

Міністерство аграрної політики та
продовольства України
Чернятинський коледж ВНАУ

Пакет контрольних завдань
(keys)

Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень

молодший спеціаліст

Напрямок підготовки

0901 Сільське господарство і лісництво

Спеціальність 5.09010103 «Виробництво і

переробка продукції рослинництва»

Навчальна дисципліна

Іноземна мова(за професійним спрямуванням)

**Міністерство аграрної політики та продовольства України
Чернятинський коледж ВНАУ**

«Затверджую»

заступник директора
з навчальної роботи

Г.М.Тетеріна _____

**Пакет контрольних завдань
(keys)**

**Освітньо-кваліфікаційний рівень молодший спеціаліст
Напрямок підготовки 0901 Сільське господарство і
лісництво
Спеціальність 5.09010103 «Виробництво і переробка
продукції рослинництва»
Навчальна дисципліна Іноземна мова(за професійним
спрямуванням)**

Затверджено на засіданні

циклової комісії загальноосвітніх
дисциплін

Протокол № _____ від _____
Голова ц/к _____ Г.І.Никонюк

Викладач _____ В.І.Білоус

Пояснювальна записка

Докорінне реформування системи освіти зумовлене розширенням і зміцненням міжнародних зв'язків, стрімким зростанням науково-технічного прогресу, забезпеченням можливостей ознайомлення зі світовою культурою, поглибленням ділових і особистих контактів.

У цьому аспекті оволодіння іноземною мовою є необхідною складовою підготовки майбутнього спеціаліста-професіонала незалежно від спеціалізації.

Викладання курсу “Іноземна мова” (за професійним спрямуванням) “є комунікативно зорієнтованим та професійно спрямованим і має за мету вивчення лінгвокраїнознавчих реалій країни, мова якої вивчається; розвиток комунікативних навичок і навичок ділового спілкування в сфері ділових контактів із зарубіжними партнерами; формування необхідної комунікативної спроможності у сферах професійного спілкування в усній і письмовій формах; розуміння та переклад іншомовних джерел; ведення ділової документації, розвиток навичок анотування та реферування.

Зміст і тематика програми забезпечують прозорість та гнучкість, сприяючи не лише підвищенню загальноосвітнього рівня студентів, розширенню їх світогляду, а також мають на меті розвивати мовну компетенцію, необхідну для ефективної участі в ситуаціях професійного спілкування, що забезпечить підвищення конкурентоспроможності випускників на ринку праці в різних сферах діяльності як в нашій країні, так і за кордоном.

Програма курсу “Іноземна мова” (за професійним спрямуванням) “складається з наступних етапів:

✓ *перехідно-підготовчий*, метою якого є вирівнювання початкових знань студентів і підготовка їх до оволодіння програмою ВНЗ;

✓ **базовий**, що передбачає розвиток загальних компетенцій та формування комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій на матеріалі загальнонавчальної лексики та на граматичному матеріалі, що забезпечує формування комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій;

✓ **ділова поїздка за кордон** має за мету опанування студентами лексико-граматичним мінімумом для спілкування під час ділової поїздки в країну, мова якої вивчається;

✓ **професійно орієнтований**, мета якого полягає у формуванні загальних компетенцій та комунікативних мовленнєвих компетенцій для практичного володіння вузькопрофесійним лексичним і граматичним матеріалом.

Програма спонукає до розкриття творчого потенціалу студентів і спрямована на організацію самостійної роботи:

- читання, переклад статей та текстів за професійним спрямуванням;

- підготовка до переказу стислого змісту прочитаного матеріалу;

- робота над термінологічною лексикою прочитаного;
- складання словника професійної термінології;
- написання та ведення ділової документації;
- реферування та анотування мовних джерел;
- підготовка презентацій;
- моделювання функціональних ситуацій ;
- виконання тренувальних вправ та ін.

Розподіл граматичного матеріалу віддається на розсуд викладачів іноземної мови кожного вищого навчального закладу, оскільки залежить від вибору підручника та тематики текстів розробленої робочої програми.

При складанні робочої навчальної програми викладач, у разі необхідності, може модифікувати, конкретизувати, вносити обґрунтовані зміни і доповнення, які повинні бути обговорені на засіданні циклової комісії та затверджені заступником директора з навчальної роботи.

Орієнтовний тематичний план

Назва розділу і теми	Кількість годин		
	всього	з них	
		теоретичні	самостійні
1	2	3	4
1. Перехідно-підготовчий етап	24	16	8
1.1. Іноземна мова – мова ділового спілкування	6	4	2
1.2. Мовленнєвий етикет спілкування	6	4	2
1.3. Мій навчальний заклад	6	2	2
1.4. Моя майбутня спеціальність	6	4	2
2. Базовий етап. Соціокультурний компонент. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Лексико-граматичний мінімум	28	16	12
2.1. Країна, мова якої вивчається	14	8	6
2.2. Україна та країна світу, мова якої вивчається	14	8	6
3. Ділова поїздка за кордон	74	44	30
3.1. Ділова поїздка за кордон. В банку. Замовлення квитків. Митниця. Паспортний контроль	8	4	4
3.2. Поїздка країною та містом. Транспорт. Оголошення	10	6	4
3.3 У готелі. Побутове обслуговування.	6	4	2
3.4. Ресторан. Національна кухня	6	4	2

3.5. Медична допомога	6	4	2
3.6. Телефонний етикет	6	4	2
3.7. Ділові контакти, зустрічі.	6	4	2
3.8. Ділова документація. Ділова переписка	8	4	4
3.9. Працевлаштування. Анкета. Резюме. Співбесіда	8	6	4
3.10. Структура компанії. В офісі. Презентації. Галузеве підприємство	10	6	4
Всього	126	76	50

1	2	3	4
4. Професійно-підготовчий етап	90	68	22
4.1. Розвиток та становлення сільського господарства в Україні та в країні, мова якої вивчається	6	4	2
4.2. Загальна характеристика аграрного сектору України та країни, мова якої вивчається	6	4	2
4.3. Моя спеціальність – агрономія	4	2	2
4.4. Землеробство з ґрунтознавством	6	4	2
4.5. Агрохімія	4	2	2
4.6. Агрометеорологія	4	2	2
4.7. Сільськогосподарська меліорація	4	2	2
4.8. Механізація і автоматизація сільськогосподарського виробництва	4	4	
4.9. Захист рослин	4	4	
4.10. Насінництво з основами селекції	4	4	
4.11. Кормовиробництво	4	4	
4.12. Плодоовочівництво	6	6	
4.13. Технологія виробництва продукції рослинництва	6	6	
4.14. Технологія переробки і зберігання	6	4	2

сіськогосподарської продукції			
4.15. Економіка сільськогосподарського виробництва за кордоном. Вплив економічних процесів на розвиток сільського господарства в Україні	6	4	2
4.16. Основи агробізнесу і підприємництва	6	4	2
4.17. Працевлаштування за спеціальністю. Анкетування. Резюме. Співбесіда з керівником підприємства	10	8	2

Перелік основної літератури:

1. М.Зубков. Сучасний словник. – Х.: Школа, 2011
2. В.І. Білоус. Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням – К.: НМЦ, 2013
3. G.I. Borodina. English. – Київ, 1994

Перелік додаткової літератури:

1. Памухина А.В., Любимцева С.Н. Английский язык. Деловая поездка за рубеж. – М., 1991.
2. Песочин А.А., Юрчук П.С. Практический курс английского языка для юристов. – Х.: Консум, 2002.
3. Россоха М. Англомовний світ: посіб. – Тернопіль: AMBER, 1996.
4. Семенчук Ю.О. Англійська мова для студентів-економістів: навч. посіб.– Тернопіль, 2005.
5. Федорова Л. М., Немчина Н. Н. Английские тексты по эко-номике: учеб. пособ. – М., 1999.
6. Хачатурова М.Ф. Английский язык для деловых контактов.– К.: Аконит, 1997.

**Semester control (IV)
Module II.**

Variant 1.

1. Test

- 1. c**
- 2. a**
- 3. c**
- 4. a**
- 5. b**

**Semester control (IV)
Module II.**

Variant 2.

1. Test

- 1. a**
- 2. c**
- 3. d**
- 4. d**
- 5. b**

Semester control (V)
Control paper
Variant 1.

1.

Коли студент закінчує університет за даною спеціальністю, він іде працювати агрономом. Якщо агроном має вищу освіту, або, при наймі, бакалавра він отримає професію за статусом. Він керуватиме процесом посівних, насаджень, тваринництвом, кормовиробництвом. Крім того, може працювати у різних інститутах та на дослідних ділянках.

Агрономи зобов'язані вирішувати важливі проблеми в сільському господарстві. Головна проблема – вирощення екологічно чистої продукції. Вона передбачає: врахування економічних та екологічних розташувань певної території. Необхідно при цьому використовувати всю новітню сільськогосподарську техніку. Обов'язкова співпраця та консультації з фермерами. Агроном-бакалавр зобов'язаний слідкувати за всіма інноваційними технологічними процесами в агрономії.

Answers:

1. He can deal with the seed farming, plant protection, feed production, hops and flax production, etc.
2. The agronomist can work at the scientific research institutes and at the educational establishments and different farms.

2.

1.a,c

2.d

3.c

4.b

3.

1. The agronomist with the higher education and with an educational bachelor level can work at any agricultural enterprise. 2. He can deal with the seed farming, plant protection, feed production, hops and flax production, etc. 3. Besides the agronomist can work at the scientific research institutes and at the educational establishments. 4. The agronomist must solve the chief problem of agriculture. 5. The bachelor must organize the crop-growing agriculture; it should be based on the complex mechanization with the use of the scientific and technological achievements.

4.

1.a

2.b

3.a

Semester control (V)
Control paper
Variant 2.

1.

Кожен спеціаліст повинен мати план, щодо вирощування рослин та обробітку ґрунту. Студент-бакалавр повинен знати будову сільськогосподарських рослин, їх фізіологічні властивості та види. Повинен знати норми удобрення. Крім того, орієнтуватись у ринку, менеджменті та фінансовій стороні. Повинен чітко прораховувати урожайність певної площі. Створювати план та схеми, щодо культивуації цієї площі. Чітко розрізняти види рослин та їх фізіологічні властивості при насадженні. Повинен контролювати польові роботи. У своїй повсякденній діяльності використовувати

новітні технології. Повинен прораховувати економічність рослин.

Answers:

1. The crop-growing agriculture is based on knowledge of agronomist.
2. He must know the main norms of fertilizing. The agronomist must have a good command of the agricultural economy, management and marketing.

2.

1.b

2.b, c, a

3.c

4.b

3.

1. The agronomists must know the biological peculiarities of the agricultural crops and their varieties. 2. The agronomist must determine the economic efficiency of the agricultural production. 3. More of people of the USA begin their career after finished the college. 4. We prepare to describe your knowledge and professional abilities using different words. 5. Alone enterprise is the oldest form of private enterprise.

4.

1.a

2.b

3.c

Semester control (V)
Control paper
Variant 3.

1.

Данія невелика країна, яка налічує близько 500 островів, заселені лише 60. Місцевість більш рівнинна, можна сказати схожа на кулю. Близько 70 від. задіяні під орні землі, що використовуються, інша територія – ліси, озера, міста.

Фермерство вважається однією з важливих галузей в Данії. Перш ніж отримати ліцензію на фермерство, молоді фермери близько знайомляться з землею. Датчани мають відповідні документи для експорту.

Типова ферма охоплює територію від 110-500 акрів, спеціалізується на вирощуванні принаймні шести різних культур, має велику рогату худобу, корів і свиней. Данія є найбільшим експортером бекону і посідає 4 місце в експорті молочної продукції.

Answers:

1. Only occasionally interrupted by forests, lakes, and towns.
2. Farmland is considered an important national asset in Denmark.

2.

1.b

2.c

3.c

4.a

3.

- 1.can
- 2.could
3. must
4. may
5. has

4.

- 1.b
- 2.c
- 3.a

Semester control (V)
Control paper
Variant 4.

1.

Франція – найбільша країна в Західній Європі з заміськими землям, має більш рівнинну територію і великі гори. Франція багата на фермерські землі з найбільшим сільським господарством в Західній Європі.

Сільське господарство в Франції досить неординарне. Типова ферма від 110-350 акрів. Спеціалізується на вирощуванні від 3 до 5 сільськогосподарських культур, одно чи дво типовою фермами з великою рогатою худобою (корови для молока та м'яса), а також наявні свиноферми.

Сільськогосподарські культури – пшениця, жито, овес, картопля, цукровий буряк, різні види рослин для переробки на олію, а також корма – силос, сіно, солома. Район Бордюа славиться виробництвом вина.

Сільськогосподарські машини є досить потужними: трактора – 50-200 кінських сил, комбайни і обладнання Європейського виробництва.

Answers:

1. The typical farm is in the 110-to 350-acre range. Specializing in three to five crops and one to two different types of livestock, of which dairy or beef cattle and pigs are most common.
2. France's crops include wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, various oil seeds and forage crops for grazing, silage, and hay.

2.

- 1.c
- 2.b
- 3.c
- 4.a

3.

1. must
2. can
3. may
4. may
5. have

4.

- 1.b
- 2.a
- 3.a

Semester control (VI)
Control paper
Variant 1.

Task 1. Choose the right answer:

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. a
11. b
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. a

Task 2. Define which part of speech in the verb with the ending -s and what is its function in the sentence:

a) the possessive case

Cows and buffaloes that belong to small farmers produce about 90 per cent of India's milk.

b) the plural noun

Experts estimate that a tractor passes over one same place in a field nearly 40 times in a season.

c) the singular of the verb in the 3rd form.

One of the problems confronting designers is how reduce soil compaction.

Semester control (VI)
Control paper
Variant 2.

Task 1. Choose the right answer:

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. a
12. a
13. c
14. c
15. a

Task 2. Put the adjectives in the bracket into the necessary degree of comparison. Translate the sentences:

1) The amount of water taken up by the roots is usually much largely that is required in the chemical processes which go on in the leaves.

2) Soils are the important natural resources.

3) The good soil, the high yield.

- 4) We study nature much. We know it well.
5) Cattle are important of the animals domesticated by the man and to the dog ancient.

Semester control (VI)
Control paper
Variant 3.

Task 1. Choose the right answer:

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. c
11. c
12. a
13. a
14. b
15. c

Task 2. Underline the verb predicate in each sentence. Translate the sentences:

1) Sugar beet cultivation is very popular in every country in Europe, America and in many other countries throughout the world. Буряковиробництво - є важливим в кожній країні Європи, Америці і в багатьох інших країнах світу.

2) A common method of growing cabbage is to sow the seed in a green-house or hotbeds in seed boxes 4–6 weeks before

outdoor planting. – Найзручніший метод вирощування капусти: посів в горщечках, а потім висадження в ґрунт через 4-6 тижнів.

3) Maize originated in America. – Кукурудза вперше вирощена в Америці.

4) Rye is a drought resistant plant which thrives under a great variety of conditions. – Жито – рослина найменш вимоглива до кліматичних умов.

5) In two years my brother will become an agronomist. – Через два роки мій брат стане агрономом.

Semester control (VI)
Control paper
Variant 4.

Task 1. Choose the right answer:

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. a
13. a
14. b
15. c

Task 2. Rewrite sentences. Choose the right form of modal verbs given below.

- 1) We (повинні) do this work today. 4. *Must*
- 2) They (вміють) speak English. 3. *Can*
- 3) Yesterday he (дозволили) to work at the laboratory. 1. *Was allowed*
- 4) (Можна) I come in? 2. *May*
- 5) Tomorrow you (повинні) to go to Kiev. 5. *Will have*

1. Was allowed 2. May 3. Can 4. Must 5. Will have

Control questions (answers)

1. What is the English language? Knowing England's history makes it much easier to understand how the English language came to be as it is. Many English words originated from the language of the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes since the English are descended from them. Hundreds of French words also slipped into English. But French words that came into English didn't crowd out Anglo-Saxon words that meant the same things. Therefore, there are many pairs of words with the same meaning. The list below gives a few of them.

English is the national language in such countries as Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is the mother tongue of nearly three hundred million people. Many people speak English in Japan, China, India and African countries. But many more use it as an international mean of communication, because English has become a truly international language.

Science, trade, sport and international relations of various kinds have given the English language the status of one of the

world's most important languages. Many scientific and technical journals are written in English although they are not necessarily published in England or other English-speaking countries. At numerous international meetings and conferences, English is the main language. The Olympic Games and other multinational sports events cannot do without it.

The role English plays today is the result of historical processes. The English language, in the course of its historical development, has met with so many influences from abroad that its lexical and grammatical structure has come to reflect in many ways its international use.

English is a language which is indeed able to cope with the most diverse tasks of international communication.

Technical English is often said to be difficult to understand. One of the reasons for this is that many English words can have several meanings. In order to master technical English the student must first acquire a thorough knowledge of everyday English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word-formation. Then it will be easy for him to learn, step by step, the peculiarities of technical English.

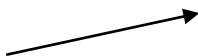
The problem of vocabulary also causes difficulty to the reader of technical English. Each branch of science and technology has its own separate vocabulary.

2.

Participle I – прислівник теперішнього часу, який утворюється шляхом :

Інфінітив + ing
work + ing = working

працюючий



working → працюючи

В реченні **Participle I** може вживатись:

1) означенням і вживається перед означуваним словом чи після означуваного слова. В останньому випадку воно разом з уточнюючими його словами утворює прислівниковий зворот, Наприклад :

Everybody looked at the **working** student.

Всі дивились на *працюючого* студента.

Everybody looked at the student **working** in the garden.

Всі дивились на студента, *працюючого* в саду.

2) обставиною і вживається на початку чи в кінці речення. Разом з уточнюючими його словами утворює дієприслівниковий зворот.

Наприклад :

Reading the new text the student made no mistakes.

Читаючи новий текст, студент не зробив жодної помилки.

3) частиною присудка. Разом з дієсловом **to be** утворює форми часів продовженої групи:

The student **is working** in the garden now. Студент працює в саду

(зараз).

3.

Everybody knows that choosing a career and getting a job are two things any person passes through in his life. When you leave a school, you begin an independent life. Some people start working,

go into business; some of them keep upgrading their schooling to receive a higher education, if their future profession does require it.

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

While choosing a career one should take into consideration all possibilities and responsibilities his future profession might provide: the profession must be interesting, one have to be sure of his future (that means that one will be able to find a job must be well-paid, otherwise you won't be able to support yourself and your future family. So, the best way to predict our future is to invent it. It means that if you want to create your own future, do it now and yourself. And never think of the future — it comes soon enough.

During our school life, we begin to think about our future life, our job.

There are many professions in the world, so it is quite difficult to choose and make a decision. Some follow their own choice; some follow parent's advice, because they can help concerning future plans.

There are many professions and graduates can choose any according to their abilities and possibilities. One wants to be a teacher, other desires to be an interpreter of English and Spanish but many people want to work and want to be a mechanic, accouter or an agronomic keeper. These are very important professions, because the importance of agriculture in Ukraine and foreign countries is growing nowadays.

The profession of an agronomic keeper is important because it is a key-profession in agriculture. The modern agronomic keepers are people who help another people to have health life. They have

to know English perfectly, because they set direct contracts with foreign agriculture firms. They are our educators and «carriers and source of culture». They prepare us for the future life and many things depend on them.

Foreign languages are needed as the main and the most efficient means of information exchange between the people and cultures on our planet. Although there are 3000 languages on the Earth, English is the most universal and widely spread. It is the language of science and technology, trade, cultural relations and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping, sports and medicine. English is the official language in nearly forty countries. It is spoken by more than 900 millions people and also spoken as a second language in many parts of the World. Besides, millions of people study English as a foreign language. In our country English is very popular. It is studied at schools, colleges and Universities. Spanish is also a universal and widely spread language. Whole Latin America speaks this language, except Brazil. So, it is very useful to speak English and Spanish nowadays. As an interpreter you can choose French and Arab or Chinese languages. They are widely spread languages. For better living people must work hard, must realize their wishes, because future is purchased by the present.

If you want that something be done well, do it yourself, make a right decision. And remember that pleasure in the job puts perfection in the work.

4.

Неособові дієслова (*non-finite forms of the verb*) – не змінюються за особами і самотійно не можуть бути присудком речення і не виражають часу дії. До неособових дієслів належать інфінітив (*the infinitive*), дієприкметник (*the participle*) і герундій (*the gerund*).

Інфінітив (*the infinitive*) – це незмінювана форма дієслова, яка називаючи дію, вказує на відносний час і

відповідає на питання що робити? що зробити?: *to ask, to understand*. Крім простої форми, існує ще п'ять складних форм інфінітива, які не входять до програми з англійської мови середньої школи. Проста ж форма інколи вживається без частки *to*, наприклад, у словниках, після модальних дієслів, допоміжних дієслів *shall, will*: **He can speak. I shall go.**

Дієприкметник (*the participle*) – це форма дієслова, що має властивості дієслова, прикметника і дієприслівника. В англійській мові є два прикметники – дієприкметник теперішнього часу (*the present participle* або *participle I*) і дієприкметника минулого часу (*the past participle* або *participle II*).

The present participle вживається для вираження дії відносної дії, яка виражена дієсловом-присудком: ***Watching TV he sat in the armchair.***

Крім того, *the present participle* використовується для утворення часів групи *progressive tenses*: ***We are watching TV now.***

Крім власне дієприкметникової функції (*a written letter, the article translated today*), *the past participle* вживається для утворення пасивного стану.

Герундій (*the gerund*) – це форма дієслова із закінченням *-ing*, що має властивості дієслова й іменника: *asking, understanding*. В українській мові подібна форма відсутня. З чотирьох існуючих форм герундія ми розглядаємо лише просту:

Reading is my favorite occupation. He is fond of skating.

За формою герундій збігається з дієприкметником теперішнього часу (*the present participle*) і віддієслівним іменником (*the verbal noun*).

Герундій, віддієслівний іменник і дієприкметник теперішнього часу мають однакову форму і тому викликають певні труднощі при їх розпізнанні.

5.

Умовні речення

Умовні речення в англійській мові вводяться сполучниками – **if**- якщо, **provided** – якщо, за умови якщо, **unless** – якщо не (Як ви вже знаєте, після цих сполучників майбутній час дієслів замінюється на теперішній) .

Наприклад:

If labor resources are used properly, labor efficiency will grow.(Якщо трудові ресурси використають вірно, працездатність зросте)

Якщо в головному реченні вживаються дієслова **should** , **would** , а в умовному підрядному реченні присудок вживається в простому минулому часі , то на українську мову і головне, і підрядне речення перекладаються з часточкою **би(б)** . Такі речення відносяться до теперішнього чи майбутнього часу. Наприклад:

If we applied new highly efficient equipment, we would decrease the production cost.(Як би ми використали нове обладнання, ми б знизили собівартість)

Коли складне речення з умовним підрядним відноситься до минулого – то в головному реченні після дієслів **should** , **would** стоїть перфект ний інфінітив , а в умовному реченні присудок вживається в Past Perfect.

Наприклад:

If they had used double entry book-keeping system, they would have easily found the error in balance.

6.

There are some main rules of introduction which are useful to remember: men are introduced to women, young people to older ones, old friends to newcomers, and young girls to married. Usually women are



not presented to a man unless he is the Head of State or a member of the Royal family. When introducing one says something like: "Mrs. Johnson, may I introduce Mr. Blake?" and then turning to Mrs. Johnson simply says "Mrs. Johnson". That is all that's necessary, but one can say a bit of information which will help the introduced people to start the conversation.

The usual response to the introduction is "How do you do?" which is a kind of greetings and not a question, and the best answer to it is "How do you do?". Sometimes one may say less formally "I am glad to meet you", "Happy to have met you" or just "Hello".

It is very good to add the name of the person introduced — "I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Sparks". If you do not remember the name it is enough simply to ask "What was your name, please?" or "Could you repeat your name?" Men may stand when introduced, ladies may remain seated.

British and American people usually shake hands especially when formally introduced but they do not always shake hands with people they see often. When an Englishman passes a friend in the street he only touches his hat.

Usually they smile and say: «Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening", "Hello", or "Hi". When two businessmen meet, they usually shake hands.

7.

1. What is common between your college and British colleges?
2. What is different?
3. What seems the most strange to you? Why?
4. Which features of British college life would you like to have at your college? Why?
5. What don't you like at British college life? Why?
6. Which college life is stricter?
7. Would you recommend to change anything in college life rules in Ukraine and Great Britain? What exactly and why?

8.

Participle II – прислівник вжитий в минулому часі. Правильні дієслова (інфінітив + **ed**), неправильні дієслова (є третьою формою неправильних дієслів). Якщо дієслово закінчується на – **e** то перед суфіксом – **ed** воно зникає, наприклад : **produce + ed - produced** (вироблений)

В реченні **Participle II** може вживатись:

1) означенням і тоді воно стоїть перед означуваним іменником або після нього, утворюючи з уточнюючими його словами прислівниковий зворот, наприклад :

Customers can get information of all the **produced** goods in the catalogue.

Клієнти можуть отримати всі дані про вироблені товари в цьому каталозі.

The goods **produced** by the company are in great demand.

Товари, вироблені цією компанією, користуються великим успіхом.

2) частиною присудка в **Passive voice**.

The goods **were produced** in London.

Товари були виготовлені в Лондоні.

3) частиною присудка часів групи **Perfect**.

The company **has developed** a new model of tractor.

Компанія розробила нову модель трактора.

10.

Ukrainian topography consists primarily of vast plaice and plateaus which seldom reach an elevation 300 meters above the sea level. The northwestern part of the country is an area of mixed

forests and many lakes and rivers. This is the Polisia district of Ukraine, in the Pripyat river basin, a land of extensive fens and marshy meadows. Unfortunately the area suffered greatly after the Chernobyl catastrophe and a great part of it is contaminated. To the south along the right bank of the Dnipro river which runs almost through the middle of Ukraine, from north to south, the elevation steadily increases, the number of rivers decline, and a series of plateaus unfold. Low hills and steep rocky ravines are characteristic of this part of Ukraine. Along the eastern, left bank of the Dnipro is a low plain which increases in elevation eastward.

All traces of trees disappear on either side to the south-along the Dnipro. The elevation steadily declines, the few rivers become quite shallow. This is the famous fertile steppe region which stretches from the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, along the shores of the Black and Azov Seas, and into the steppes of Central Asia.

The highest elevation in Ukraine is in the Carpathian Mountain range. Greatly beloved by the Ukrainian people, the Carpathians are extremely picturesque, with large grassy pasture lands lying high above the forested lower slopes and cut by swift, clear rivers running between steep, rocky banks. The highest peak in the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla (2061 m). The steep mountainous coast of the Crimea in the Black Sea is the other region where elevation rises over 450.

12.

The British Isles lie off the north-west coast of continental Europe, roughly between latitudes 50 and 60 degrees north. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises the four countries of England, Scotland (including the Orkney and Shetland Islands), Wales and Northern Ireland. The word "region" is used to any of these four large areas of the country. The chief regional administrative units are called "counties" in England and Wales, "regions" in Scotland, and "districts" in Northern Ireland.

Britain constitutes the greater part of the British Isles. The largest of the islands is Great Britain. The next largest comprises Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Western Scotland is fringed by the large island chain known as the Hebrides and to the north-east of the Scottish mainland are Orkney and Shetland. All these have administrative ties with the mainland, but the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands between Great Britain and France are largely self-governing, and are not part of the United Kingdom.

With an area of some 244,000 square kilometers, Britain is just less than 1,000 kilometers from the south coast to the extreme north of Scotland and just under 800 kilometers across in the widest part.

The main areas of high land are in Scotland, Wales and Cambria. In the centre of England there is a range of hills called the Pennines, which are also known as the "backbone of England". The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales: Ben Nevis is 1,342 meters and Showdown is 1,085 meters. The longest rivers are the Severn (354 km) and the River Thames (346 km).

The considerable contrasts of the climate within the comparatively small area of Britain are partly due to the elongated shape of the country. The pronounced regional contrasts are also due to Britain's position between a great land mass and a vast ocean. The climate of the western part of Britain is maritime in character (humid and cloudy), while eastern and southeastern England have certain of Europe's climatic attributes, including biting cold wind and snow showers in winter. Relief is the third factor in creating broad contrasts of climate. There is, in fact, a clear climatic distinction between highland Britain (approximately north and north-west of a line from the River Exe to the River Number) and lowland Britain.

Substantial differences in climate also occur within comparatively small areas. The sides of valleys receive more sunshine if they face south, and are therefore warmer, while valley

bottoms act as reservoirs for air draining off the surrounding slopes, and are susceptible to frost and fog. Near the edge of large, deep lakes the extremes of climate are frequently moderated: on hot summer days the air is cooled as it blows over the water, while on cold nights the water provides a protection from frost.

The climate is generally mild and temperate. Prevailing winds are south-westerly and the weather from day to day is mainly influenced by depressions moving westwards across the Atlantic. The weather is subject to frequent changes. In general, there are few extremes of temperature, with the temperature rarely above 32 °C or low -10 °C.

Time and place must both be considered in drawing generalizations about the weather in the British Isles.

Needless to say that spring is the most favorite season and poets are very fond of it:

“In the spring time, the only pretty spring time. When birds do sing, hey ding-a-ding, ding, sweet love (Love the spring.”(W. Shakespeare)

In autumn and winter fog is most frequent, particularly over the low-lying parts of the Midlands, where cold air gathers in hollows, and in the polluted parts of cities. Fogs are the densest when skies are clear and winds light. They are therefore less common in coastal regions and in the Highlands, where autumn and winter winds are strong.

In summer thunderstorms occur over small areas and are most frequent in the warmest parts of the country. Many summer storms form over France and move north-east to die over East England.

Annual rainfall decreases from west to east and increases with height. The highest parts of Britain, where rain falls two days out of three, receive more than 100 inches. In

East England, rain falls one day out of three and evaporation often exceeds rainfall.

Elsewhere in Britain rain falls about one day out of two. Rain is a familiar feature of the British climate.

The most glorious of spring and summer mornings, the sun rising in a cloudless sky, give no proof or even sign that the afternoon will be fine. There is a saying on the North Devonshire coast: "If you can see the sun on the Welsh shores in the morning, look out for rain by noon."

Talking about the weather is a part of polite conversations which may be extremely short. There are a lot of jokes and stories about the British climate in common use. British people say, "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." The currency is pound, it consists of 100 pence. The anthem is based on a 17th century song. The British national anthem was established as such in 1745, making it the oldest in the world.

Just over 200 years ago the first Industrial Revolution began in Britain with such epoch-making inventions as the steam engine and the first machinery for weaving textiles. Later, British inventors and engineers gave the world the first railways, steamships, pneumatic tires, miners safety lamps, mechanical reapers, matches and many other things that are now familiar everywhere.

Shoeshine (a county in the Midlands) is considered to be a birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. Iron was first made there. This growth was fed by coal and steam power.

South Wales with its wealth of coal and iron was one of the springboards of the Industrial Revolution in the second half of the 18th century. English speaking businessmen and workers settled there in large numbers. New machines left many workers out of work. Those who had work toiled for 16 hours a day. Children began to work at six or eight years of age and worked for 12 hours a day. The workers joined Trade Unions to fight for their rights. They formed their demands into a Bill and called it Peopled Charter. In 1833 the Charter was read to the House of Commons in

the Parliament, but the members of the Parliament rejected it. The Charter was sent to industrial cities of the country. The workers held meetings there, and later in 1839, thousands of workers signed the Charter. There were battles in the streets, strikes all over the country. Many workers were arrested and sent to prisons.

Thus the first organized workers' movement against capitalism began, known as Chartism. Chartism was the first national political movement of the working class of Great Britain.

14.

Герундій має просту, перфектну і пасивну форми.

Проста форма (Simple) вказує на дію, виражену герундієм, яка відбувається одночасно з дією вираженою присудком. Перфектна форма (Perfect) показує, що дія виражена герундієм передує дії, вираженої присудком, в українській мові цій формі відповідає дієслово в минулому часі.

Наприклад :

Regular **monitoring** harvesters is of harvesting is great importance for any agricultural firm.

Регулярний контроль за врожайми важливий для будь-якої сільськогосподарської фірми.

The leader agronomic insisted on profits from harvesters **being** regularly **monitored**.

Головний агроном наполягав на тому, щоб прибутки від врожаїв регулярно контролювались.

The manager was informed of the accountant's department **having completed** the trial balance.

Керуючому повідомили, що бухгалтерія склала пробний баланс.

15.

- What flights do you have to Kyiv?
- At 11.30 and 15.00.
- Are these direct flights?
- Yes, they are.
- What airport do we land at?
- At Boryspol.
- One ticket, please. Flight at 11.30.

- Have they already announced check in?
- Yes.
- Here are my ticket and passport.
- All right. Your gate is number 2.
- Thank you.

- Excuse me, please, where is the booking-office?
- It is just round the corner.
- Thank you very much.
- It's all right.

- Please, one ticket to London.
- Single, sir?
- Yes.
- Here you are, sir. And here is the change. Thank you.

16.

<u>DEPART</u>	<u>FLIGHT</u>	<u>ARRIVE</u>	<u>PRICE (E)</u>
LONDON (Heathrow) — ATHENS			
0750	88250	1425	31525
0810	LZ111	7505	330.50
DAMASCUS — BAGHORD			
7955	SU273	2215	85.70
ISTANBUL — BEIRUT			
7550	LO797	1805	73.75

7630	TU233	1845	91.96
ATHENS — DAMASCUS			
1455	5V131	1740	88.70
7675	PII102	1915	88.70
ISTANBUL — ANKARA			
1420	L4220	1835	82.75
1V5	CLIII10		
ATHENS — ISTANBUL			
1415	GF810	1530	40.16
7575	6G337	1635	48.91

17.

My car reaches the hotel where I want to stay.

I get out and go to the hotel office. Here I ask if they can give me an accommodation.

"Certainly", answers the clerk, "we have got several rooms."

"Would you like a suite or a single room?" he continues.

I say that I would like a bed-room with a bathroom attached. The clerk says he can give me such a room on the third floor.

I ask about the price of the room. He informs me of the price and soon everything is settled. I hand in my passport, fill in an arrival form and get the key to my room. Next I ask the hotel porter to carry my luggage to the room.

He does as requested. I look at my room. I like it very much. It is very comfortable. I can have a fine rest here. I ring for the chambermaid and inquire about the meals at the hotel restaurant.

Next I obtain information about the hairdresser's, about where I can have my boots cleaned, about where I can have my linen washed (if there is a laundry service at the hotel), etc. She answers all my questions.

There is a lot of time before dinner and so I settle down quietly to rest.

18.

They are all around, all the time, causing complaints such as food poisoning, skin infections and colds. So how do we keep the bugs at bay?



When my mother uses a public lavatory, she meticulously lines the toilet seat with paper to avoid germs. As she leaves the room (after earnestly scrubbing her hands) she covers the door handle with paper, props

the door open with her foot and in a neat sidestep, escapes without ever touching anything. You might call her phobic but the brisk sales of antibiotic soaps, cleaners and now even toys and kitchen utensils suggest that many of us are thinking along the same lines.

Scientists are not as enamored with antibacterial products as the general public. Most germ experts believe that diligent hand washing is the most effective way to fight germs and that any soap will do. Any sol, antibacterial or not, helps eliminate germs by suspending them in water so they can be washed away.

Careful washing will eliminate harmful bacteria we're most likely to come in contact with, like staphylococcus, streptococcus, E-coli, and salmonella, which cause skin infections, sore throat and food poisoning, respectively.

Many people don't realize that antibacterial soaps only work on a clean surface. Organic matter, like food, deactivates a disinfectant. There is a danger that consumers might be lulled into a false sense of complacency by thinking that these products serve as a substitute to traditional cleaning.

There is also the possibility that routine use of antibacterial spray could encourage the build-up of more resistant bacteria. If you destroy the natural bacterial population, you reduce competition for incoming pathogens and enable them to gain a foothold.

Scientists point out that trying to eradicate all bacteria from your environment is unnecessary and possibly harmful. We have a nice coexistence with a lot of germs. "Your gastrointestinal tract has

germs most of which do no harm and some of which are beneficial. They help with digestion and produce B-complex vitamins. Your skin also contains bacteria that colonies to protect you from pathogenic bugs.

Still, anyone who has suffered a painful bout of food poisoning or the misery of a winter cold knows that there are plenty of pathogens out there. In fact germ experts frequently mention the kitchen as the most likely place where people develop illness from bacteria.

We have to assume that meat products are contaminated with pathogenic organisms like E-coli and salmonella, so its essential to practice stringent avoidance of cross contamination. Cross contamination can be avoided by washing hands immediately before and after touching raw meat, using separate work surfaces for cooked and raw foods and cleaning work areas thoroughly with soap and water.

Away from food, the germs that cause us greatest risk are not bacteria but the viruses of the common cold. Like most viruses, a cold's route of transmission is most likely hand to mouth. If someone sneezes into their hand, which you then shake and then touch your eyes, nose or mouth, the virus may well set up house in your body. Although it is possible to pick up cold germs from inanimate surfaces, viruses need moisture to survive.

As long as moisture is present, viruses may be viable. But under dry conditions they die pretty quickly.

But even though bacteria like E-coli and streptococci can last for weeks on a doorknob, it doesn't mean we'll get sick from touching the surface. A number of conditions have to exist, including a high number of living germs and a means of getting them into the body. Actually, the areas we perceive as germ-riddled, like public lavatories, door handles and public telephones, pose less of a hazard than we might think.

19.

- Good morning, gentlemen!
How are you?

- Fine, thanks. And how are you getting on?

- Very well, thank you.

- Let me tell you about our Company. As you know, Mr. Klimenko, we produce processing equipment. Our firm consists of 6 departments: Production, Sales, Export, Financial, Personnel and Research & Development. The last one is the newest at the company. It was created five years ago... We are managed, by the Meeting of the Shareholders and the Board of Director?. Earlier the Chairman of the Company was one of the senior partners, but now it is Mr. Rogers, as you know. Currently we employ about 1,600 people. Our turnover is more than £300 million.



- You will work with our Export Department. We export our equipment to 5 countries. We also have two subsidiary companies in Holland and Germany with headquarters in those countries.

- Are they your subsidiaries or branches?

- They are our subsidiaries. Each company trades under its own name. We are looking for new partners in Eastern Europe as well, as we would like to expand our activities. That's why Mr. Cartwright went to Kiev to establish personal contacts with your company. Have you read all our correspondence with your Director?

- Yes, I think so. We investigated your business proposal thoroughly.

- Have you got our price-lists and catalogues with you now or shall I ask Miss Elliot to bring a copy?

- Thank you, but I have them with me as well as copies of your letters. I expect to make the Draft Contract here, maybe by the end of this week, and to conclude the Contract with you after discussing it with my Director by phone.

- All right. Let us get down to business. Today and tomorrow we were going to talk about terms of payment and delivery.

- Right. And the day after tomorrow we'll be talking about packing and transportation.



- Then I plan to go to London for three days. As you know, there will be an exhibition. Will you join me?

- Yes, with pleasure. It would be very helpful for the purpose of my visit.

- I hope so. And after that you'll have enough time for a visit to our factory and to go sight-seeing.



- That suits me fine. I expect to

submit the Draft Contract to my Director by fax not later than next Wednesday.

21.

Language Department

Becknell University Lewisburg,

PA 17837, USA

Dear sirs or madams:

We are writing to you in the interest of establishing concrete relations between our Ministry of agriculture and American University.

Our Ministry of Agriculture is located in Kyiv, Ukraine, along the Dnieper River. Here we prepare agronomists for many branches of agriculture. Our graduates work at many enterprises of agronomy, technology, civil building and chemical industries. Therefore, the study of foreign languages is very important for us.

We are encouraged by the fact that the cultural, scientific and educational relations between the United States and Ukraine have grown stronger. We would like to continue this trend with an educational exchange among educators of our two countries. Specifically, we would like to begin an exchange program whereby a professor of your University would teach English here for a semester, while one of our professors teaches Ukrainian to your students.

We are most anxious to make this exchange and assure you that we will do our utmost to make your stay with us a pleasant one. During the semester all expenses for a visiting professor will be met by our Institute. Food and lodgings to an appropriate standard will be provided by our Ministry , as well as all travels within the country connected with the work program. The medical service will be free of charge.

We would like to introduce to you Dr. Borhalenko. He is a doctor of science, a full professor and the head of our foreign languages department. He is not only a good teacher of the Agronomy, but also one of the best experts in Agriculture of the 20th century. Dr. Borhalenko worked at Georgetown University in Washington according to the Program of the Ukrainian-American scientific exchange.

We feel that such a semester exchange between Dr. Borhalenko and a professor of your University would be mutually beneficial for us. In the wave of recent political events, our students are more and more eager to learn English as perhaps your students are eager to learn Ukrainian. This would begin a lasting and fruitful relationship between our two countries.

We thank you in advance for your consideration and hope you are as interested in such relations as we are.

Sincerely yours,
Head of the Ministry of agriculture

Agronomy deals with the cultivation of fields for regular production of crops: food crops and industrial crops. Cultivation means the preparation of the ground for planting seeds, tubers etc. Cultivation is done by means of various kinds of agricultural machines and implements: gang plows, harrows, sweepers, etc.

As the climate and the soil greatly differ in different regions of our large country, agronomists regularly exchange experience. This regular exchange of plants which may be grown in different regions and has given start to the development of various means for the improvement of crops.



It is known that regular study of the chemical composition of soils and the development of means for the reproduction of their fertility have become a fundamental part of agriculture science.

It may be said that the development of agriculture has become an important factor in the development of national economy and has resulted in the rise of national economy and has resulted in the rise of living standard of the Ukrainian people.

23.

Agricultural engineering can be defined as the application of engineering to agriculture but this definition does not cover all the fields it is connected with. Engineering is, in truth, an integral part of the science of agriculture, the present high position of modern agriculture largely depends on.

The development of fertile swamp and overflowed lands, the irrigation of arid regions, the construction of new sources of power has become important factors in the development of agriculture in many countries. The invention of the cotton gin, the steel plow,

and the tractor has affected not only agriculture, but also many of the economic and social phases of life.

At first progress was slow but with the growth of engineering knowledge more and more engineering achievements found useful application in agriculture. Now agriculture cannot be separated from agricultural engineering.

24.

Sweden has great variations in climate and topography. The countryside is generally flat or undulating, but quite beautiful with thousands of lakes and extensive forests.

Although less than 8 percent of Sweden's total land surface is suitable for cultivation (and most of this is found in the southern third of the country), its farms furnish nearly all food required.

The typical farm is in the 110- to 500-acre range, specializing in three to five crops and one to two types of livestock, normally dual-purpose dairy and beef cattle or pigs.

Common crops include winter and spring varieties of wheat or barley, oats, canola seed, seed crops, sugar beets, and various forage crops for green feed, silage, or hay. Most protein supplements are imported.

Farm mechanization is based on 50- to 120-horsepower tractors, many of which are made in Sweden, and a high percentage of implements and combine harvesters imported from Denmark or Finland

The climate is fairly uniform. Summers are relatively cool and rainy, and winters are reasonably mild with snow falling three to four months of the year. Some winter work includes clearing snow from roads and farmyards.

Sweden is nearly self-sufficient in most food products and has a small surplus in some. The government protects domestic production and subsidizes consumer prices to assure farmers have an income comparable to that of other groups of society.

25.

Tractors

Power is supplied. Power can be supplied. Power can be supplied in various forms.

The tractor can pull machines. The tractor can push machines. It can drive machines by means of a belt. It can drive machines by means of a belt from a belt pulley. The tractor supplies power to machines from the power-take-off shaft.

The power is measured. It is measured by kilowatts or horse powers.

Tractors are classified according to the power. Tractors are classified according to the power produced.

Crawlers are used for heavy operations. Crawlers or track laying tractors must be used for heavy operations. Large crawlers must be used for heavy operations.

Crawlers have tracks. Tracks have a grip. Tracks have the grip on the ground. Tracks increase the grip of the tractor on the ground. The crawlers are able to push or pull heavy loads and machines.

The tractors may have tires. The tires can be placed farther apart. The tires can be placed closer or farther apart according to the distance between the rows. We are able to place tires closer or farther apart according to the distance between the rows that must be cultivated.

Wheeled tractors may have implements and machines on them. Implements are mounted on the tractor. This is done by the three-point linkage.

There are tractors with diesel or gasoline engines. The diesel engine will use less fuel than the gasoline engine for the same work done.

The fuel should be clean. The oil must be changed regularly. It is necessary to change the oil regularly. It is necessary to change the oil regularly because it provides tractor's useful work.

27.

There are various forms of the plough. The plough is an implement used for soil cultivation. It has become the implement used for soil preparation. The plough has been used for many centuries. It has been used for preparation of seedbeds.

A plough is an implement with one or more mould-boards. Mould boards cut the soil. Mould boards cut and turn the soil. They cut soil slices. They cut furrow slices.

Both mounted and semi-mounted types of ploughs are being produced. A semi-mounted plough is not lifted off the ground. The number of mould boards is not the same on different ploughs. It depends on the type of soil and the tractor size.



There are three types of ploughs, conventional plough being one of them. Some trailed models of conventional ploughs are in common use. Most reversible ploughs are mounted, but some of the larger models are semi-mounted.

Disc ploughs have large rotating discs. The plough may have a disc coulter. The plough has a body. It also has legs. The plough body is attached to legs. Legs are bolted to the frame. The base of a plough body is called the frog. The share cuts the bottom of the furrow slice.

There are many types of mould boards, each producing its special surface.

There are three main types of a plough. The main types of plough body are general-purpose type and digger type. The digger type is used for deep ploughing. It is used in soil preparation for root crops. Digger bodies have a higher power requirement than the general-purpose type.



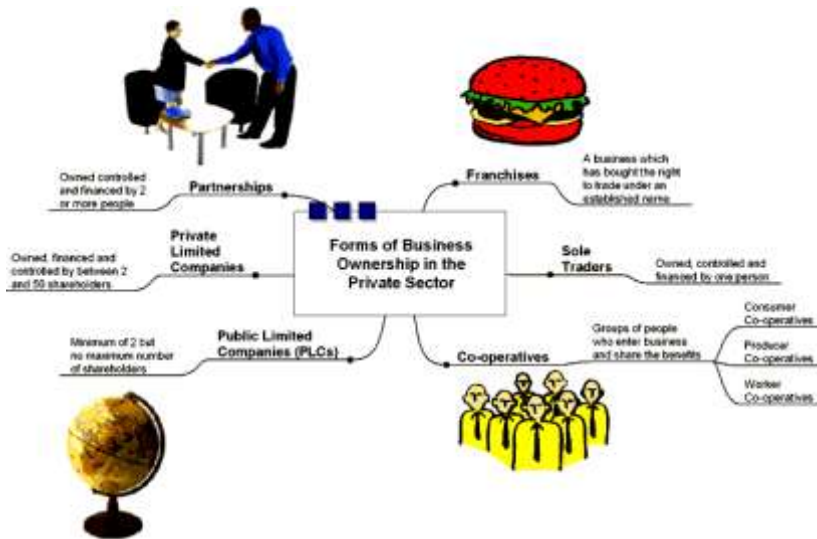
The plough has been used in its different forms for many centuries. It has become the main implement used for the preparation of seedbeds.

A plough is an implement with one or more mould-boards which cut and turn the soil. Modern ploughs are commonly fully mounted on the tractor hydraulic system. Some are semi-mounted with the front supported by the tractor hydraulic linkage and the rear by one or more wheels.

30.

The private business corporation is known as one type of corporation but there also exist other types, for instance, public corporations owned by governmental bodies. The Tennessee Valley Authority formed in the 1930s in the USA can be mentioned as an example of a federal corporation which is to provide power, control floods, and provide irrigation.

The majority of corporations in the USA are small and they make up approximately 25 percent of all business companies, however, this figure understates the real economic significance of the corporate business organization. Modern technological developments largely account for the appearance of corporate giants in such sectors of the economy as manufacturing, transportation and utilities, mining, banking and insurance, and retail trade.



In view of the growing importance of corporations, society is faced with three major problems. First, the growth in corporate size has brought about an increasing separation of control from ownership. In large companies a stockholder no longer performs effective control; actual control belongs to management, which tends to be self-selecting and responsible only to it. Second, the size of many corporations gives them economic power that permits to ignore the discipline of the competitive market, because it is large corporations that have real control over the prices charged

for the goods they produce. Finally, society cannot be sure that the corporate performance serves the public interest.

Public interest requires organization and operation of business to be subject to governmental regulation, and many laws have been enacted for the purpose of ensuring a competitive pluralism in production and trade. Government regulation, particularly in the USA, attempts to prevent the formation of monopolies that totally control a particular branch of industry such as steel, petroleum, or automobile production. Governments also regulate public utilities and transportation, guarantee loans to homeowners, subsidize shipping, build highways and airports, and administer price-support programmes for farmers.

32.

Date _____
Name _____
Permanent address _____
Tel. N: Home _____ Business: _____
U.S. Citizen : yes _____ no _____
If no, nationality _____
Date of birth (month) _____ (day) _____
(year) _____
Place of birth _____
Occupation _____
Place of Employment _____
Sex : M _____ F _____
Marital Status: Married _____ Single _____

34.

Interviewer = I Diana = D
D: Good morning, sir.
I: Hello, Diana. How are you?
D: I am well, thank you.

I: What was your first job, Diana?

D: Oh, I can remember it very well. That time I'd just graduated from the College and I'd just got married, two important things you know – and my husband got a job in New Deli Town, India. And we went out there together and my idea was to get a job shortly after getting there. And I didn't really know what kind of job it would be. The only thing I wanted is to be with my husband.

I: So, you were just taking pot luck, really?

D: May be you are right. Who knows?

I: I think you do know!!!!

D: Well, what happened was I thought I'd take some time to settle us in to this small town. Then I knew the local junior school's going to close down. And I thought I could help them and decided to be the agronomic-keeper there.

I: The only agronomic-keeper?

D: No. I look back now, I look back with horror and think, «The only way that I think that I coped was because I was so ignorant, I didn't know any better'. I took the job and I felt as if I was doing a really good deed.

I: And what happened later?

D: After three years of working I came back to the States and entered the College for agronomist. Have graduated from the College and I started to work as an agronomic-keeper. So, I have worked as an agronomic – keeper in Richmond Agrarian firm in New Jersey and now I am looking for new job opportunities

I: OK, Diana. I guess we'll admit you to our team. So, see you tomorrow.

D: Good-bye!

