

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ВІННИЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ЛАДИЖИНСЬКИЙ КОЛЕДЖ

***Робочий зошит з іноземної мови за
професійним спрямуванням для студентів
спеціальності «Експлуатація та ремонт машин і
обладнання агропромислового виробництва
(Агроінженерія)»***

Lesson 1

MY FUTURE PROFESSION



1. Read the letter and complete the following exercises.

Hello, John

How are you getting on? I really hope you are fine. Do you remember asking me about my future profession? Today I have some free time and will answer all your questions.

You know my hobby is fixing parts and repairing machines, don't you? So, I am a student of Ladyzhyn College of VNAU and I study at the department "Maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment of agroindustrial production".

Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. No wonder that it is not an easy thing to make the right choice. I also want to say that the profession should be chosen according to the character and abilities of the person.

To my mind, the role of a mechanic is invaluable. A mechanic is a person who maintains or repairs machinery. His work with machines and equipment can be compared with the work of a doctor, but with one difference that the doctor treats people and a mechanical technician treats technique but the machine or equipment cannot say what and where "it hurts."

At first a mechanic must determine where the problem is and what its causes are. To know how to do it a mechanic should know the structure, principles of operation and possible malfunctions in the mechanisms and equipment in general.

The students of my department are to be specialists for all branches of agricultural engineering. They should know how to operate various kinds of agricultural machinery, such as tractors, cultivators, seeders, harvesters, harrows, plows etc.

Mechanics are educated on specialty 5.10010201 "Maintenance and repair of machines and equipment of agro industrial production," with the qualification "technician-

mechanic”. Usually the duration of training is 3 years and 10 months. I am a third-year student already and this means that I’ll be a graduate next year.

Junior specialist of speciality «Maintenance and repair of machines and equipment of agro industrial production» is capable of performing professional work in the following positions:





1. the head of the machine yard,
2. the head of the agricultural station;
3. the head of the workshops;
4. master;
5. mechanic,
6. inspector of industrial safety;
7. skilled worker:
 - locksmith of fuel equipment;
 - repairman;
 - tractor or combine operator;
 - the driver.

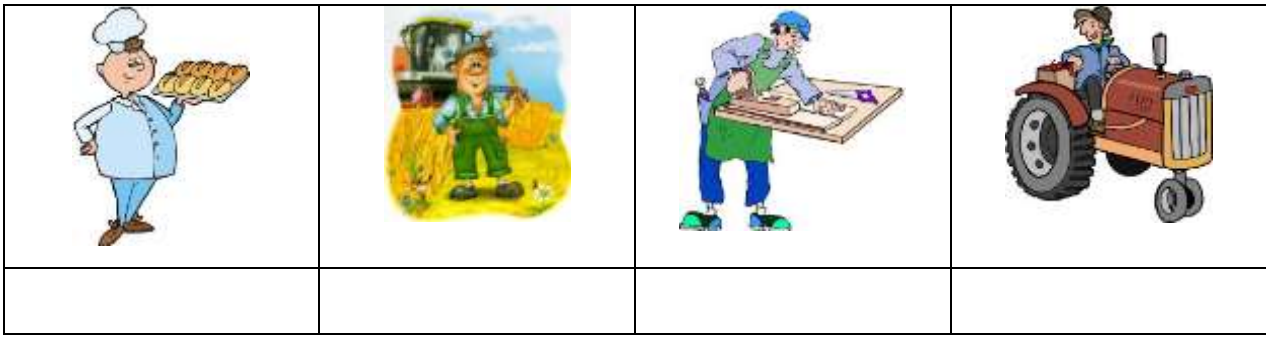
Well, I hope I have answered all your questions. By the way, what are the peculiarities of your future profession? Write me soon.

Best wishes, Roman



2. Write the word under the pictures.

farmer	driver	tractor operator	teacher
mechanic	doctor	baker	carpenter
			



3. Circle (true) or (false) for these sentences.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. John is a student of Ladyzhyn College of VNAU. | true | false |
| 2. Roman wants to be a carpenter. | true | false |
| 3. Roman's hobby is repairing machines. | true | false |
| 4. Roman is a graduate of Ladyzhyn College of VNAU. | true | false |
| 5. A mechanic is compared with a doctor. | true | false |
| 6. John is a junior specialist. | true | false |



4. Answer the following questions.

1. What jobs were centuries ago?

2. How should the profession be chosen?

3. How long is the duration of training?

4. Whom can a mechanic be compared with?

5. What qualification do the students get?



5. Find in the text the synonyms to the following words.

Types- _____

Different-_____

Spheres-_____

Find out-_____

Spare-_____



6. Match the antonyms.

Easy

Solution

Repair

Answer

Remember

Forget

Break

Problem

Ask

Difficult



7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. I study at the department “Maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment of agro industrial production”.

2. A mechanic is a person who maintains or repairs machinery.

3. A mechanic must determine where the problem is and what its causes are.

4. A mechanic should know the structure, principles of operation and possible malfunctions in the mechanisms and equipment in general.

5. A mechanic should know how to operate various kinds of agricultural machinery, such as tractors, cultivators, seeders, harvesters, harrows, plows etc.



8. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. I, a future, am, mechanic

2. The role, is, invaluable, of a mechanic

3. My, is, fixing, and, hobby, parts, repairing machines

4. I, operate, can, kinds, of agricultural, machines, various

5. New, are, professions, appearing, constantly



9. Make up all types of questions to the sentence:

A mechanical technician treats technique.



10. Speak on the topic “My Future Profession” using the following plan:

- The role of a mechanic;
- The skills a mechanic should have;
- The positions a mechanic can take up.

Lesson 2

AGRARIAN SECTOR OF UKRAINE



1. Read the text.

Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.

The word “agre” is a Latin word. It means a field. The word “agriculture” means the cultivation of fields and growing crops. But this is the old meaning of this word. Now it also means the use of land for breeding animals. At present there are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and animal breeding.

As for Ukraine it has very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production: fertile soil, temperately warm climate, a well-developed industry processing agricultural new materials.

All the principal areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow crops, fruit and vegetable raising. Almost half of the cropping area is occupied by cereals such as: winter wheat, maize and legumes, rye, oats, barley. The principal grain crop, winter wheat, is sown mainly in the Steppe and Forest-Steppe zones. Maize is grown mostly in Trans Carpathian and Steppe zones. Buckwheat, millet, rice play an important role.

Among the industrial crops such as sugar beet, sunflower, flax, the leading position is occupied by sugar beet.

Close to 40 types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine: cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, red beet, carrot, onion, garlic, etc. Melon growing is practiced mainly in the south. Potatoes occupy 6% of total area under cultivation.

Animal husbandry is the second largest component of agriculture. Like plant cultivation, livestock production is divided into branches. The most widespread branch is cattle breeding, pig raising is another important area. Sheep farming is also practiced.

The poultry industry is spread in all the provinces. Birds farmed include chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. There are large mechanized poultry factories to produce eggs and meat.

Fish farming is growing in importance, with carp being the most common fish. Trout, which is to be found in the mountain rivers, is of commercial interest.

Bee keeping is spread through all zones. It is expensively practiced on private plots. Fur animals being farmed include the silver and blue fox, mink and nutria.



2. Choose and circle the correct variant.

1. Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce

- a) food and water
- b) clothing and food
- c) plants and animals

2. The word “agre” is

- a) a Latin word
- b) a Greek word
- c) an English word

3. There are ... main branches of agriculture.

- a) 2
- b) 12
- c) 22

4. Close to ... types of vegetable crops are grown in Ukraine.

- a) 14
- b) 40
- c) 400

5. The second largest component of agriculture is

- a) crop growing
- b) vegetable raising
- c) animal husbandry

5. Fish which is of commercial interest is

- a) carp
- b) trout
- c) perch

6. The principal grain crop is
- a) winter wheat
 - b) maize
 - c) buckwheat
7. There are large mechanized poultry factories to produce
- a) milk and eggs
 - b) eggs and meat
 - c) meat and fish
8. Bee keeping is practiced on
- a) mechanized factories
 - b) private farms
 - c) private plots
9. Almost half of the cropping area is occupied by
- a) fruits
 - b) cereals
 - c) vegetables



3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the conditions for the development of Ukrainian agriculture?

2. Where is winter wheat sown?

3. Which crop occupies the leading position among the industrial crops?

4. What vegetables do they grow in Ukraine?

5. What is the most widespread branch of animal breeding?



4. Match the phrases with the translation.

fertile soil

industrial crops

fruit raising

pig raising

arable lands

watered lands

dried lands

свинарство

технічні культури

родючий ґрунт

плодівництво

зрошувані землі

орні землі, рілля

осушені землі



5. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.

2. Ukraine has very favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production: fertile soils temperately warm climate, a well-developed industry processing agricultural new materials.

3. All the principal areas of plant cultivation are: grain and industrial crops, meadow crops, fruit and vegetable raising.

4. Almost half of the cropping area is occupied by cereals such as: winter wheat, maize and legumes, rye, oats, barley.

5. The most widespread branch is cattle breeding, pig raising is another important area.

6. Fur animals being farmed include the silver and blue fox, mink and nutria.



6. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. There, two, of agriculture, are, main, branches

2. Fish, is, farming, growing, importance, in

3. Bee, is, through, spread, keeping, all, zones

4. The poultry, industry, in, all, is, the provinces, spread

5. Almost, of the cropping, half, area, is, by cereals, occupied



7. Speak on the topic “Agrarian Sector of Ukraine” using the following

plan:

- Agriculture as a human activity
- Crop growing in Ukraine
- Animal Husbandry in Ukraine



Lesson 3

AGRARIAN SECTOR OF GREAT BRITAIN



1. Read the text.

The physical environment and natural resources of England are more favourable for agricultural development than in other parts of the United Kingdom. The majority of English farms are small, most holdings being less than 250 acres (100 hectares); nonetheless, they are highly mechanized.

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

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

Sugar-beet production depends heavily on government subsidy because of competition from imported cane sugar. In recent years, acreage and yield for rape have increased.

The growing of vegetables, fruit, and flowers known in England as market gardening, is often done in greenhouses.

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

Dairying is important in every county, though the main concentrations are in western England. Grass and its variants are grown for feeding livestock.





2. Answer the questions.

1. What part of the United Kingdom is more favourable for agriculture?

2. What is the chief grain crop?

3. What is the purpose of growing barley?

4. What are the principal potato-growing areas?

5. What does sugar beet production depend on?

6. Where are the main concentrations of dairying?



3. Match the words

Holding

county

decline

fenlands

clay soils

peats

господарство

графство

скорочувати

болотисті ґрунти

глиняні ґрунти

торф'яні ґрунти





4. Translate the following word combinations into Ukrainian.

- livestock husbandry-_____
- milk production- _____
- market gardening-_____
- chief grain crop-_____
- potato-growing areas-_____
- sugar-beet production-_____



5. Match a word to the following definition.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Poultry | a) a farm animal reared for wool and meat; |
| 2. Breed | b) the meat of an animal of the cow family; |
| 3. Calf | c) domesticated birds used for food or egg production |
| 4. Feed | d) animals raised on a farm; |
| 5. Sheep | e) the young of cattle; |
| 6. Livestock | f) the classification of a type of animal. |



6. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian

1. Wheat, the chief grain crop, is grown in the drier, sunnier counties of eastern and southern England.

2. Barley is grown mainly for livestock feed.

3. Principal potato-growing areas are the fenlands, the clay soils and the peats.

4. Sugar-beet production depends heavily on government subsidy because of competition from imported cane sugar.

5. The growing of vegetables, fruit, and flowers known in England as market gardening, is often done in greenhouses.

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



7. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. English, small, farms, are

2. Corn, are, grown, also, and, rye

3. Grass, for, feeding, is, grown, livestock

4. Dairying, county, important, in, is, every

5. The growing, is, often, of vegetables, in, done, greenhouses



8. Speak on the topic “Agrarian Sector of Great Britain” using the following plan:

- Crop growing in Great Britain
- Animal Husbandry in Great Britain

Lesson 4

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES



1. Read the text.

Internal combustion is the process of the burning of fuel within the engine. Internal combustion engines have stationary, rotary and reciprocating parts.

Stationary Engine Parts. The stationary engine parts are the cylinder block, the crankcase and the cylinder head.

The cylinder block is one of the basic parts of the engine.

The crankcase supports the crankshaft and the camshaft and keeps the lubrication oil near the engine parts.

The cylinder heads close the cylinders. The cylinders and the cylinder heads form the combustion chambers. The burning of fuel takes place within the combustion chambers.

Rotary engine parts. Rotary engine parts are the crankshaft, the flywheel and the camshaft. The crankshaft changes reciprocating motion of pistons into the rotary motion. The camshaft opens the valves of the engine.

Reciprocating engine parts. The internal combustion engine has reciprocating parts: pistons, rings, valves and connecting rods. The piston moves up and down within the cylinder. The piston head receives the force from the combustion of fuel within the cylinder and transmits it to the piston pin, connecting rod and crankshaft.

The piston has four rings. Three rings are at the head of the piston and provide good compression. One ring is at the bottom of the piston. It controls the cylinder lubrication. The piston rings absorb heat from the piston and transmit it to the cylinder.

The engine has valves. They are intake valves and exhaust valves. Intake valves allow the fuel to enter the combustion chamber. Exhaust valves allow the gases to pass from the combustion chamber. So the valves open and close the combustion chamber where the burning of fuel takes place. A camshaft opens each valve. The connecting rod links the pistons and the crankshaft.



2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the basic parts of the internal combustion engine?

2. What are the stationary engine parts?

3. What does the crankcase support?

4. What do cylinders and cylinder heads form?

5. What are the rotary engine parts?

6. What are the reciprocating engine parts?





3. Translate into Ukrainian.

cylinder block _____
piston rings _____
fuel combustion process _____
intake valves _____
internal combustion engine power _____



4. Find in the text the English equivalents for:

нерухомі деталі двигуна _____
камера згоряння _____
зворотно поступальний рух поршнів _____
обертові деталі двигуна _____
горіння палива _____



5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or word combination given in the brackets.

1. The _____ changes reciprocation motion of pistons to rotary motion.
2. The _____ opens the valves of the engine.
3. The _____ is one of the basic parts of engine.
4. The cylinder and the _____ form the combustion chamber.
5. The _____ keeps the lubrication oil near the engine parts.
(cylinder head, camshaft, crankcase, crankshaft, cylinder block).



6. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. We, engines, study

2. The fuel, within, burns, the cylinder

3. The crankshaft, reciprocating, changes, of pistons, motion, the rotary, into, motion

4. The crankcase, is, of, a part, the engine

5. The process takes place, the combustion, chamber, in, of burning



7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Internal combustion is the process of the burning of fuel within the engine.

2. The crankcase supports the crankshaft and the camshaft and keeps the lubrication oil near the engine parts.

3. The piston head receives the force from the combustion of fuel within the cylinder and transmits it to the piston pin, connecting rod and crankshaft.

4. Intake valves allow the fuel to enter the combustion chamber.

5. Exhaust valves allow the gases to pass from the combustion chamber.



8. Make up all types of questions to the sentence:

The connecting rod links the pistons and the crankshaft



9. Read and translate in writing the following text.

THE DIESEL ENGINE

The operation principles of the four-stroke-cycle diesel engine and the four-stroke-cycle gasoline engine are basically the same but still there is some difference between them.

The diesel engine draws in air only on the intake stroke. In gasoline engines we use fuel and air, mixed in the carburetor.

The fuel for the diesel is injected under high pressure at the end of the compression stroke.

There is no electrical ignition system in the diesel engine. The heat of the highly compressed air ignites the fuel in the combustion chamber of the diesel. The compression ratio of the diesel engine is about 15 to 1 and this develops temperatures necessary for self-ignition of the fuel.

Because of the higher pressures in the diesel engine it has heavier parts than the gasoline engine. Diesels have heavier piston pins, connoting rods, bearings and crankshafts.

There are two-stroke and four-stroke-cycle diesel engines. We use them on farm tractors.

Lesson 5

TRACTORS: THE CLASSIFICATION AND TYPES OF TRACTORS



1. Read the text.

A tractor is a self-propelled power unit having wheels or tracks intended for drawing, towing or pulling something which cannot propel itself and, often, powering it too. Most commonly the word is used to describe a vehicle intended for such a task on some other vehicle or object.

The most common use of the term tractor is for the vehicles used on farms. The farm tractor is used for pulling or pushing agricultural machinery or trailers, for plowing, tilling, disking, harrowing, planting, and similar tasks. Tractor is useful when it supplies power to machines. Power can be supplied by the tractor in various forms. The tractor can pull or push machines, it can supply power to machines from the power – take – off shaft and it can drive machines by means of a belt from a belt pulley.

The tractor power is produced by the engine and is measured by horse powers (hp) or kilowatts. There are tractors with engine power from 3 to 300 hp.

Tractors are classified according to the maximum power that their engine can produce.

The crawlers or track laying tractors are large: they are used for heavy operations, such as road making or dam building. Large tracks increase the grip of the tractor on the ground, and the crawlers are able to push or pull heavy loads and machines. Track laying tractors or crawlers are used for dam building, road making, drainage work. This type of tractor has low operating speed but it does less damage to the soil than the large powerful wheeled tractor.

Wheeled tractors may have mounted implements and machines on them. 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.

Four – wheel tractors are produced with engines of any size from the small tractor of about 15 hp to the giants with the engine power more than 200 hp. There are two basic types of four – wheel - drive tractors. One type has four large equally – sized wheels, the other has small front wheels and large rear wheels.

Most equal – sized wheel models have engines with at least 75 kw (100 hp) and tractors of this type with 150 kw engines are in use in some areas. Ploughing and heavy cultivations are ideal work for these big tractors. Many of the four – wheel – drive tractors with small front wheels are basically general – purpose tractors and are able to transmit the engine power to the front wheels. The four – wheel- drive tractors can move along roads and their pulling power is greater than the pulling power of tractors.

Row crop tractor has narrow tyres which can be placed closer or farther apart according to the distance between the rows that must be cultivated. It has a light – weight design and good visibility, it uses a diesel engine from 30 to 45 hp.

The general – purpose tractor does most of the work on the farms. It has powerful hydraulics and is able to pull heavy loads at the drawbar. This type of tractor is heavier than the row crop tractor and its weight is used to increase wheel grip.



2. Circle true or false for these sentences.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. A tractor is a self-propelled power unit. | true | false |
| 2. Tractor is useful when it supplies fuel to machines. | true | false |
| 3. The tractor power is produced by the radiator. | true | false |
| 4. Track laying tractors have four wheels. | true | false |
| 5. Row crop tractor has narrow tyres. | true | false |
| 6. The general – purpose tractor is of no use on the farms. | true | false |



3. Answer the questions.

1. In what forms can power be supplied by the tractor?

1. What operations can the tractor do?

3. By what means can the tractor drive machines?

4. What is produced by the engine?

5. How are tractors classified?



4. Write the word under the pictures.

General-purpose tractor Garden tractor Row-crop tractor
Track laying tractor



5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or word combination given in the brackets.

1. The tractor can supply power to the machines from the_____
 2. The tyres can be placed closer or farther apart _____distance between the rows.
 3. The crawlers are usually_____.
 4. The tractor can _____ machines.
 5. There are two basic types of four – wheel – drive_____.
- (according to, large, pull, power – take – off shaft, tractors)



6. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. A tractor, a self-propelled, is, unit, power

2. Power, be, can, supplied, the tractor, by

3. The tractor, the engine, power, produced, is, by

4. The tractor, is, kilowatts, measured, power, by

5. The crawlers, to push, are, heavy, able, or, pull, loads, and, machines



7. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. A tractor is a self-propelled power unit having wheels or tracks intended for drawing, towing or pulling something which cannot propel itself and, often, powering it too.

2. The farm tractor is used for pulling or pushing agricultural machinery or trailers, for plowing, tilling, disking, harrowing, planting, and similar tasks.

3. The tractor can pull or push machines, it can supply power to machines from the power – take – off shaft and it can drive machines by means of a belt from a belt pulley.

4. Large tracks increase the grip of the tractor on the ground, and the crawlers are able to push or pull heavy loads and machines.

5. Many of the four – wheels – drive tractors with small front wheels are basically general – purpose tractors and are able to transmit the engine power to the front wheels.



8. Speak on the topic "Tractors: the Classification and Types of Tractors"

using the following plan:

- A tractor as a power unit
- Types of tractors

Lesson 6

MAIN TRACTOR COMPONENTS



1. Read the text.

We know a farm tractor is a multipurpose power unit. It has a drawbar for pulling tillage tools and a power- take – off shaft for driving implements or operating a belt pulley.

The main components of a tractor are engine, clutch, and transmission.

These components are in close contact and are designed to work in conjunction with each other to accomplish specific work.

Unlike passenger car engines which are of the high-speed type, tractor engines are low – speed; their maximum horsepower is generated at crankshaft speeds of about 200 rpm.

These engines have one, two, three, four, six, or eight cylinders and operate on gasoline, kerosene, LP gas, or diesel fuel.

They are of the spark ignition or diesel type, operating on the four – stroke cycle principle, and are cooled by water and air.

Power is transmitted to the rear wheels or to all four wheels. Drive to the front wheels is mechanical or hydrostatic, its purpose being to increase drawbar pull at the will of the operator. Transmissions have 3,4,5,6,8,10 or 12 forward speeds and one or two reverse gears. Clutches hydraulic transmissions make it possible to shift gears while in motion.

Between transmission and engine there is a single or multiple – disk clutch the operator can control manually or hydraulically.

Power is taken off the transmission by shaft for operating equipment.

The power – take – off shaft may be manually controlled, hydraulically engaged and disengaged independently of the vehicle speed.

Hydraulic systems are used for control of both rear- and front – mounted implements. The rear mounted implement may be attached to the two arms of the drawbar and to the third installed arm to give a three – point hitch.

The hydraulic mechanism may be so designed as to transmit weight from the front wheels to the rear wheels of the tractor when pulling plows. Some systems are designed to control the depth of plow penetration automatically; others should disengage the clutch automatically if the mounted implement strikes an obstruction. The hydraulic cylinder may be attached to the implement, or may be part of it.



2. Circle true or false for these sentences.

1. A farm tractor is a multipurpose power unit.
2. The main components of a tractor are engine, clutch, and cabin.
3. Tractor engines are of the high – speed type.
4. Engines operate on water.
5. Engines are cooled by water and air.
6. Transmissions have 3,4,5,6,8,10 reverse gears.



3. Answer the questions.

1. Why is a farm tractor a multipurpose power unit?

2. What are the main components of a tractor?

3. How are these components designed?

4. How many forward and reverse speeds have the transmissions?

5. How may the hydraulic mechanism be designed?



4. Match the words and word combinations.

Гідроциліндр	→	front wheels
піднімати знаряддя		a power- take – off shaft
передні колеса		hydraulic cylinder
іскра запалювання		to lift the implement
вал відбору потужності		belt pulley
ремінний шків		spark ignition



5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or word combination given in the brackets.

1. Ploughs and cultivators are _____ implements.
2. Nearly all farm tractors are fitted with _____ engines.
3. Tractors with engines of 10 to 23 _____ are considered small farm tractors.
4. Some small orchard tractors are fitted with single – cylinder _____
5. Row - crop tractors are designed for working on row _____
(crops, pulling, engines, internal - combustion, horse - power)



6. Match the antonyms.

Advantage		Hard
Top	→	Raise
Low		Slowly
Cold		Disadvantage
Exhaust		Hot
Quickly		Bottom
Soft		Intake



7. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. can, under, the crawler, for, operate, conditions, unsuitable, tractors, wheeled;

2. the most, tractor, popular, is, the general purpose tractor, type, of;

3. it, usually, powered, is, a gasoline, with, engine, Diesel, or;

4. is, the tractor, very, for, important, today, the agriculture;

5. may be, wheeled tractors, types, into, row - crop, subdivided, standard, and.



8. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. These components are in close contact and are designed to work in conjunction with each other to accomplish specific work.

2. They are of the spark ignition of diesel type, operating on the four – stroke cycle principle, and are cooled by water and air.

3. Between transmission and engine there is a single or multiple – disk clutch the operator can control manually or hydraulically.

4. The power – take – off shaft may be manually controlled, hydraulically engaged and disengaged independently of the vehicle speed.

5. Some systems are designed to control the depth of plow penetration automatically; others should disengage the clutch automatically if the mounted implement strikes an obstruction.



8. Speak on the topic "Main Tractor Components" using the following plan:

- Tractor engines
- Transmission



Lesson 7

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND FARMING OPERATIONS



1. Read the text and translate the first three paragraphs into

Ukrainian.

The systems of food and fiber production in agriculture are highly mechanized. These mechanized systems extend from initial tillage of the soil through planting, agricultural practices during the growing season, protection from pests, harvesting, livestock feeding and delivery for process.

The tendency has been to larger self – propelled special – purpose machines; in tillage the tendency has been to large four-, six-, eight wheels or crawler tractors which trail high – capacity plows or discs and also subs oilers used to loosen compacted soils.

While many implements such as plows, cultivators and fertilizer spreaders are usually mounted on tractors there are many that are too large and are trailed behind and controlled and operated hydraulically.

Some multipurpose machines are used where a high degree of precision is needed for precision tillage, planting, bed shaping and fertilizing.

They have to till the soil, form seed-beds, form irrigation furrows, either plant the seed or cultivate the crop and apply fertilizer in one pass through the field.

The use of aircraft has revolutionized many farming operations: fertilizers and herbicides are applied from the air.

Farming operations include plowing, harrowing, planting, tilling, harvesting, drying and processing crops.



3. Match the synonyms.

convenient
kind
livestock
protection
to deliver
tracklayer

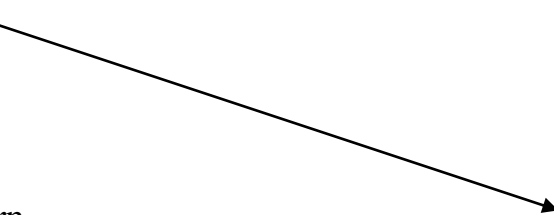
domestic animals
cozy
defense
to supply
Sort
crawler



4. Match the antonyms.

small
safe
high
modern
behind
often

old
in front of
seldom
big
low
danger



5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or word combination given in the brackets.

1. The systems _____ production in agriculture are highly mechanized.
2. Many _____ such as plows, cultivators and fertilizer spreaders are usually mounted on tractors.
3. The use _____ of has revolutionized many farming operations.
4. Farming _____ include plowing, harrowing, planting.
(implements, operations, aircraft, of food and fiber)



6. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. Farmers, agricultural, use, machines

2. There, implements are, mounted, and, trailed

3. Plows, mounted, are, tractors, on

4. Scientists, new, efficient, design, and, machines, powerful

5. The preparation, impossible, of soil, without, agricultural, modern, is, machines



7. Translate the words into English

підготовка, потужний, неможливий, знаряддя, сучасний, потужний, навішувати



8. Speak on the topic "Agricultural Machinery and Farming Operations"

using the following plan:

- The systems of food and fiber production in agriculture
- The use of aircraft

Lesson 8

PLOUGHS



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way.

The plough or plow is a tool (or machine) used in farming for initial cultivation of soil in preparation for sowing seed or planting to loosen or turn the soil. The primary purpose of ploughing is to turn over the upper layer of the soil, bringing fresh nutrients to the surface, while burying weeds, the remains of previous crops, and both crop and weed seeds, allowing them to break down.

Ploughs were initially human powered, but the process became considerably more efficient once animals were pressed into service. The first animal powered ploughs were undoubtedly pulled by oxen, and later in many areas by horses (generally draught horses) and mules, although animal have been used for this purpose. In industrialized countries, the first mechanical means of pulling a plough were steam-powered (ploughing engines or steam tractors), but these were gradually superseded by internal-combustion-powered tractors.

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. A semi-mounted plough is not lifted off the ground. The number of mould boards on a plough will depend on the type of soil and the tractor size. Ploughs with up to six mould boards are in common use.

There are three main types of ploughs:

1. Conventional ploughs with right-handed mould boards. They are usually fully mounted but some semi-mounted and trailed models are also in use.

2. Reversible ploughs having left- and right-handed mould boards, we can plough up and down in the same furrow. Most of them are mounted, but some of the larger models are semi-mounted. Reversible ploughs produce a very level finish.

3. Disc ploughs. In place of the mould boards they have large rotating discs which cut and turn the soil slice.

The soil engaging parts, disc coulter and the body of the plough are attached to legs, which are in turn bolted to the plough frame. The base of a plough body is called the frog, the soil engaging parts being bolted to it. The mould board lifts and turns the furrow slice. There are many types of mould boards, each producing its special surface.

There are various types of plough body, each having its special use. The main types are general-purpose type and digger type, the general purpose type is useful for the general ploughing work. The digger type is used for deep ploughing, generally in preparation for root crops.



2. Answer the questions

1. Where is the plough used?

2. What is the primary purpose of ploughing?

3. Were the first animal powered ploughs undoubtedly pulled by oxen?

4. A plough is an implement with one or more mould boards which cut and turn the soil, isn't it?

5. Is the base of a plough body called the frog or the frame?

6. What are the main types of ploughs?

True False



3. True or False

1. In industrialized countries, the first mechanical means of pulling a plough were steam-powered. _____
2. Modern ploughs are commonly fully mounted on the tractor hydraulic system.

3. A semi-mounted plough is lifted off the ground. _____
4. There are various types of plough body, each having its special use.

5. The digger type is used for the general ploughing work. _____



4. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. A plough, mould boards, is, the soil, an implement, cut and turn, with one or more, which

2. is not, the ground, a semi-mounted, lifted off, plough

3. the frog, the base, is called, of a plough body

4. of plough body, each, its special, use, there are, having, various types, use

5. The main types, digger type, are, general-purpose type, and



5. Translate the words into Ukrainian

with up to six mould boards, right-handed mould board, up and down, produce a very level finish, the soil engaging parts, in turn



6. Complete the sentences

1. A plough is an implement with _____
2. Modern ploughs are commonly _____
3. The number of mould boards on a plough will depend on _____
4. The base of a plough body is called _____
5. The mould board lifts and turns _____



7. Match up the two parts of the sentences

1. There are various types of plough body _____
2. The main types are _____
3. The general purpose type is _____
4. The digger type is used for _____
5. There are many types of mould boards _____

A: deep ploughing, generally in preparation for root crops

B: each having its special use

C: general-purpose type and digger type

D: useful for the general ploughing work

E: each producing its special surface



8. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters

Pl__gh, imp__ent, s__i-m__ted, l__g, s__face



9. Translate the sentences into English

1. Існує багато різних типів плугів.

2. Основні типи це плуг загального призначення та плуг з передплужником.

3. Ціллю плуга є перегортання верхнього пласту ґрунта.

4. Сучасні плуги зазвичай цілком монтуються на гідравлічну систему трактора.

5. Кількість полиць буде залежати від типу ґрунту і розміру трактора.

6. Існують різні типи корпусу плуга, причому кожний має своє призначення.



10. Speak on the topic "Ploughs" using the following plan:

- The plough is used in farming
- The primary purpose of ploughing

Lesson 9

CULTIVATORS



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way.

A cultivator has a frame with a number of tines for breaking the soil. It is usually mounted on the tractor and its working depth is controlled hydraulically. As with all cultivation machinery, there is a wide range of working widths, from 2 to 8 m (6 to 25 ft') suitable for all sizes of tractors.

Rigid tines are used for heavier work. They are arranged across the frame allowing free passage of soil. Spring tines are flexible, sometimes with a coil at the top which vibrates in the soil. The vibrating movements of the tines will give fast seedbed preparation in most conditions.

Shares are used for seedbed and general work, stubble cleanings. When shares have been worn they must be replaced.

Cultivators are used for seedbed preparation, often after ploughing: for stubble cleaning and breaking: general weed control; cultivation between potatoes and other row crops (the tines are grouped to pass between the rows, without disturbing the crop). Power-take-off-driven cultivation machines include power harrows and rotary cultivators. All power-driven cultivation machinery is costly and needs regular maintenance in order to ensure long working life.

Power harrows have two or more rows of reciprocating tines; others have tines which rotate in the soil. Most reciprocating-tine power harrows have two-tine bars. The drive is from the power take-off through a gearbox and eccentric unit. A typical machine has a tine bar stroke of 15 cm. Reciprocating tine power harrows are tractor mounted and depth control is provided by the hydraulic system. A roll often attached behind the harrow. The roll can be used to control working depth, working width ranging from 1, 5 to 4, 5 m depending on the model. The tines may work to a depth of about 20 cm.



2. Answer the questions

1. A cultivator has a frame with a number of tines for breaking the soil, hasn't it?

2. What is used for heavier work?

3. What are cultivators used for?

4. Do power harrows have one or two rows of reciprocating tines?

5. What includes power harrows and rotary cultivators?

True

False



3. True or False

1. A cultivator usually mounts on the tractor. _____

2. A cultivator's working depth is controlled hydraulically. _____

3. Rigid tines are not used for heavier work. _____

4. Cultivators are used for general work. _____

5. Power-take-off-driven cultivation machines include power harrows and rotary cultivators. _____



4. Match the antonyms

place

rotary

bottom

tighten

right

modern

easy

replace

left

difficult

in front of

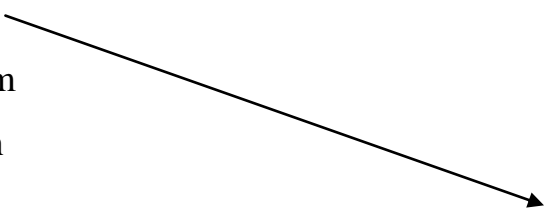
loosen

stationary

top

behind

prehistoric





5. Match the synonyms

require

soil

prehistoric

moisture

to handle

various

ancient

to operate

need

ground

wet

different



6. Choose Ukrainian equivalents to English words

soil, loam, loamy, lime, fertile, light sandy soil, black soil, clay, sandy loam.

суглинок, ґрунт, вапно, родючий, суглинистий, чорнозем, легкий піщаний ґрунт, глина, супіщаний ґрунт.



7. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. A cultivator, a frame, for breaking, with, a number of tines, the soil, has

2. Cultivators, used, for, preparation, are seedbed

3. Rotary, may be, or, trailed, cultivators, mounted

4. An overload, clutch, also, built, the drive, slip, is, into

5. The rotor, blades, run, ranging, at, speeds, from 90 to 246 rpm, and



8. Translate the sentences into English

1. Культиватори зазвичай навішуються на трактор.

2. Нерухомо прикріплені зуби використовуються для важкої роботи.

3. Пружинні зуби гнучкі.

4. Культиватори використовуються для підготовки ґрунту до посіву.



9. Speak on the topic” Cultivators” using the following plan:

- Cultivators are used for seedbed preparation
- Rotary cultivators may be mounted or trailed



Lesson 10

HARROWS



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way.

Harrows are used for various purposes such as the preparation of seedbeds, the covering of seeds, and the destruction of weeds and the aeration of soil. Many types and sizes are in use today. The most common type is that with a zigzag frame and rigid tines.

Seed harrows are light implements with closely fitted tines, about 4 in (100 mm) long. They are used for final preparation of seedbeds and for covering seeds after the drill. They are mounted on small tractors.

Medium tractor harrows have various functions: the preparation of seedbeds, mixing of fertilizers with soil spring cultivation of autumn-sown corn. The wider implement, the more important it is to have good arrangements for transport. Mounted implements up to 8 m wide may be used with tractors of 40-50 kw. Heavier and wider harrows for use with tractors of about 75 km may be semi-mounted. One type provides for lifting of the harrow sections to a wheeled frame, the wings of which can be manually rolled behind the centre sections.

Disc-harrows cut and consolidate the soil. Two or more sets of discs are fitted on a frame which may be mounted or semi-mounted. Some heavy discs are trailed and have hydraulically operated transport wheels. Disc diameter varies from 30 to 75 cm. Discs are supported by bearings. Disc harrows working widths vary from 1, 5 to 6 m.

Adjustments of disc angle. A hand-operated lever on the harrow is used to vary the cutting angle of the discs. Discs being fitted at the widest angle, the soil movement will be the greatest. When discs are set straight, they will not move the soil very much and have a consolidating effect.



2. Answer the questions

1. What are harrows used for?

2. Seed harrows are light implements with closely fitted tines, about 4 in (100 mm) long, are not they?

3. Do medium tractor harrows have various functions?

4. What is the purpose of disc-harrows?

5. Are one or two sets of discs fitted on a frame which may be mounted or semi-mounted?

True

False



3. True or False

1. Harrows are used for the preparation of seedbeds_____

2. The most common type is that with a zigzag frame and rigid tines_____

3. Mounted implements up to 8 m wide may be used with tractors of 70-80 kw

4. Disc harrows working widths vary from 2 to 3 m_____

5. Disc diameter varies from 30 to 75 cm_____



4. Complete the sentences

1. Harrows are used for _____
 2. Many types and sizes are _____
 3. The most common type is that with _____
 4. Medium tractor harrows have various functions: _____
-
5. Disc-harrows cut and _____



5. Fill in the gaps with the missing letters

Har__ws, see__eds, imp__ents, s__i-mo__ted, conso__ate, ad__ments



6. Translate the words into Ukrainian

to cut, depth, furrow, harrow, to prepare, seedbed, slice, share, trailed, tine



7. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences.

1. are, for, purposes, various, harrows, used

2. seed, are, implements, light, closely, fitted, with, tines, harrows

3. medium, harrows, various, tractor, have, functions

4. disc-harrows, and, the, consolidate, soil, cut, the

5. discs, supported, bearings, are, by



8. Translate the sentences into English

1. Плуги використовуються для різних цілей.

2. Насіннєві борони легкі знаряддя з близько встановленими зубами.

3. Навісні знаряддя до 8 м в ширину можуть бути використані з тракторами 40-50 кВт



9. Speak on the topic” Harrows”using the following plan:

- Harrows are used for various purposes
- Medium tractor harrows have various functions



Lesson 11

PLANTING MACHINES



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way

There are five general methods of planting based on five special types of machinery: 1) broadcasters; 2) seed drills used for small seed and grains; 3) planters for cultivated row crops such as corn or cotton; 4) special planters for parts of plants such as potato planters 5) transplanters used to set out small plants that have been grown in beds from a small seed. The last is commonly used for tobacco, sweet potatoes, cabbage, trees and many horticultural crops.

Broadcasters.

Small grains, grasses and clover are planted by broadcasting or drilling. Broadcaster is usually a rotating fanlike distributor which throws the seed over a wide area by centrifugal force. This method requires the absence of gusty wind for most effective distribution.

Under proper conditions, broadcasting can be done from airplanes.

Broadcasting is especially suited to sowing seed in another crop without turning the soil, such as sowing clover seed in wheat.

Drills.

The grain drill opens a furrow and places the seed in it. Attachments, such as covering chains and wheels to press the seed into the soil are commonly used. The seed is placed by special apparatus into rows 6 - 14 in. apart. Grain drills are also commonly equipped for fertilizer distribution and grass seeding.

Row – crop planters.

Such crops as corn and cotton are planted with special planters in rows to simplify cultivators.

Transplanters.

Special kinds of equipment designed for the planting of small plants are known as transplanters. Such machines usually transport one or more men who assist the action of the machine in placing the plants in a furrow and properly covering them.

Transplanters commonly supply a small quantity of water to each plant.



2. Answer the questions

1. How many general methods of planting are there?

2. When is broadcasting method used?

3. When are drills used?

4. How are corn and cotton planted?

5. What kinds of equipment are designed for planting of small plants?



3. Fill in the gaps with the necessary words in brackets

1. Like a grain drill a planter is an agricultural farm implement towed behind a _____ (*bike; car; tractor*), used for sowing crops through a field.
2. It is _____ (*done; seen; connected*) to the tractor with a draw-bar, or a three-point hitch.
3. Planters lay the seed down in precise manner along _____ (*railway; road; rows*).
4. (*Leaves; Trees; Seeds*) _____ are distributed through devices called row units.
5. The row units are spaced evenly _____ (*along; near; behind*) the planter.
6. On smaller and older planters, a marker extends out to the side half the width of the planter and creates a _____ (*line; point; drop*) in the field where the tractor should be centered for the next pass.
7. The marker is usually a single disc harrow disc on a rod on _____ (*each: left; right*) side of the planter.
8. On larger and more modern planters _____ (*GPS; telephone; video*) navigation and auto-steer systems for the tractor are often used, eliminating the need for the marker.
9. Older planters commonly have a seed bin for each row and a fertilizer _____ (*basket; cup ; bin*) for two or more rows.
10. Modern planters often have a large bin for seeds that are distributed to each _____ (*line; row; cube*).



4. Match the antonyms

shut		divisible
last	→	movable
sweet		first
wide		narrow
immovable		open
to place		unlimited
limited		to put
indivisible		bitter



5. Match the synonyms

power		ground
method		need
grass		crops
nectarous		force
right		herb
require		sweet
soil	→	type
plants		correct



6. Translate the words into English

розподільник , розсадосадильна машина , солодка картопля,
 садові культури, конюшина, обертальний розподільник схожий на вентилятор,
 відсутність поривчастого вітру, борозна, ланцюговий шлейф.



8. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. Broadcast seeder, alternately called a broadcast spreader, is a farm implement commonly used for spreading seed, lime, fertilizer, sand, ice melt. etc, and is an alternative to drop spreader/seedler.

2. Broadcast seeders vary considerably in size.

3. A subs oiler or mole plough is a tractor mounted implement used to loosen and break up soil at depths below the level of a traditional disk harrow or motto tiller.

5. Most tractor mounted cultivation tools will break up and turn over surface soil up to the depth of 6”to 8” while a subs oiler will break up and loosen soil to twice those depth.



9. Speak on the topic” Planting Machines” using the following plan:

- Broadcasters
- Drills

Lesson 12

COMBINE HARVESTERS



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way

Harvesting is the final stage in agricultural production.

Therefore particular attention is devoted to mechanizing harvesting operations. As grain harvesting is the most important among other farming processes, agrarian use grain harvesters or combines. Combine harvesters are used to harvest various crops. The combine cuts the crop, threshes it, and separates the grain from the straw and chaff.

The mechanism of a combine harvester can be divided into three sections. They are cutting, threshing and finally separating the grain from the straw and chaff.

To cut the crop a reciprocating type cutter bar is used. There is a divider at each side of the cutter bar. It separates the crop to be cut from that which will be left for the next round. The crop is cut while held against the cutter bar by the reel. After the crop is cut, the reel directs it to the cutter bar platform. The reel is one of the main parts of a combine.

It has tines which can be angled to provide better cutting of the crops. A larger auger moves the crop to the centre of the platform. By means of tines the auger directs the crop to the main elevator which lifts the crop to threshing mechanism. The threshing mechanism consists of a front beater, a heavy rotating drum, a concave, and a rear beater. The main elevator is used to lift the crop to the front beater. It delivers the crop to the drum and concave. The front beater increases the speed of the crop as it moves to the drum. Some combines do not have a front beater. In these combines the work of the front beater can be done by the main elevator.

Threshing takes place between the drum and concave. There are spaces between the concave bars, so the threshed grain is allowed to fall through on the grain pan. To reduce the speed of the crop as it leaves the cylinder is the task of the rear beater. The rear beater is the part of the threshing mechanism which both reduces the speed of the crop and directs it to the separating mechanism. To separate the grain from the straw is the main function of the mechanism.

The separating mechanism consists of two parts: the straw walkers and the grain sieves. The grain is separated from the straw by the rising and falling action of the straw walkers. They are driven by two crankshafts. The grain separated from the straw moves through the straw walkers and is directed to the grain pan under the concave.

The separating unit is used to sort the grain and chaff on the grain pan. This unit consists of two sieves and a fan. The vibrating action of the sieves separates the threshed grain. The fan provides a flow of air to keep sieves clean. The harvested grain is directed to the grain tank. Big combines have an auger in the grain tank to provide the proper flow of the grain. Grain tank capacities vary from 1 to 50 tones. A high capacity auger used to deliver the threshed grain from the grain into a trailer.



2. Answer the questions

1. What machines are used to harvest various crops?

2. What operations does the combine harvester do?

3. What type of a cutter bar is used to cut the crop?

4. What is the task of the rear beater?

5. Can the mechanism of a combine harvester be divided into three sections?



5. Match the synonyms

divide	provide
harvest	separate
lift	pick up
rapidity	speed
task	aim
part	tooth
different	section
use	yield
supply	apply
locate	place
tine	various

True

False



6. True or False

1. Combine harvesters are used to harvest various crops. _____
2. There isn't a divider at each side of the cutter bar. _____
3. To cut the crop a reciprocating type cutter bar is used. _____
4. The separating mechanism consists of four parts. _____
5. The harvested grain is directed to the grain tank. _____



7. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. Ukraine, together with the world's largest grain – producing countries, may create Grain Twenty.

2. This organization should unite the world's largest grain producers.

3. The total volume of European Bank's for Reconstruction and development investments in the agricultural business in Ukraine is now more than \$ 1.5billion.



8. Speak on the topic" Combine Harvesters" using the following plan:

- The mechanism of a combine harvester
- The separating mechanism



Lesson 13

Controls and Adjustments



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way

The combine harvester must be set to suit various crops and harvesting conditions. To provide efficient threshing it is necessary to receive an even flow of crop to the drum and concave. The even flow of the crop depends on correct adjustment of all parts of a combine.

Both speed and position of the reel need adjustment. Working in a standing crop the reel should contact the straw below the ears. The reel speed should be faster than the forward speed of the combine.

Working in a laid crop the reel should be set well forward. The tines should brush the ground when the cutter bar is about inches above the ground. The cutter bar and the knife must be in good condition. Some combines have an automatic cutting height control system. This maintains a regular stubble height.

In heavy straw crops there is a risk of feeding too much material into the combine which may result in the loss of grain over the back of the straw walkers. To reduce the amount of straw on the straw walkers it is necessary to reduce forward speed or raise the cutter bar a little.

It is necessary to avoid blockages of straw on the auger. The distance between the auger and the platform can be adjusted to suit crop condition.

Careful setting of the drum and concave is important to provide well threshed grain. The setting will depend on the crop, its condition and moisture contents. Cylinder speed should be as low as possible to give complete threshing.

The concave clearance should be as wide as possible to give complete threshing. A wide concave clearance leaves grain in the ears. A narrow clearance will crack the grain. The clearance must be greater at the front than at the back. This is controlled automatically.

After the grain has been threshed from the ears it must be separated from the straw and chaff. To keep the straw walkers clean is important. Blockages of straw and chaff will

True False



3. True or False

1. The concave clearance should be as narrow as possible. _____
2. A narrow concave clearance leaves grain in the ears. _____
3. Both speed and position of the reel need adjustment. _____
4. Some combines have an automatic cutting height control system. _____
5. Cylinder speed should be as high as possible to give complete threshing. _____



4. Complete the sentences

1. The tines should brush the ground when.....

2. It is necessary to avoid blockages of _____
3. The clearance must be greater at _____
4. The adjustment of the fan is provided to.... _____

5. The amount of air is varied by _____



5. Translate the word combinations into Ukrainian

even flow, standing crop, laid crop, brush the ground, heavy straw crops, deflector plates in the outlet of the fan are angled, as a rule



6. Put the words into the correct order to make the sentences

1. The reel speed, than, speed, of, the combine, should, faster, the, forward, be

2. It, necessary, to, blockages, of, on, auger, is, avoid, straw, the

3. To keep, straw, clean, important, the, walkers, is

4. The amount, varied, by, the, speed, of, of, air, is, changing, the, fan

5. Light, need, very, air, seeds, little



7. Speak on the topic” Controls and Adjustments” using the following plan:

- Careful setting of the drum and concave
- The adjustment of the fan



Lesson 14

Safety of Agricultural Machinery



1. Read the text and translate the paragraph in bold type in writing way

Simple Safety Precautions Prevent Accidents

When using any self – propelled machine, before attempting any adjustment, maintenance, repair, or unclogging operations, stop the engine and remain in operator’s seat until all machine elements have ceased movement.

- 1. Keep all safety guards or shields in good repair and in place.*
- 2. Do not allow riders on implements, unless required for operation or training.*
- 3. Never allow children to ride on or walk close to moving implements, trailers.*
- 4. Never permit any person to walk closer than 6 feet besides operating harvesting machinery.*

Children near Operating Machines

- Until children are large enough, mature enough, and can be trained to operate machinery, they should not be allowed on or near equipment while it is in operation.

Clothing

- Only properly fitted work clothing should be worn while operating farm equipment: no loose fitting clothing.

Communication

- Use of hand signals is becoming increasingly important as more farmers buy noise – reducing cabs with tractors and self – propelled implements.

Hurry

- By no rushing through jobs, a worker has more time to think and plan ahead, which reduces accidents because there is more time to identify hazardous situations.

Fatigue

- Machine operator needs an adequate amount of time to rest

Improper Maintenance of Machinery

- With even the most careful inspection of machinery, machine failure can occur. It is less likely to occur if the operator checks the conditions of the machine seasonally and again before each day’s work.

? 2. Answer the questions

1. What are important safety reminders?

2. What do accidents cause?

3. What are the causes of farm machinery accidents?

4. What weather conditions are dangerous?

5. What are safety precautions prevent accidents?



3. Match the antonyms

correct

healthy

loading

unloading

cheap

safe

clean

dirty

ill

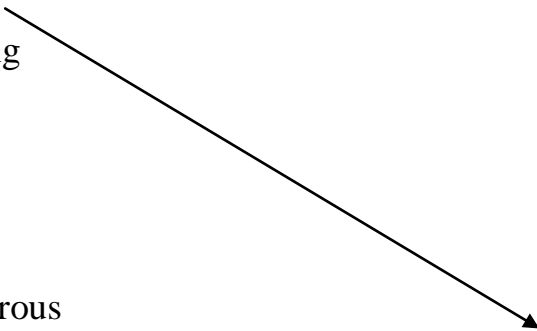
expensive

dangerous

wrong

top

bottom



4. Match the synonyms

ground

happen

reason

clothing

allow

rubbish

fluid

liquid

employee

permit

waste

stay

remain

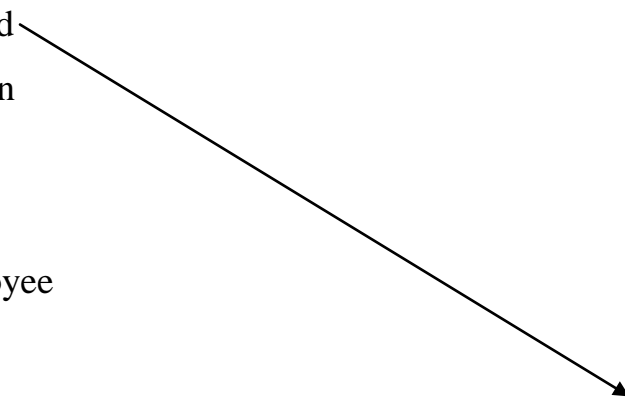
soil

occur

worker

wear

cause



4. Wear proper clothing and protective gear (захисне спорядження).

5. Wear welding masks and goggles, gloves and leather apron (шкіряний фартух) when welding.



8. Speak on the topic” Safety of Agricultural Machinery” using the following plan:

- Children near Operating Machines
- Clothing



АНГЛО-УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СЛОВНИК

A

Ability --- здатність, уміння	adjustment -- налагодження
Able --- здатний	advance -- випереджати
About --- біля, приблизно, майже	advantage -- перевага
Above --- над, вище, більше	adverse -- несприятливий
absorb -- поглинати	affect -- впливати
accelerate -- прискорювати	after -- після
acceleration -- прискорення	air -- повітря
accept -- приймати	aspect -- вигляд
acceptable -- припустимий	aspirator -- витяжний вентилятор
acceptance -- прийняти	aircraft -- літаки
access -- ступ, прохід	alarm -- сигнал тривоги
accommodate -- розташовувати	alert -- тривога
accomplish -- виконувати	assemble -- збирати
according to -- відповідно до	assist -- допомагати
accuracy -- точність, правильність	associate -- асоціюватися
achieve -- досягати	assume -- припускати
acre -- акр	alfalfa -- люцерна
action -- дія	assure -- гарантувати
actively -- активно	all -- все
activity -- діяльність	allow -- дозволяти
actual -- дійсний	Again -- знову
actuate -- проводити в дію	age -- вік
actuator -- привод	agricultural --
adapt -- прискорювати	сільськогосподарський
add -- додавати	agriculture -- сільське господарство
additional -- додатковий	ahead -- попереду
additive -- присадка	aid -- допомога
adjust -- регулювати, встановлювати	almost -- майже
adjustable -- регульований	along -- вперед

alongside—поряд з
also—також, теж
alteration -- зміна
alternative -- зміний
altogether-- зовсім
amount – кількість, величина

and—і ,а

angle-- кут

animal -- тварина

area-- площа

apply -- застосований

at – біля, при

attach -- прикріплювати

attachment -- приєднання

alteration-- зміна

along—безперервна фізична

величина

application -- застосування

applicable --придатний

arm – плече, тримач

around--навколо

arrange--розміщувати

arrangement-- розміщення

as—як, так як

as...as—так...як

aspect—вигляд, вид

aspirator--аспіратор

assist--допомагати

associate--асоціюватися

assume--припускати

assure--гарантувати

at—в, на ,біля

auger--конвеєр

automatic--автоматичний

automatically-- автоматично

automobile--автомобіль

autumn--осінь

auxiliary--допоміжний

available--придатний

average--середній

axial--осьовий

axle—вісь, ведучий міст

В

Back--назад

Backrest--спинка

Backward--спрямованийназад

Baffle--глушник

Balance--рівновага

Vale--тюк

Ballast--баласт

Band--смуга

Bank--група

Bar--стрижень

Barley--ячмінь

Base--засновувати

Basic--головний

Bat--бияк

Battery--батарея

Be--бути

Beam--балка

Bean--квасоля

Bearing--підшипник

Beater--бітер
Because--тому
Become--ставати
Bed--грядка
Before-перед
Begin--починати
Beginning--початок
Behind--позаду
Believe--вірити
Below--нижче
Belt--ремінь
Drive belt—привідний ремінь
Beneath--внизу
Between--між
Beg--великий
Blade—лопата, ніж, лезо
Blast--потік
Block--вузол
Blockage--засмічення
Blow--дути
Blue--блакитний
Body--корпус
Bolt--болт
Bore--свердлити
Both--обидва
Bottom—дно
BowI—поплавкова камера
Box--коробка
Brake--гальмо
Break--розбивати
Breakdown--поломка

Bring--приносити
Broadcaster--розкидувати
Brush--прочісувати
Burn--горіти
Bury--закопувати
Business--діло
But--але
Buy--купувати
By—біля
C
Cab--кабіна
Cabbage---капуста
Cage--клітка
Call—звати
Camshaft—розподільний вал
Canvas--стрічка
Capability--здібність
Cable--здібний
Capacity—ємність
Car--машина
Carbon--вуглець
Carburetor--карбюратор
Care--догляд
Careful—ретельний
Carry--підтримувати
Carry away—вщносити
Carry on--вести
Carry out--виконувати
Case--випадок
Cause--причина
Central--центральний

Centre--центр	Clover--конюшина
Centrifugal--відцентровий	Clutch--зчеплення
Century--століття	Coat--шар
Certain--певний	Coll--обмотка
Chaff--полова	Collect--збирати
Chaffer--полововловлювач	Combination--поєднання
Chamber--камера	Combine--комбайн
Change--зміна	Combustion--згоряння
Channel--канал	Comfort--зручність
Characteristic--характеристика	Comfortable--зручний
Characterize--характеризувати	Common--звичайний
Charge--заряд	Compaction--ущільнення
Chart--схема	Company--компанія
Chassis—шасі,рама	Compare--порівнювати
Cheap--дешевий	Compatible--сумісний
Check--перевірка	Competitor--конкурент
Chisel--чизель	Complete--завершений
Choice--вибір	Completely--зовсім
Choose--вибирати	Component--деталь
Circuit--ланцюг	Compose--складати
Circulate--циркулювати	Compress--стискати
Circulation--циркуляція	Compression--компресія
Circumstance--випадок	Concave--дека
Civilization--цивілізація	Condense--конденсувати
Classify--класифікувати	Condition--умова
Clean--чистий	Confine--обмежувати
Cleaner--очистувач	Connect--прикріплювати
Clearance--кліренс	Conserve--зберігати
Clock--годинник	Consider--вважати
Clod—брила,грудка землі	Considerably--значно
Close--закривати	Consist of –складатися з

Consolidate--тверднути	Crankshaft—колінчастий вал
Constant--постійний	Crawler—гусенечний трактор
Consult--радитись	Create--створювати
Contact--контакт	Criterion--критерій
Contain--вміщати	Crop--культура
Container--вмістилище	Companion crop— супровідна
Contionuous--безперервний	культура
Control--контроль	Laid crops--культури
Convenient--зручний	Root crop--коренеплоди
Conventional--зручно	Standing crop-- нормальний
Conventionally--звичайний	хлібостій
Convert--перетворювати	Cultivate--виросувати
Convey--подавати	Cultivation—обробіток землі
Conveyor--ковчег	Cultivator--культиватор
Cool--прохолодний	Cumbersome--обтяжливий
Coolantохолоджувач	Curve--крива
Cope--справлятися	Cushioning--амортизація
Corn--зерно	Customer--покупець
Correct--виправляти	Cutpi--зати
Corrosion--корозія	Cutter--подрібнювач
Cost--ціна	Cycle--цикл
Costly--дорогоцінний	Cylinder—циліндр
Cotton--бавовна	D
Coulter—шіж плуга	Daily--щоденний
Country--країна	Dam--дамба
Coupler--з'єднувати	Damage—збиток
Copler—з'єднувальний пристрій	Danger-- небезпека
Coupling--зчеплення	Day--день
Cover--загортати	Deadly--смертельно
Crank--заводити	Decade--десятиріччя
Crankcase--картер	

Decelerator—сповільнювач
процесу

Decide--вирішувати

Decrease--зменшувати

Deep--глибокий

Define--визначати

Definitely--ясно

Deflect--відхилитися

Degree--ступінь

Deliver--подавати

Delivery—нагнітання

Demand--вимога

Demonstrate--показувати

Denote--позначати

Density--щільність

Depend--залежати

Dependent--залежний

Depth--глибина

Describe--описувати

Design--проект

Designer--конструктор

Desire--бажати

Destroy--знищувати

Detach--відокремлювати

Detail--деталь

Detect--виявляти

Determine--визначати

Detonation--вибух

Develop--розвивати

Development--розвиток

Device--пристрій

Deagonal--діагональ

Diameter--діаметр

Differ--відрізнати

Different--відмінний

Differential--особливий

Difficulty--трудність

Digger--копач

Digital--цифровий

Direct--направляти

Direction--напрямок

Dirt--бруд

Discharge--вимикати

Discovery--відкриття

Discuss--обговорювати

Disengagement--роз'єднання

Dispersal--розвіювання

Displacement--перестановка

Display--показувати

Distance--відстань

Distinguish--розрізнати

Distribution--розподіл

Distributor—розподільний прилад

Disturb--збивати

Divert--відводити

Divide--ділити

Divider—той, хто ділить

Do--робити

Double--подвійний

Down--вниз

Downward--донизу

Draft--зчеплення

Drain--осушувати
Drainage--дренаж
Draught link—силовий регулятор
Draw--тягти
Draw in--втягувати
Drawbar—тяговий брус
Drill—сівалка, сверлити
Direct drill—стернова сівалка
Direct drilling—посів по стерні
Drop--падіння
Drum--барабан
Dry--сухий
Dual--подвійний
Due--завдяки
Durability--тривалість
Dust--пил
Dynamic—активний, динамічний
Е
Each--кожний
Ear--качан
Early--початковий
Ease--полегшувати
Easily--легко
Easy--легкий
Eccentric--ексцентрик
Economy--економіка
Edible--їстівний
Effect--вплив
Effectively--ефективно
Efficient--ефективний
Effort--зусилля

Egyptian—єгиптянин
Either...or—або...або
Electric--електричний
Electronics--електроніка
Elevator--елеватор
Eliminate--ліквідувати
Employ--використовувати
Enable—давати змогу
End--кінець
Energy--енергія
Engage--зчіпляти
Engagement--вмикання
Engine--двигун
Engineer--інженер
Enhance--підвищувати
Enormous---величезний
Enough--осить
Ensure--забезпечувати
Enter--входити
Entirely--зовсім
Envelop--обгортати
Environment--середовище
Equal--рівний
Equally--однаково
Equip--постачати
Equipment--обладнання
Essential--важливий
Estimate--оцінювати
Ethanol--етанол
Ether--ефір
European--європейський

Even--рівний	Far--далекий
Every--кожний	Farm--господарство
Everything--все	Collective farm--колгосп
Everywhere--всюди	Farmer--фермер
Exactly--точно	Farming--ферма
Examine--оглядати	Power farming—механізоване с/г
Example--приклад	Fast--швидкий
Excerpt--виняток	Fatigue--втома
Excess--надлишок	Faulty--помилка
Exhaust--вихлоп	Favourable--сприятливий
Exist--існувати	Feature--риса
Expand--розширювати	Feed--харчувати
Expansion--розширення	Feeder--конвеєр
Expect--очікувати	Feel--відчувати
Expel--виштовхувати	Fertilizer--добриво
Expensive--дорогоцінний	Fiber--волокно
Experience--зазнавати	Field--поле
Explosive--вибуховий	Fill--наповнювати
Express--висловлювати	Filler—отвір для наливання
Extend--виступати	Film--плівка
Extensively--широко	Filter--фільтр
Extension--протяг	Fin--ребро
External--зовнішній	Final--кінцевий
Extra--додатковий	Financial--фінансовий
Extreme--надзвичайний	Find--знаходити
Extremely--вкрай	Fine--тонкий
F	Finish--закінчувати
Factor--фактор	First--перший
Fall--падати	Fit--підганяти
Familiar--відомий	Fix--закріплювати
Fan--вентилятор	Flat--плоский

Flexibility--гнучкість

Flexible--еластичний

Flight--виток

Float--поплавок

Flow—потік, течія

Flow—текти, литись

Fluid--рідина

Flush--струмінь

Flywheel--маховик

Follow--слідкувати

Following--наступний

Food--їжа

Foot--нога

For--для

Forage—корм, фураж

Force--сила

Forced--примусовий

Force out--вищтовхувати

Forge--кувати

Form--форма

Forward--передній

Frame--рама

Free--вільний

Freely--вільно

Frequent--частий

Frequently--часто

Fresh--свіжий

Freshly--недавно

Friction--тертя

Frog--жаба

From--від

Front--передній

Frost--мороз

Fruit--фрукти

Fuel--паливо

Fulfil--виконувати

Full--повний

Function--функція

Furnish--постачати

Furrow--борозна

Further--дальший

Future—майбутнє

G

Gain--отримувати

Gallon--галон

Garage--гараж

Garden--город

Gas--газ

Gasket--прокладка

Gasoline--бензин

Gauge—вимірювальний прилад

Gear--шестерня

Gearbox—коробка передач

General--звичайний

Generally--взагалі

General-purpose—загального

призначення

Generate--виробляти

Get--отримувати

Giant--гігантський

Give--давати

Go--йти

Good--добрий	Heavy--важкий
Governor--регулятор	Heavy-duty--потужний
Gradual--поступовий	Hectare--гектар
Grain--зерно	Height--висота
Grass--трава	Help--допомагати
Grate--решітка	Helpful--корисний
Gravity--тяжіння	Herbicide--гербіцид
Great--великий	High--високий
Grip--захват	Highly--сильно
Ground--група	Hilly--горбистий
Grow--рости	Hinge—підвішувати на шарнірах
Growth--ріст	Hitch--зачеп
Guide--керувати	Ное--мотика
Н	Hold--володіти
Half--половина	Hole—отвір, діра
Hand--рука	Hook---крюк
Handle--обходитись	Horisont--горизонт
Handling--керування	Horizontal--горизонтальний
Hard--міцний	Horsepower—кінська сила
Harm--шкода	Horticulture--садівництво
Narrow--борона	Hose--шланг
Harvest—збирати врожай	Hostel--гуртожиток
Harvester--комбайн	Hot--гарячий
Have--мати	Hour--година
Hay--сіно	Per hour—на годину
Head—колос, голова	Housing--корпус
Header--хедер	How--як
Headland—край поля	However--однак
Heart--серце	Human--людина
Heat--тепло	Humus--перегній
Heater--обігрівач	Hydraulic--гідравлічний

Hydraulics--гідравліка
Hydrostatic—гідростатичний

I

Idea—ідея
Ideal---ідеальний
Idling—холостий хід
If--якщо
Ignite--займатися
Ignition--спалах
Incline--нахилятися
Include--включати
Incorporate--з'єднувати
Increase--збільшувати
Independently--незалежно
Indicate--позначати
Indication--ознака
Indicator--показчик
Industrial--виробничий
Industry--промисловість
Influence--вплив
Inform--інформувати
Inhibit--затримувати
Initial--початковий
Inject--впорскувати
Injector--форсунка
Inlet--впуск
Inner--внутрішній
Innovation--нововведення
Inside--всередині
Inspect--оглядати
Instead of --замість

Instrument--прилад

Intake--впуск

Integrate--об'єднувати

Intend—мати намір

Intensify--інтенсифікувати

Interchange--чергування

Intercooler—проміжний

охолоджувач

Interesting--цікавий

Internal--внутрішній

Interval--проміжок

Intricate--складний

Introduction--введення

Invent--винаходити

Invention--винахід

Invert--перевертати

Involve--включати

Inward—спрямований всередину

Iron--залізний

Irregularity—неправельність

Irrelevant-- недоречний

Irrigation-- зрошення

It—він, вона, воно

Itself—сам, сама, само

J

Job--робота

Joint--з'єднання

Journal—шийка вала

Just—саме, точно

Justify—виправдувати

K

Keep--зберігати

Kerosene—гас,керосин

Kill--знищувати

Kilowatt--кіловат

Kind—вид,сорт

Knife--ніж

Knob--кнопка

Know--знати

Knowledge—знання

L

Laborious--трудомісткий

Labour--праця

Lack—не мати

Land--земля

Landside---польова дошка

Large---вуликий

Last—минулий

Late--недавній

Lawn--газон

Lay--закладати

Layer--пласт

Lead--вести

Leak--рівень

Leave--покидати

Lecture--лекція

Left--лівий

Leg—стійка культиватора

Length--довжина

Level--рівень

Lever--ричаг

Life--життя

Lift--піднімати

Light--легкий

Lighting--освітлення

Like--подобатись

Likely--певно

Limit--межа

Line--риска

Link--ланка

Linkage--зчеплення

Liquefy—перетворювати в рідкий

стан

Liquid--рідина

Little--маленький

Livestock—домашня худоба

Load---вантаж

Loader--навантажувач

Locate---розмічати

Lock---замок

Long--довгий

Longitudinal--поздовжній

Loosen—розрихляти ґрунт

Lose--губити

Loss--втрата

Lot--багато

Low--низький

Lower--опускати

Lubricant--мастило

Lubrication--змащування

Lump—брила,грудка

M

Machine--машина
Machinery--техніка
Magneto--магнето
Main--головний
Maintain--зберігати
Maintenance—догляд
Major---важливий
Majority--більшість
Make—виріб, марка, модель
Make--виготовляти
Make up--складати
Man--чоловік
Manifold--трубопровід
Manoeuvrability--маневреність
Manual--ручний
Manually--вручну
Manufacturer--виробник
Manure--гній
Many--багато
Market--продаж
Mass--маса
Match---повідати
Material--матеріал
Mean--засіб
Measure--міра
Measurement--вимірювати
Mechanical--механічний
Mechanize--механізм
Mediumсередній
Metal--метал
Meter--лічильник

Method--метод
Middle--середина
Might--міць
Minute--дрібний
Mix--змішувати
Mixture--суміш
Model--зразок
Modern--сучасний
Modify--модифікувати
Moisten--змочувати
Moisture--вологість
Monitor--монітор
Monoxide--оксид
Motion--руч
Motor--двигун
Mouldboard--полиця
Mount--монтувати
Move--рухатися
Movement--рух
Mower--косарка
Much--багато
Muddy--брудний
Muffler--глушитель
Multiple--численний
Multipurpose--універсальний
N
Narrow--вузький
Naturally--природно
Nature--природа
Near--біля
Necessary--необхідий

Need--потреба
Negative--відкидати
Newly--недавно
Next--наступний
Night--ніч
Noise--шум
None--ніхто
Norm--норма
Normal--нормальний
Now--зараз
Nozzle--форсунка
Number--число
Numerous-- численний
Nut--горіх
Nutrient—поживна речовина
О
Objective--мета
Obstruct--перешкоджати
Obtain--отримувати
Obvious--очевидний
Occur--відбуватися
Odourless—позбавлений запаху
Offer--пропонувати
Often--часто
Oil—мастило, нафта
Old--старий
On--на
One--один
Once—одного разу
Only--тільки
Open--відкривати

Opening--отвір
Operate--працювати
Operation--робота
Operator--механік
Opposite--протилежний
Optimization--оптимізація
Optimum—насприятливіші умови
Or--або
Orchard--звичайний
Order--порядок
Ordinary--звичайний
Original--первісний
Other--інший
Outer--зовнішній
Output--потужність
Ousice—зовнішня частина
Outward--зовнішній
Over--понад
Overcome--подолати
Overheat--перегрів
Overload--перевантаження
Owing to--внаслідок
Own—власний
Р
Paddle--лопасть
Pan—корито
Panel---панель
Parameter--зара характеристика
Park—ставити на стоянку
Part--деталь
Particle--частка

Particular--особливий	Place--місце
Particularly--особливо	Plant—завод,рослина,садити
Pass--прохід	Planter--садильник
Passage--канал	Plate--пластинка
Past--минуле	Platform--платформа
Patent—брати патент	Plough--плуг
Path--шлях	Ploughing--оранка
Peak--максимум	Plug--свічка
Peanut--арахіс	Plunger--плунжер
Pedal--педаль	Pneumatic--повітряний
Penetrate--пробивати	Point--точка
People--люди	Poison--отрута
Per—за,на	Popular--популярний
Perforate--перфоровувати	Population--населення
Perforation--перфорація	Portion—частина,доля
Perform--виконувати	Position--положення
Performance—технічна характеристика	Possibility--можливість
Period--період	Possible--можливий
Permit--дозволяти	Potato--картопля
Person--особа	Potential--потенціал
Pest--паразит	Power--сила
Petrol—бензин,керосин	Precision--точність
Petroleum—нафта,газ	Prepare--готувати
Pick—збирати,підбирати	Present--теперешній
Pick up—підбирач сіна	Press--тиснути
Piece—частина	Pressure--тиск
Pilot--керувати	Pressurise--герметизувати
Pin--палець	Prevent--відвертати
Pipe--труба	Preventive--запобіжний
Piston--поршень	Previous--попередній
	Previously--раніше

Primary--основний	Rack—зубчаста рейка
Prime--головний	Radial--променеий
Principle--правило	Radiator--радіатор
Prior--попередній	Rain—дощ
Problem--проблема	Raise--піднімати
Procedure--процес	Ram--плунжер
Process--обробляти	Range--ряд
Produce--виробляти	Rapid--швидкий
Producer--виробник	Rare--рідкий
Product--виріб	Rate--темп
Profile--профіль	Rated--номінальний
Progress--прогрес	Reach--досягати
Propel--рухатись	React--реагувати
Prove--виявлятись	Read--читати
Provide--постачати	Realize--здійснювати
Pull--тягнути	Really--насправді
Pulley--блок	Rear--задній
Pulverize--розпушувати	Rearward--назад
Pump--помпа	Reason--довід
Purpose--ціль	Rebore--розточувати
Push--поштовх	Receive--отримувати
Q	Recent--недавній
Qualify--оцінювати	Recently--недавно
Quality--якість	Reciprocating—зворотно-
Quantity--кількість	поступальний
Quarter--чверть	Reclaim--виправляти
Quick--швидкий	Reclamation--освоєння
Quick-detach--швидкозйомний	Recognize--визнавати
Quite--зовсім	Recommend--радити
R	Record--показувати
	Red--червоний

Reduce--знижувати	Retain--зберігати
Reduction--зменшення	Retard--сповільнювати
Reel--мотовило	Return--повернення
Refer--відсилати	Reverse--зворотний
Regard--розглядати	Review--огляд
Region--район	Revolution--оберт
Regular--правильний	Revolve--крутитися
Regulate--регулювати	Ride--рухатися
Relation--співвідношення	Right--прямий
Relationship--зв'язок	Rigid--жорсткий
Relatively--відносно	Rim--обід
Release--звільнення	Ring--кільце
Reliable--надійний	Rise--зростати
Reliability--міцність	Risk---ризик
Remain--залишатися	Road--дорога
Remove--усувати	Rod--стержень
Repair--ремонт	Role--роль
Replace--заміняти	Roll—каток
Report--доповідь	Roller--ролик
Require--вимагати	Roof--дах
Requirement--вимога	Room--кімната
Research--дослідження	Root--корінь
Resemble—бути подібним	Rooty--коренистий
Residue--залишки	Rotary---обертальний
Resist--витримувати	Rotate--обертатися
Resource--ресурси	Rotor--ротор
Respect--вілношення	Rough--грубий
Restoration--віднолення	Row--ряд
Restore--відновлювати	Rowcrop--просапаний
Result--результат	Rubber--гума
Result---приводити	Ruqqed--масивний

Rule--правило	Separation--відокремлення
Run---працювати	Separate--відокремлювати
S	Separator--молотарка
Safe--надійний	Series--набір
Safely--надійно	Serve--служити
Safety--безпека	Service--експлуатація
Same—один і той самий	Set--встановлювати
Satisfactory--достатній	Set out--висаджувати
Satisfy--відповідати	Several--декілька
Save--економити	Shaft--вал
Say--говорити	Shaker—вібраційний гуркіт
Scheme--схема	Shallow--мілкий
Scientist--вчений	Shape--форма
Scraper--скребок	Share--лемех
Screen--екран	Sharpen--точити
Seal--ущільнення	Sharpness--гострота
Season—пора року	Shed--намет
Seat--місце	Shell--корпус
Secondary--другорядний	Shift--пересувати
Section--сегмент	Shoe--сошник
See--бачити	Shop--майстерня
Seed--насіння	Short--короткий
Seedbed--рілля	Show--показувати
Seem--здаватися	Shut--зупиняти
Select--вибирати	Side--бік
Selection--добір	Side-hill--схил
Selective--відбірний	Side-hill—зворотний плуг
Self-propelled--самохідний	Sideways—спрямована на бік
Semi-mounted—плугз	Sieve--сито
передплужником	Sift--сіяти
Sense—сприймати датчиками	Sign--ознака

Significant--значний	Sometimes--інколи
Similar--схожий	Soon--скоро
Simple--простий	Sound--звучати
Simplicity--простота	Source--джерело
Simplify--спрощувати	Space--простір
Since--оскільки	Spark--іскра
Single--окремиий	Speak--говорити
Size--розмір	Special--спеціальний
Skid--полозок	Specific--особливий
Skill--уміння	Specification--інструкція
Skilled--кваліфікований	Specify--означати
Slice--пласт	Speed--швидкість
Slight--тонкий	Spike--клин
Slightly--трохи	Spiral--спіраль
Slip--буксувати	Spray--струмінь
Slope--схил	Sprayer--розпилювач
Slot--проріз	Spread--розкидати
Slow--повільний	Spreader--розкидач
Slowly--повільно	Spring--весна
Small--маленький	Sprocket—ведуче колесо
Smoke—дим, кіптява	Stability--стійкість
Smoky--димний	Stabilize--стабілізувати
Smooth--плавний	Stable--стійкий
Snow--сніг	Stack--труба
So—таким чином	Stage--цикл
So-called—так званий	Stalk--стебло
Soft--слабкий	Stand--стояти
Solely--тільки	Standard--стандарт
Soil--грунт	Standpoint—точка зору
Solution--рішення	Start--починати
Some--деякі	start up--запускати

state--стан
stationary--нерухомий
steam--пара
steel--сталь
steep--крутий
steering--управління
step--стадія
sticky--липкий
still--тихий
stir up--піднімати
stony--кам'янистий
stop--зупинка
storage--зберігати
store--зберігати
straight--прямий
straw--солома
stress--напруга
strike--бити
stroke--такт
strong--міцний
structure--споруда
stubble--стерня
study--вивчати
subsoil--підґрунтя
subsoiler--грунтозаглиблювач
substance--речовина
succeed--добитися
such--такий
suck--всмоктувати
sufficient--достатній
sugar--цукор

suit--влаштовувати
suitable--придатний
summarize--підсумовувати
sun--сонце
supply--постачати
support--підтримувати
sure--впевнений
surface--поверхня
Surprisingly--несподівано
Swath—смуга скошеної трави
Swathing--рядкування
Sweep--волок
Switch--вмикання
Synchronize--синхронізувати
System--система
T
Table--дошка
Tachometer--тахометр
Tailing—обрізування корінців
Tailings—необмолочене колосся
Take--брати
Tall--високий
Tank--резервуар
Task--задача
Technical--технічний
Technique--техніка
Telescopic--телескопічний
Temperature--температура
Tend--обслуговувати
Tension--напруга
Term--строк

Test--виготовити	Too--теж
Than--ніж	Tool--інструмент
That--який	Tooth--зубець
Then--потім	Ton--тонна
There--там	Top--верх
Thereby--внаслідок	Topography--топографія
Therefore--отже	Torque--момент обертання
Thermosiphon--термосифон	Total--сукупний
Thermostat--термостат	Touch--торкатися
Thin--тонкий	Toward--у напрямку до
Think--думати	Trackслід
Thinning--проріджування	Traction--тяга
This--цей	Tractor--трактор
Thresh--молотити	Traditional--традиційний
Throttle--дросьель	Trail--тягнути
Through--через	Trailed--причіпний
Throughout--скрізь	Trailer--причіп
Throw--кидати	Train--зубчаста передача
Thrust--напір	Transfer--переносити
Tight--ущільнення	Transform--перетворювати
Tighten--ущільнювати	Transition -- перехід
Till--обробляти	Transmission --передача
Tillage—обробіток ґрунту	Transmit -- передавати
Tiller--ґрунтофреза	Transplanter--розсадо-садильна машина
Tilt--перекидатися	
Time--час	Trap--захоплюватись
Tine--зуб	Trash--сміття
Tobacco--тютюн	Travel--рухатися
Today--сьогодні	Tread--колія
Together--разом	Tremendous--величезний
Tomorrow--завтра	Tricycle--триколісний

Truck--перевозити
Tube--трубка
Turbocharged--з турбонаддувом
Turn--поворот
Turnover--перекидання
Type--тип
Typical--типовий
Tyre--шина
U
Under--нижче
Undergo--випробувати
Underlie--лежати
Understand--розуміти
Unit--одиниця
Universal--універсальний
Unless -- якщо не
Unlikely -- навряд чи
Until -- до тих пір
Up--нагорі
upper--верхній
Upright--вертикальний
Usage--вживання
Use--користь
Useful--корисний
Usefulness--придатність
Usual--звичайний
Usually--звичайно
Utilization--використання
Utilize --використовувати

V

Value--величина
Valve--клапан
Vane--лопасть
Variable--мінливий
Variety--різноманітність
Various--різний
Vary--змінювати
Vegetation--рослинність
Vehicle -- транспортний засіб
Ventilate--вентилювати
Ventilation--вентиляція
Versatile--різноманітний
Vertical--вертикальний
Very--дуже
Vibration--вібрація
Visibility--видимість
Vision--вид
Voltage--напруга
Volume--об'єм
W
Walker--платформовий
соломотряс
Wall--стінка
Want--хотіти
War--війна
Warm--теплий
Warn--застерігати
Warning--попередження
Watch--спостерігати
Water--вода
Waxy--восковий

Way--шлях

Weak--слабкий

Wear--зношування

Weather--носити

Weed--бур'ян

Weeding--прополка

Weight--вага

Well--добре

Wet--сирий

What--що

Wheat--пшениця

Wheel--колесо

When--коли

Where--де

Whether--чи

Which--який

While--поки

Whole--весь

Why--чому

Wide--широкий

Widely--широко

Width--ширина

Windrow--валок

Windrower - рядкова жниварка

Windrowing -- згрібання у валки

Wish--бажати

With--з

Within -- у межах

Without--без

Work -- робити,працювати

Y

Year--рік

Last year -- минулого року

Next year-- наступного року

Yield--врожай