



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ
УКРАЇНИ**

Державний біотехнологічний університет

**Факультет менеджменту,
адміністрування та права
Кафедра мовної підготовки**

**Методичні вказівки
для аудиторної та самостійної роботи
з дисципліни “Англійська мова за професійним
спрямуванням” для здобувачів першого
(бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти,
спеціальності 208 Агроінженерія,
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**Затверджено
рішенням Науково-методичної
ради факультету
МАП ДБТУ
Протокол № 11
Від 07.04.2023 р**

Харків 2022

УДК 811.111

Методичні вказівки для аудиторної та самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням” для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, спеціальності 208 Агроінженерія, денної та заочної форми навчання; упоряд. Ємельянова Є.С., Анастасьєва О.А. –Харків: ДБТУ, 2023. – 32 с.

Методичні вказівки укладені із урахуванням навчальної програми курсу англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням та містять тести, спрямованні на опрацювання граматики та фахової лексики з метою формування іншомовної комунікативної компетенції.

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Test 1

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. The plow _____ attached to the three-point linkage.
a) are b) is c) be d) can
2. Reversible and disc plows are _____ now.
a) produce b) producing c) moves d) movement
3. The piston is _____ within the cylinder.
a) move b) moving c) moves d) movement
4. The specialists expect our industry _____ more powerful tractors in the nearest future.
a) produced b) to produce c) produces d) producing
5. _____ the speed of the crop is the function of rear beater.
a) reduces b) to reduce c) reduce d) being reduced

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. To cut and turn the soil various types of _____ are used.
a) cutter bars b) ploughs c) engines d) pistons
7. To harvest various crops is the main task of a _____.
a) tractor b) plough c) combine d) harrow
8. The air-fuel mixture must burn to move the _____ with great force.
a) camshaft b) valves c) piston d) cylinder
9. The grain is delivered from the grain tank to the _____.
a) tractor b) plough c) trailer d) auger
10. In the termosiphone system water expands as it is being _____.

- a) cooled b) boiled c) heated d) liquefied

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

The System of the Internal Combustion Engine

The function of the fuel system is to store and supply the engine with clean fuel, in the correct ratio over a wide range of engine speeds and loads. The fuel system on spark ignition engines differs from the diesel fuel systems of compression ignition engines.

The burning of the fuel-air mixture in the combustion chamber subjects the surrounding parts of the engine, the cylinders, pistons and valves, to high temperatures. The cooling system not only reduces temperature, it also controls the temperature. This means that the running temperature of an engine is controlled between certain limits, to produce the best result. An engine may be either air- or water-cooled.

A lubricant often has to perform many duties in any one situation, in addition to its fundamental job of reducing friction and wear.

Lubrication, by maintaining a film of oil between the two surfaces, reduces the friction and so the force required to move one or both of the surfaces.

The simplest method of lubricating an engine is to mix the oil with the petrol, as is done in two-stroke engines.

11. The fuel system has to_____.

- a) heat the engine
- b) cool the engine
- c) supply the engine with the fuel
- d) reduce wear

12. Is the fuel system on spark ignition engines the same as on compression ignition engines?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) The answer is not given in the text

13. What is the result of burning of the fuel-air mixture in the combustion chamber?

- a) temperature reducing
- b) high temperature
- c) freezing

14. The cooling system controls the_____.

- a) lubrication
- b) temperature
- c) burning of the fuel

15. A lubricant has to perform _____.

- a) many functions
- b) reducing wear
- c) controlling wear

Test 2

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. The purpose of the transmission system _____ to transmit power to rear wheels.

- a) be b) are c) is d) was

2. The transmission system _____ varying speeds for the tractor.

- a) to provide b) providing c) provides d) provide

3. The transmission system _____ to consist of a clutch, gearbox, differential and final drive.

- a) to know b) is known c) knowing d) knew

4. Linear motion _____ into rotary motion by a connecting rod and a crankcase.

- a) convert b) can convert c) is converted d) converted

5. The crankcase _____ a reservoir for the engine oil.

- a) forming b) to form c) is formed d) forms

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. Implements are mounted on the tractor by means of _____.

- a) engine b) tyres c) three-point linkage d) steering wheel

7. The fuel should be _____.

- a) heavy b) clean c) cool d) hot

8. During the _____ an electric spark ignites the fuel.

- a) power stroke b) compression stroke c) intake stroke d) exhaust stroke

9. The tractor can _____ machines.

- a) do b) increase c) produce d) pull

10. The inlet valve _____ the movement of fuel mixture to the cylinder.

- a) divides b) controls c) heads d) forms

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

Hydraulics

Every hydraulic system must have a reservoir for holding the fluid. In some tractors the reservoir is located in the transmission housing. Others have the same reservoir for hydraulic fluid as for transmission fluid. Still other tractors have a separate transmission reservoir but combine the differential and hydraulic system. The reservoir may be located in the frame of a loader. On a crawler, it is sometimes located under and around the driver's seat. Reservoirs and coolers are stationary parts of a hydraulic system.

The design of the cylinder determines whether a system is single-acting, or double acting. The single acting cylinder is powered in only one direction. The double -acting cylinder is powered in both directions.

The pump is the power supply of the hydraulic system. It is mechanically driven from the tractor transmission, p.t.o. shaft, directly from the front end of the engine crankshaft or elsewhere on the engine. Valves control the hydraulic system. Accumulators in tractor hydraulic system are used to store hydraulic energy.

11. Every hydraulic system must have a reservoir for _____.

a) mounting implements b) holding hydraulic fluid c) keeping oil

12. The single-acting cylinder is powered in_____.

a) many directions b) two directions c) one direction

13. What part is the power supply of the hydraulic system?

a) cylinder b) pump c) transmission

14. How is the pump driven from the tractor transmission.

a) hydraulically b) mechanically c) by hand

15. What is the function of valves in the hydraulic system?

a) to operate it b) to control it c) to cool it

Unit 3

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter a, b, c or d.

1. Power _____ taken off the transmission.
a) has b) be c) is d) being
2. Hydraulic systems are _____ for control of implements.
a) use b) using c) used d) uses
3. Diesel engines have _____ parts than gasoline engines.
a) as heavy as b) heavy c) heavier d) heaviest
4. The engines _____ by the cycle are four-stroke engines.
a) classify b) classifying c) classified d) classifies
5. The _____ grain is directed to the grain tank.
a) to harvest b) harvested c) harvesting d) harvests

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. A clutch is a disc mechanism operating on a _____ basis.
a) rotation b) pressure c) compression
c) division
7. The pedal linkage needs regular _____.
a) lubrication b) adjustment c) operating d) steering
8. Crawlers are designed for _____ operations.
a) difficult b) easy c) heavy d) regular
9. Pneumatic tyres are the standard parts of all _____.
a) crawlers b) plows c) harrows d) wheeled tractors

10. The hydraulic mechanism transmits the _____ from front wheels to rear wheels of the tractor.

- a) rotation b) weight c) impulse d) temperature

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

Diesel

Diesel engines operate without electro-spark ignition. The fuel is compressed to the ignition point in the combustion chamber. The engine does not have a carburetor or magneto.

Instead, it has a Diesel fuel pump that meters out a definite quantity of fuel for each cylinder, for each power stroke according to load.

This fuel is delivered to the combustion chamber under pressure through an injection nozzle at a predetermined time, to expand, heat and ignite for the power stroke. The engine-valve mechanism is the same as in the spark-ignition engine, except that the intake valve takes in only air.

The fuel is injected in the compressed air near the end of the compression stroke in an atomized form. The speed of the engine is controlled by a governor built integrally with the injection pump. It controls the quantity of fuel delivered to the injection nozzles, one for each cylinder.

11. Diesel engines operate_____.

- a) with electro-spark ignition
b) with compression ignition
c) without any ignition

12. Fuel in diesel is metered according to the _____.

- a) weight b) load c) size

13. The fuel is injected _____.

- a) at the end of the compression stroke
b) at the beginning of the power stroke
c) in the middle of the compression stroke

14. Is the speed of the engine regulated?

- a) Yes b) No c) The answer is not given in the text

15. The speed is controlled by the _____.

- a) pump b) governor c) valve

Test 4

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. By 1837 steel mouldboard plows_____.
a) invented b) have invented c) were invented
d) invent
2. George Washington was involved with designing an _____ threshing floor.
a) to improve b) improving c) improved d) improvement
3. Animals _____ stationary rotary power for field and road machines were used in early agriculture.
a) to produce b) were produced c) producing
d) produced
4. Any qualified engineer _____ to deal with many new mechanisms.
a) suppose b) is supposed c) supposed d) supposes
5. Internal combustion engines _____ the exclusive power source for mobile machinery by now.
a) have become b) will became c) became d) to become

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. The general purpose tractor has _____.
a) 4 wheels b) 2 endless tracks c) no wheels d) 2 wheels
7. A three-point linkage is designed for _____.
a) driving implements b) mounted implements c) trailed implements d) operating on heavy soils

8. Crawlers are used _____
a) on light land b) on heavy land c) in the orchards
d) as a transport means on the roads
9. The function of the _____ is to store and supply the engine with clean fuel.
a) cooling system b) fuel system c) lubricating system
d) transmission system
10. The fundamental job of the _____ is to reduce friction and wear.
a) crankshaft b) fuel c) lubricating system
d) intake valve

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

Farm Tractors

The most popular type of tractors is the general purpose tractor. This is designed to perform a wide range of tasks. Details of design differ with make and size.

The main difference between the general purpose tractor and the tracklayer is the replacement of the four wheels by two endless tracks. These tracks transmit the power and the weight of the tractor to the soil and it is therefore able to pull or push very heavy loads.

The weight of the crawler is distributed over a large track area and this keeps damage to a wet soil to a minimum, and allows a tracklayer to operate under conditions unsuitable

for wheeled tractors. It is operated by controlling the speed of one track relative to the other. These tractors are used for heavy tasks such as mole drainage and earth moving.

11. What type of tractors is most commonly used in agriculture?

- a) tracklayer
- b) garden tractor
- c) general purpose tractor

12. The weight of the crawler is distributed _____.

- a) over small area
- b) over large track area
- c) over tyres

13. Tracklayers do not work in_____

- a) gardens
- b) road making
- c) dam building

14. Why is damage to soil kept to a minimum with crawlers?

- a) Because they are light in weight.
- b) Because they do not have wheels.
- c) Because their weight is distributed over a large area.

15. Due to transmission of the power and the weight of the tractor to the soil the crawlers are able to_____.

- a) move fast
- b) pull or push heavy loads
- c) perform a wide range of tasks

Test 5

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. The coolant _____ circulating from water jacket trough the radiator.

- a) must b) can c) has d) is

2. Disc ploughs _____ rarely used in Great Britain.

- a) have b) are c) must d) is

3. The implement _____ been correctly attached to the tractor.

- a) was b) is c) has d) must

4. The new engine type _____ supposed to provide power for small machines used on the farms.

- a) have b) is c) are d) be

5. New machines _____ by this plant are farm tractors.

- a) produce b) producing c) are produced d) produced

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. Combine harvesters are used to _____ various crops.

- a) plant b) harvest c) sow d)

water

7. The mechanism of combine harvester can be divided into _____ sections.

- a) a lot of b) three c) small d) five

8. Threshing takes place between the drum and the _____.

- a) front beater b) concave c) rear beater d) auger

9. The grain separated from the straw is directed to the _____.
- a) auger b) grain pan c) sieves d) grain tank
10. The fan provides a flow of air to keep sieves _____.
- a) warm b) clean c) empty d) dry

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

High-Powered Wheeled Tractors

Different types of large tractors differ in their adaptability to a range of duties. In general, rear-wheel-drive tractors of conventional design tend to be most adaptable to a wide range of jobs; four-wheel-drive machines with moderately small sized wheels being used mainly for soil cultivation, drilling and forage harvesting. It is therefore necessary to consider for each individual farm whether the large tractor is expected to do such jobs as fertilizer distributing etc., the high-powered tractor has no technical advantages over much smaller machines; and there are often good physical reasons, such as avoidance of soil compaction, that is why use of a lighter and less powerful tractor is preferable.

11. How do different types of large tractors differ?
- a) in their weight b) in their adaptability
c) in their maneuverability

12. Four-wheel-drive machines with small front wheels are_____.

- a) hardly adaptable
- b) quite adaptable
- c) not adaptable

13. The large tractor is expected to do _____.

- a) different jobs
- b) light jobs
- c) moving

14. To avoid soil compaction farmers use _____.

- a) heavier tractors
- b) lighter and less powerful tractors
- c) bigger machines.

15. Does high-powered tractor have technical advantages over smaller machines on lighter work?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Not always

Test 6

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

- Engines _____ at high speed.
a) are b) can c) operate d) operating
- Two types of liquid cooling systems are _____ on farm tractors.
a) using b) use c) used d) using
- _____ a gas we increase the pressure.
a) compress b) compressed c) compressing d) compresses
- Diesel engines have _____ parts than gasoline engines.
a) heavy b) heaviest c) heavier d) as heavy
- This system _____ to work reliably for two years.
a) expects b) is expected c) expected d) expect

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap. e.

- Internal combustion engines generate _____.
a) power b) gas c) petrol d) water
- To seal the combustion chamber _____ are used.
a) bearings b) piston rings c) piston pins
d) oil
- The increased power of the engine will result in _____.
a) lower speed b) a slower operation c) higher speed
d) lower efficiency
- Water jackets surround the _____ to cool them.

- a) pistons b) cylinders c) combustion chambers
 d) cylinder heads

10. The cutter bar is one of the _____ parts of the combine harvester cutting mechanism.

- a) smallest b) heavy c) main d) best

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

The Choice of Equipment

The chief difficulty in choice of equipment is that the performance of a machine is very variable according to climate and soil conditions, size and topography of the fields, and type of both the equipment and the power unit used to operate it. Thus, in the driest parts of England, a combine harvester of the latest design can be expected to harvest 30-40 acres per foot (37-49 ha/m), while in wetter regions of the West the same machine may have difficulty in harvesting 20 acres per foot (24 ha/m) annually.

The seasonal use of tractors generally shows two main peaks of tractor work, one in autumn and the other in spring. On heavy land, where a high proportion of crops tend to be autumn drilled, the amount of autumn work generally exceeds the spring work. The main cultivation tractors need to be chosen to suit the farming needs. Thus, rear-wheel-drive tractors are adequate for the needs of most light-land farms and

may be particularly suitable where summer work such as forage harvesting is important.

11. What is the main problem in the choice of equipment on the farm?

- a) price
- b) performance of machine
- c) size of the farm

12. In which parts of England is a combine harvester expected to operate more efficiently?

- a) in wetter regions
- b) in southern regions
- c) in the driest parts

13. The seasonal work of tractors shows peaks of tractor work in_____.

- a) winter
- b) summer
- c) autumn and spring

14. The cultivation tractors are chosen _____.

- a) according to price
- b) to suit the farming needs
- c) to suit the producer

15. On heavy lands_____.

- a) the spring work prevails
- b) the autumn work exceeds the spring work
- c) great amount of work is done in summer

Test 7

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. The cooling system _____ temperature.
a) reduce b) reducing c) to reduce d) reduces
2. The general purpose tractor is _____ used than the tracklayer.
a) often b) more often c) as often as
d) most often
3. The mounted plow frame _____ to the tractor.
a) attaches b) attached c) is attached d) attaching
4. Some power mechanisms _____ many years ago are still being used in agriculture.
a) inventing b) invention c) invented d) invents
5. We _____ modern machinery to work on our new farm.
a) are expected b) expect c) expects d) to expect

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. The conversion of a potential energy into _____ takes place in the cylinder.
a) chemical energy b) heat c) mechanical energy d) motion
7. The moldboard turns _____ over.
a) grain b) straw c) soil d) chaff
8. An important mechanism in the _____ is the carburetor.

- a) compression ignition engine b) spark ignition engine
c) lubrication system
d) cooling system
9. The share, moldboard and landside are all bolted to the_____
- a) frame b) frog c) tractor d) leg
10. Oil enters the_____ with the petrol and air.
- a) crankcase b) combustion chamber c) bearings
d) transmission

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

The Internal Combustion Engine

The type of engine used to power the tractor is an internal combustion engine. It is here that the fuel, the chemical potential energy, is converted into the mechanical energy which causes the wheels to turn. The conversion of potential energy into mechanical energy takes place in the cylinder.

How can liquid fuel be changed into rotational mechanical energy? This is achieved by accurately mixing the fuel with air and then burning it in controlled conditions. When this mixture burns, it expands and pressure builds up, forcing the piston to move down the cylinder. It is a linear motion. This linear motion is converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod and crank arrangement joined to the piston. The burning and combustion process and the force of expansion have to be controlled.

Below the cylinder block there is the crankcase. To the bottom of the crankcase the sump is bolted, which forms a reservoir for the engine oil. The cylinders are sealed at the top and by fitting the cylinder head to the cylinder block.

11. Where is the chemical energy converted into mechanical energy?

- a) in the crankcase
- b) in the cylinder
- c) in the carburetor

12. What is mixed with fuel under controlled conditions?

- a) water
- b) air
- c) coolant

13 The burning and combustion process have to be_____.

- a) stopped
- b) controlled
- c) expanded

14. What is there below the cylinder block?

- a) carburetor
- b) crankcase
- c) camshaft

15. The pressure within the cylinder forces the piston to move_____.

- a) outward
- b) down to the cylinder
- c) upward

Test 8

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. _____ disc plows requires special knowledge and skill.
a) Adjusted b) Adjusts c) Adjust d) Adjusting
2. _____ plows are very popular on the farm.
a) To mount b) Mounted c) Mounting d) Mounts
3. Manufacturers will soon _____ to give engineers necessary information.
a) be b) can c) must d) be able
4. New coulter systems are now _____ by specialists.
a) design b) designing c) designed d) designs
5. The general purpose type _____ becoming especially useful.
a) to be b) being c) are d) is

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. The tractor hydraulic system provides the _____ turning the plow.
a) gas b) power c) liquid d) petrol
7. Discs will _____ the soil.
a) compact b) wet c) turn d) consolidate
8. The reversible plow is mechanically _____ on its frame.
a) broken b) rotated c) turned d) divided
9. The pneumatic _____ have become the standard type of all wheeled tractors.
a) wheels b) drawbars c) tyres d) plows

10. The gas is compressed by the _____.
- a) crankshaft b) piston c) cylinder d) wheels

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

Selecting Tractors

The general-purpose tractor was designed originally for row crops and hay harvesting. Corn, cotton, and vegetable crops are planted, cultivated, and harvested with the general-purpose tractors. There are more farm machines designed for use with general-purpose-tractors than for use with the other types. These tractors are of several sizes with modifications to meet row-crop farming requirements.

The crawler, or track-laying tractor, is adapted to hilly country, swampy, sandy soils, large irrigated fields and some orchards. The long tracks distribute the tractor weight over flat large tracks providing good traction and comparatively small pressure on the soil. The low center of gravity adapts this tractor to hills.

Selecting the Size of Tractor. The size of the tractor is an important factor in successful motorized farming. Some points to consider in selecting the size include type of soil, size, and shape of fields, and size of available operating equipment.

11. What is the general-purpose tractor designed for?
- a) For planting potatoes
b) For harvesting soybeans

c) For row crops harvesting

12. Tractor modifications have to meet_____.

- a) moisture conditions
- b) weather conditions
- c) farming requirements

13. Is the crawler a well adaptable tractor?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) The answer is not given in the text

14. The size of a tractor is _____.

- a) of no importance
- b) an important factor
- c) insignificant

15. The low center of gravity adapts the tractor to _____.

- a) mountains
- b) rivers
- c) hills

Test 9

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. The coolant _____ circulating from water jacket trough the radiator.
a) must b) can c) has d) is
2. Disc ploughs _____ rarely used in Great Britain.
a) have b) are c) must d) is
3. The implement _____ been correctly attached to the tractor.
a) was b) is c) has d) must
4. The new engine type _____ supposed to provide power for small machines used on the farms.
a) have b) is c) are d) be
5. New machines _____ by this plant are farm tractors.
a) produce b) producing c) are produced
d) produced

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. Heat is produced in the _____.
a) combustion chamber b) crankshaft
c) crankcase d) flywheel
7. When the piston reaches the bottom of its stroke the inlet valve _____.
a) opens b) burns c) closes d) turns
8. Disc will not _____ when they have not been set at the correct angle.

- a) bring b) turn c) leave d) attach
9. Reversible ploughs produce a level field making seedbed preparation_____.
- a) more difficult b) easier c) worse d) interesting
10. The gas in the cylinder is compressed by _____.
- a) the camshaft b) the piston c) bearings d) by PTO

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

Plow

The modern plow is mounted directly behind the tractor, attached to the three-point linkage. It is raised and lowered hydraulically. The typical mounted plow consists of a frame, which is attached to the tractor. The main components in contact with the soil are coulter, the share, the moldboard and the landside.

The coulter is carried by the frame of the plow. The share, moldboard and landside are all bolted to the frog, which in turn is bolted to the leg of the plow. The plow leg is carried by the frame.

The job of the share is to penetrate and then undercut through the soil at the desired depth.

The function of the coulter is to make a vertical cut and divide the soil that is raised by the share from the unplowed land. The combination of the share and the coulter creates the furrow.

11. The plow is operated _____.
- a) mechanically
 - b) hydraulically
 - c) by hand
12. Where is the plow mounted?
- a) in front of the tractor
 - b) at the side of the tractor
 - c) behind the tractor.
13. How many parts of the plow are in contact with the soil?
- a) five
 - b) ten
 - c) four
14. How many tasks does a share do?
- a) five
 - b) two
 - c) many
15. The combination of the share and the coulter creates_____.
- a) vertical cut
 - b) a furrow
 - c) unplowed land

Test 10

Part 1. In each sentence, select the one correct answer.

1. _____ disc plows requires special knowledge and skill.
a) Adjusted b) Adjusts c) Adjust d) Adjusting
2. _____ plows are very popular on the farm.
a) To mount b) Mounted c) Mounting c) Mounts
3. Manufacturers will soon _____ to give engineers necessary information.
a) be b) can c) must d) be able
4. New coulter systems are now _____ by specialists.
a) design b) designing c) designed d) designs
5. The general purpose type _____ becoming especially useful.
a) to be b) being c) are d) is

Part 2. Read the sentences below and decide which answer a, b, c or d best fits each gap.

6. The conversion of a potential energy into _____ takes place in the cylinder.
a) chemical energy b) heat c) mechanical energy d) motion
7. The moldboard turns _____ over.
a) grain b) straw c) soil d) chaff
8. An important mechanism in the _____ is the carburetor.
a) compression ignition engine b) spark ignition engine
c) lubrication system
d) cooling system

9. The share, moldboard and landside are all bolted to

a) the frame b) the frog c) the tractor d) leg

10. Oil enters the _____ with the petrol and air.

- a) crankcase b) combustion chamber c) bearings
d) transmission

Part 3. Read the text and choose the right answers for questions or unfinished statements about the text which follow it.

Engine Parts

Connecting rod. The pressure on the piston is transmitted through the piston pin to the connecting rod, which transmits it to the crankshaft. High-carbon, heat-treated steel is used in the connecting rod, for it is subject to severe shocks when the engine is running.

Crankshaft. Power from the piston is transmitted through the piston pin and connecting rod to the crankshaft, which transforms the reciprocating motion of the piston into rotary motion. Rotary motion is what is needed at the drive wheels, belt pulley, and PTO.

The crankshaft is the largest and heaviest shaft in the engine; it is made of alloy steel carefully heat-treated to give the necessary strength, durability, and hardness. It is carried in large, steel-backed, babbit-lined bearings.

The rear of the crankshaft is flanged so that the flywheel can be bolted to it. The front of the crankshaft carries the small

crankshaft gear and also a pulley used for driving the fan of the cooling system.

11. How is pressure transmitted to the connecting rod?
 - a) through the valves
 - b) through the piston pin
 - c) through the cylinder

12. The connecting rod is made of _____.
 - a) iron
 - b) heat-treated steel
 - c) carbon

13. The motion of the piston is transmitted into _____.
 - a) linear motion
 - b) rotary motion
 - c) forward motion

14. What is the largest and the heaviest part of the engine?
 - a) piston pin
 - b) crankshaft
 - c) crankcase

15. The flywheel is bolted to the _____.
 - a) crankcase
 - b) crankshaft
 - c) connecting rod

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

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Ємельянова Є.С., Анастасьєва О.А.

**Підписано до друку __. __. 2023 р.
Формат 60×90¹/₁₆. Гарнітура Times New Roman.
Умовн. друк. арк. – 5,3. Наклад – ____ прим.**

Видавництво ТОВ «Смугаста типографія»
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Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:
серія ДК № 4863 від 12.03.2015 р.