

Преподаватель Фролова Анна Анатольевна

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Задание:

Подготовить реферат по данным темам:

Личные и косвенные местоимения

Множественное число существительных

Глагол to be в настоящем времени

Неопределенный и определенный артикли

Местоимения

Have и Have got

Прилагательные

Present Simple

There is/There are

Предлоги места

Some/Any/No How much?/How many?

Past Simple

Present Continuous в настоящем/будущем

Future Simple

Обязательно: Титульный лист, шрифт 14 Times New Roman. Не более 5 страниц

Задание по английскому языку для групп АМ-16

Преподаватель Фролова Анна Анатольевна

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Задание за 4 семестр:

Презентация на тему «Устройство автомобиля».

В презентацию входит термин, полное определение, перевод термина.

Не мене 20 (слов)слайдов.

Задание по английскому языку для групп ХЗ-16

Преподаватель Фролова Анна Анатольевна

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Задание за 4 семестр дифференцированный зачет:

1. Презентация на тему «Строение животного» «Строение растения»

В презентацию входит термин, полное определение, перевод термина.

Не мене 20 (слов) слайдов.

2. Написать резюме при устройстве на работу «Хозяйка(ин) усадьбы»

Задание по английскому языку для группы № 42

«Механизация сельского хозяйства»

Преподаватель Фролова Анна Анатольевна

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Задание за 7 семестр:

ЗАДАНИЕ 1

Подготовить реферат по любой данным темам:

Личные и косвенные местоимения

Множественное число существительных

Глагол to be в настоящем времени

Неопределенный и определенный артикли

Местоимения

Have и Have got

Прилагательные

Present Simple

There is/There are

Предлоги места

Some/Any/No How much?/How many?

Past Simple

Present Continuous в настоящем/будущем

Future Simple

Обязательно: Титульный лист, шрифт 14 Times New Roman. Не более 5 страниц

ЗАДАНИЕ 2

Написать резюме при устройстве на работу техником - механиком.

Текст должен содержать не менее 70 слов английского языка.

Задание по английскому языку для группы МХ-16

«Механизация сельского хозяйства»

Преподаватель Фролова Анна Анатольевна

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Задание за 3 семестр:

Презентация на тему «Устройство трактора».

В презентацию входит термин, полное определение, перевод термина.

Не мене 20 (слов)слайдов.

Задание за 4 семестр:

Задание 1.

- 1. Написать письмо другу на тему по будущая специальность «Механизация сельского хозяйства»**
- 2. Перевод любого текста.**

FARM MACHINERY

1. We know the farmer to have a wide range of machinery to plow and disk, and harrow, and plant, and fertilize, and finally harvest faster, easier and more profitably today. The machine is known to be a device that uses force to accomplish something transmitting and changing force or motion into work. 2. Agricultural implements and machines being very numerous and diversified now may be divided into 4 main groups: tillage equipment, planting equipment, fertilizing equipment, harvesting equipment. 3. The aim of tillage is to prepare the soil for planting and to keep it loose and free from weeds during the growth of crops. The primary tillage equipment used by the farmer includes plows, sub-soilers, and thinners. The secondary tillage equipment embraces harrows, rollers and tools for mulching and fallowing. Plow is designed to eliminate weeds, to prepare a suitable seedbed, to improve the physical condition of the soil. Plows fall into mounted, semi mounted, disc, moldboard plows. The main components of ploughs are the main frame, the share, the moldboard, the disc coulter, the skim coulter, the headstock. The function of sub-soiler is to penetrate into the deeper depths and break up the layers of soil which have become compacted due to the movement of heavy machinery. A harrow is an implement used to level the ground and crush the clods, to stir the soil, and to prevent and destroy weeds. There are three principal kinds of harrow namely the disk, the spike-tooth, and the spring tooth. 4. Cultivation machinery is used to break down the soil before or after a crop is sown for covering seeds, for consolidating the soil and for hoeing out weeds. There are several types of cultivators designed for special crops and conditions: beet and bean cultivators, lister cultivators, rotary hoe cultivators, rod weeders, field cultivators, sub-soil and chisel cultivators. 5. Planting equipment is any power-operated device introduced to place seeds or plant parts in or on the soil for production of food and feed crops. It is classified as row-crop planters, broad-

cast planters, grain drills and planting attachments for other equipment. 6. Applying such types of fertilizers as barnyard manure, granular fertilizers, and fertilizers in liquid and gaseous form is necessary where soils are deficient in plant food elements. Such fertilizing equipment as manure spreaders, fertilizer distributors, sprayers are in use. 7. Crops are harvested by the use of many kinds of harvesting equipment for all types of crops. The principal machines required to make hay are mowers, rakes, balers. Grain and all types of seed crops are harvested by combine harvesters. Beet harvesters are available to harvest beet, potato harvesters and diggers being for potatoes. 8. The tractor is the most important machine pulling many kinds of implements that cultivate plant, fertilize, and harvest. Wheeled tractors being used for general farm work, track-laying tractors or crawlers have the great advantage that they can be available for heavy loads on any class of land.

TEXT B

TRACTORS

A tractor is a type of vehicle that is particularly constructed to efficiently deliver a tractive effort at a slow speed. The word tractor was taken from a Latin word that means “to pull”. Tractors are special vehicles which are aimed to provide the hauling of trailers and other types of machinery which are used for agricultural and construction purposes. Farm tractors first made their appearance in the nineteenth century. The earliest ones were steam-powered portable engines. These were followed by oil-burning and then gasoline-powered tractors. The steam powered engines were in use until the onset of the 20th century, when they were replaced by more reliable internal combustion engines. A farm tractor is a distinctive, multi-purpose farm vehicle. It is perhaps the most essential of all farm machinery. Farm tractors are used to carry out different agricultural tasks: pulling or pushing machines and trailers for tilling, plowing, harrowing, planting, disking, transporting and providing power supply and other tasks. A variety of specialty farm tractors have been developed for particular uses. Farm tractors may be divided into two groups: wheeled and track-laying. Wheeled tractors may be subdivided into standard and row-crop types. Standard wheeled tractors are used for general work and do not have the special features associated with row-crop tractors. Row-crop tractors can be used for all ordinary purposes, but in addition they are specially designed for working on root and other row crops. The tractor can pass down rows of corn, tomatoes or other crops without crushing the plants. Track-laying tractors or crawlers have the great advantage that they can be used for heavy loads on almost any class of land. They are considerably more economical in fuel than are wheel machines, but their greater initial cost and their maintenance particularly that of the tracks, may outweigh this advantage. The crawler is, however, the more efficient type of tractor and, moreover, can go on the land earlier after rain and so can work a greater number of days per year. Modern farm tractors may have eight-wheel drive unit, caterpillar tracks, or articulated or non-articulated tracks, electrical or computer controls and are capable of multitude of different functions. Many modern farm tractors are fitted with GPS devices, auto-steer systems and other automated features. Modernized tractors may also have cabs accessorized with heated seats, automatic temperature controls, and dashboard computers. Tractors offer a lot of use and convenience for many people. Tractors are also usually associated with farm machines and general farm use. However, there is a common misconception that they can only be found on farms. In addition to pulling implements like plows and cultivators a tractor

may be used for bush-cleaning, ditch filling and land-leveling. Small tractors from one to ten horse power with single or twin cylinder petrol engines may be used for garden and orchard work.