Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Дата: 25.10.2021года

Специальность: 35.02.07 (заочное отделение)

Курс 2, группа 21м

Преподаватель Серёдкина И.А.

Урок № 3-4 (2 курс)

Тема: Степени сравнения прилагательных. Работа над текстом «Russia. Agriculture».

Изучить образование степеней сравнения в английском языке, употребление в предложениях, перевод; выполнить упражнения; прочитать и записать перевод текста.

Выслать на электронную почту преподавателя: seredkina.i.1970@gmail.com

Для изучения грамматического материала пройдите по ссылке <https://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliiskiy-yazyk/library/2014/01/23/prezentatsiya-stepeni-sravneniya> и посмотрите презентацию «Степени сравнения прилагательных». Выполните задания 14, 15 и 17 слайдов.

Прочитайте и переведите текст «Russia. Agriculture».

Modern agriculture, which is based on the use of the latest technology, modern equipment and improving agricultural techniques, is based on information obtained from centuries of experience in farming in different places around the world and under dissimilar conditions. The use of this knowledge makes it possible to avoid repeating mistakes and to achieve the goals of modern agriculture. Thanks to the efforts of N.I. Vavilov, K.A. Mendeleev, V.R. Williams, K.A. Timiryazev, D.I. Pryanishnikov, A.G. Doyarenko, N.M. Tulaykov and many others, a network of experimental agricultural institutions was organized in Russia, which became an important stage of development of domestic agronomy.

In the early 60’s A.I. Barayev (1908-1985) proposed a new system of soil-protective arable farming on lands prone to wind erosion, which showed its effectiveness. In the new system, plowing was replaced by flat-cut tillage while keeping stubble on the soil surface and introducing cereal-convertible-husbandry crop rotations with a short to 3-5 years rotation instead of cereal-herb-row-crop crop rotations with a long rotation of 8-10 years.

With the development of technology and industry in the second half of the XX century, thee need to lay the strategic and practical foundations of intensification of agriculture in agriculture. In the 70-80s research in this direction began, the basis was taken by the achievements in the field of chemization, integrated mechanization, land reclamation, the introduction of intensive crop cultivation technology, the development of methods of yield programming.

Modern trends of scientific research in farming are aimed at improving soil-protection systems in zonal farming systems. Modern farming is a science of rational, economically, ecologically and technologically sound use of land and formation of highly fertile soils, with optimal indicators for crop cultivation. The central concept of modern agriculture is soil fertility, its expanded reproduction and conservation, which is the key to obtaining high and sustainable yields of good quality.