кожура, семенная оболочка; плева
therapy	лечение, терапия
thermal	термический, тепловой
thirds	1. кормовые отходы 2. кормовая мука из отходов
thousand-leaf	тысячелистник обыкновенный
tick	1. клещ 2. pl. иксодовые клещи
tiller	1. почвообрабатывающая машина 2.

	почвофреза 3. побег, росток, отросток || куститься, выбрасывать побеги
toadpipe	хвощ полевой
toe	1. палец на ноге 2. передняя часть копыта; зацепная стенка (копыта), зацеп
tonic	тонизирующее средство
tonicity	1. тонус 2. нормальное мышечное напряжение 3. тоничность, концентрация
topproducer	животное с рекордной продуктивностью
track	1. след 2. гусеница; звено гусеничной цепи 3. стрела ленточного транспортёра 4. колея
transfection	трансфекция
transplant	1.саженец; растение для пересадки; посадочный корень; пикированная рассада 2.пересаженное растение
transplantation	трансплантация, пересадка
transplanter	рассадопосадочная машина, сажалка для саженцев; пересадочная машина
transplanting	пересадка (растений); высадка (рассады); пикировка
trauma	травма; повреждение; рана
treat	1. обрабатывать, подвергать обработке 2. протравлять (семена) 3. вносить, применять (удобрения, ядохимикаты) 4. лечить
trematode	трематода
trial	испытание; опыт; проверка; исследование || испытательный, пробный
trim	подрезка, обрезка (плодовых деревьев или ягодных растений); пинцировка, чеканка || подрезать, обрезать; пинцировать
tripetalous	трёхлепестный
trough	1. лоток; желоб; корыто 2. кормушка;желобковая кормушка 4. проточная борозда
trucking	перевозка грузовым автотранспортом

tuber	1. клубень 2. бугор
tubercle	1. бугорок 2. узелок, туберкул 3. мелкий клубень; клубенёк (на корнях бобовых) 4. туберкулёз
turbotiller	вращающаяся ножевая борона
turf	1. дёрн, дернина; травяной пласт 2. газон 3. торф
turion	1. неодревеснсвшии однолетний побег 2. турион (отпрыск от почки на подземном корневище)
two-field	двупольный
tyroid	имеющий творожистую консистенцию; сыровидный, казеозный
U	
udder	вымя
ulcer	язва
ultisol	ультисоль (краснозёмная почва)
unaltered	некастрированный
unblown	нераспустившийся, нерасцветший
unbodied	бестелесный, бесплотный
uncoloured	бесцветный; неокрашенный; нераскрашенный
uncultivated	необработанный, необрабатываемый
underbred	нечистокровное, непородистое животное
undercarriage	1. ходовая часть (машины) 2. шасси
undercoat	подшёрсток, пух
underdeveloped	недоразвитый, слабо развитый
underlayer	подстилающий слой
undernourishment	недостаточное питание, недоедание
undernutrition	1. недостаточное или неправильное питание 2. плохое усвоение питательных веществ (организмом)
underripe	недозрелый (о плодах, об овощах)
understocking	1. низкая нагрузка пастбища; недостаточное поголовье 2. недостаточная обеспеченность товарами
underwood	подлесок; второй ярус насаждения
underwool	подшёрсток
uniflorous	одноцветковый
unifoliate	однолистный
uprooting	1. раскорчёвывание, раскорчёвка,

	корчевание, выкорчёвывание 2. плантаж с удалением старых кустов (винограда)
ustion	1. озоление 2. прижигание, каутеризация
utilization	утилизация, использование
V	
vaccine	вакцина
vaccinia	коровья оспа
valley	долина
valuation	1. оценка; определение стоимости 2. таксация (леса); бонитировка (животных, почв)
valuator	оценщик
value	1. стоимость; цена 2. оценка 3. ценность 4. значение; число, величина
vaporability	испаряемость
veal	1. телёнок 2. телятина (мясо телят забитых в возрасте до десяти недель)
venomous	ядовитый
verification	проверка, контроль
veterinarian	ветеринарный врач, ветеринар
vex	беспокоить, волновать; дразнить (животное)
vitality	жизненность, жизнеспособность
vitellus	желток яйца
vivapary	живорождение
W	
walnut	орех
warehouse	склад; хранилище
warping	удобрение илом, илование
warping	1. выкидыш 2. кольматаж, кольматирование, кольматация
waste	1. потери, убыль; ущерб, убыток 2. отходы, отбросы, обрезки 3. (преим. pl.) сточные воды, сток(и)
waterweed	водоросль
wean	отлучать (от матки), отнимать, отбивать, отсаживать
weed	сорняк, сорное растение, сорная трава; бурьян
weeper	дренажная труба
well-fed	хорошо откормленный

whelp	детёныш, щенок хищного животного (волка, лисы и т.п.)
whey	(молочная) сыворотка
wild-growing	дикорастущий, сорный (о траве)
windfirm	ветроустойчивый (о растении)
windless	безветренный
wormwood	1. полынь обыкновенная, чернобыльник 2. эвкалипт грубый
wurzel	свёкла кормовая
X	
xanthic	жёлтый
xeroflorous	сухоцветковый
xeroplastic	приспосабливающийся к засушливым условиям
xerorendzine	ксерорендзина (сухая перегнойно-карбонатная почва)
Y	
yager	охотник, егерь
yak	як
yarrow	тысячелистник; тысячелистник обыкновенный
yean	ягниться
yeanling	ягнёнок; козлёнок
yeldness	яловость
yield	1. урожай 2. урожайность 3. выход продукта; количество вырабатываемого продукта 4. надой (молока)
young	1. молодой, слаборазвитый (о почве,о рельефе) 2. новорождённое животное; молодое животное; молодняк; молодь
youngling	детёныш, зверёныш, птенец
Z	
zibelline	соболь (мех)
zinziber	имбирь; имбирь аптечный,имбирь настоящий
zonal	зональный; региональный
zonality	1. зональность 2. зональная особенность
zonary	зонарный, поясовидный
zonation	районирование, зонирование, зональное распределение
zone	зона; пояс; район

zoning	районирование; зонирование; зонально распределение; зональность
zooculture	зоотехника
zoonosis	зооноз
zoonosology	зоонозология, классификация болезней животных
zoonotic	зоонозный
zooparasite	зоопаразит, животный паразит
zooparasitology	зоопаразитология
zoopathology	зоопатология, учение о болезнях животных
zootaxy	систематика животных
zootechnic	зоотехнический
zootechnics	зоотехника
zootechny	зоотехния
zootherapy	ветеринарная терапия
zootomic	зоотомический
zootomy	1. диссекция, рассечение 2. анатомия животных
zootomy	зоотомия
zymotic	заразный (о болезни)

Учебное издание

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ МАГИСТРАНТОВ АГРАРНЫХ ВУЗОВ

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