

3.4 The linguistic exercises to develop professional speech of future engineers in agricultural sphere

Nowadays it's important to share practical experience concerning the proposals of linguistic exercises to develop professional speech of all future specialists in general and concerning professional speech of engineers to be dealt with different branches of machine building industry [170], [171], [172].

Our aim is to represent a range of linguistic exercises to be involved into practice of future engineers' English language studying within the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine during 2022/2023 studying year.

Methodical guidelines and offer a set of supporting materials for the electronic manual on the English language for the first academic year of the training engineering bachelors in agricultural sphere according to the approved educational calendar plan of the introductory and basic electronic course, which disseminates information and systematizes the main provisions with additions in remote mode of studying the discipline. Each grammar and vocabulary topic contains key words and self-test questions. At the end of each module - summarizing questions and tests for self-preparation for writing module papers, credit and examination papers. The presentation of each module is also accompanied by catchphrases for the general development of students. The publication also reasonably developed a glossary of additional or generalizing lexical and grammatical concepts, assessment journal forms for coordinating independent work under the guidance of the teacher of each freshman separately. Methodical instructions also contain elements of students' initial study of professional English related to general scientific vocabulary, mechanization, transport and elements of business communication

There are several times of exercises to develop professional speech of future engineers exempling two practical works obtaining five exercises type of every practical work among them.

The first exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen

linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different *to be* forms taking into account such English variants list as «1 fast», «2 slow», «1 warranty», «2 reliable», «3 bore», «4 bulk», «5 rear», «6 to break», «7 to brake», «8 tyre (=tire)», «9 volume», «10 insurance», «11 wheel», «12 steering wheel», «13 flywheel», «14 front» as well as some Ukrainian forms exemplifying «А швидкий», «В надійний», «С гарантійний», «D розбивати», «Е страховка», «F повільний», «G кермо (руль)», «Н марка машини», «І маховик», «G місткість машини (об'єм)», «К гальмувати», «L передній», «М шина», «N колесо», «О задній», «Р?»»

The second exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different *to have* forms taking into account such English variants list as «1 convenient», «2 consumes», «3 powerful», «4 purpose», «5 quality», «6 expensive», «7 cheap», «8 gear», «9 gearbox», «10 boot», «11 tank», «12 to overtake», «13 to reverse», «14 to accelerate», «15 success» to find coordinance with such range of Ukrainian linguistic units like «А потужний», «В призначення», «С споживає», «D зручний», «Е шестерня», «F багажник», «G якість», «Н коробка передач», «І обігнати», «G затратний (дорогий)», «К здавати назад», «L пришвидшити хід», «М дешевий», «N успіх», «О15?»».

The third exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different pronouns forms taking into account such English variants range as «1 combustion», «2 wear», «3 engine», «4 fuel», «5 stationary», «6 rotary», «7 reciprocating», «8 part», «9 stroke», «10 exhaust», «11 chamber» to be associated with several Ukrainian variants exemplifying «В паливо», «С камера», «D деталь», «Е вихлоп», «F згоряння», «G рухомий», «Н двигун», «І зворотньо- поступальний», «Гнерухомий», «К?»».

The fourth exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different adjectives degrees of

comparison taking into account such English equivalents as to be compared in meaning to «1 to link», «2 to reduce», «3 to cause», «4 connecting rod», «5 camshaft», «6 flywheel», «7 valve», «8 gasoline», «9 crankshaft», «10 lubricating», «11 cooling» as well as searching Ukrainian equivalents within such Ukrainian equivalents obtaining such range of terms like «А шатун», «В змащення», «С клапан», «D охолодження», «Е маховик», «F з'єднати», «G спричинити», «H кулачковий вал», «I знизити», «G бензин» and « K?»

The fifth exercise differs from the previously mentioned ones in demand to read, to translate and add the gaps answering the Ukrainian questions taking into account following professional text abstract: *There are different types of (чотири): internal combustion engines, external combustion engines, hybrid, steam or jet ones. Let us describe the internal combustion one. Internal combustion is the process of burning the fuel within the engine combustion chambers. Stationary engine parts are the cylinder block, the crankcase and the cylinder head. The cylinder block is one of the basic (частина) of the engine. Rotary engine (частина) are the crankshaft, the flywheel and the camshaft. The crankshaft changes reciprocating motion of pistons to rotary motion. The camshaft opens the valves of the engine. Reciprocating engine (частина) are pistons, valves, rings and connecting rods. These (частини) cause engine vibration. The piston moves up and down within the cylinder. The rings provide good compression for the piston. The valves open and close the combustion chamber where the burning of fuel takes place. The connecting rod links the pistons and the crankshaft. There are four separate (частини) of engine: electrical, fuel, lubricating and cooling. The gasoline engine has no pump but carburetor to transmit mixture of fuel and air to the combustion chamber. Oil pumps of three kinds provide lubrication. The oil filters reduce engine wear. The strokes of (чотири) are intake, compression, power and exhaust. All these processes are to be studied at the (назва Вашого факультету) to become Bachelor or Master. Our faculty was founded in 1929. It has some equipment in workshops, laboratories and scientific data from scholars' chairs or libraries to develop all necessary skills of future (назва Вашої професії) as well as the own school to train drivers. There are many levers and buttons to order the engine, to accelerate or to slow down, to brake, to switch front or*

rear speed or lights to open and to close boot or side (4020). You need to have spare tyre and to pump up or to change the damaged wheel. To order the vehicle, to fill up the tank, cool the gin with liquid to avoid (уцo). Every gin has its own volume according to adequate bulk and bore. As a rule, operating costs for foreign bores are more expensive but they are more reliable. Mention the quality of inner (native) fuel which is enough high and its price is (яка) Steering wheel is related to gearbox. Do not try to overtake somebody near pavement verge. Check warranty and post warranty maintenance and insurance state for your vehicle. Check your safety belts and first-aid- kit too.

The sixth exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one demands to define the extra word for the first four items exempling «1. A cylinder block B crankcase C cylinder head D crankshaft», «2 A crankshaft B engine stroke C flywheel D camshaft», «3 A pistons B valves C camshaft D connecting rods», «4. A fuel B lubricating C cooling D heating» as well as to write generalized word for the last for issues mentioning «5. cooling, lubricating, fuel», «6. Intake, compression, exhaust», «7 with external combustion, with internal combustion, hybrid, steam and jet», «8 the process of burning the fuel within the engine».

The seventh exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one requires to observe the representative images-photos of urban and agricultural machinery in order to coordinate them with the attributes among the following ones:«...is faster and... is the fastest...», «...is slower and is the slowest...», «... is the most expensive and...is the least expensive», «... is the most comfortable and ...is least comfortable for passengers», «... is more comfortable and...is less comfortable for driver», «... is more powerful and...is the less powerful», «... is old-fashioned and... is new-created», «... is used for agricultural purpose...», «...consumes more fuel».

The eighth exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one requires to compose questions according to its concrete type paying attention on tense indicator and pronoun. The part-time students had to compose subjective and disjunctive questions for the sentence «This driver will become bachelor», the special and alternative questions for the sentence «The

gasoline engine has no pump», general and special questions for the sentence «*Steering wheels are is related to gearbox*» as well as subjective and alternative questions for the sentence «*That scientific data from scholars' chairs brought success*» or special and disjunctive question for the sentence «*There were many levers and buttons to order the engine*» or general and disjunctive questions for the sentence «*The oil filter always reduces engine wear*».

The ninth exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number one demand to analyze some dialogues sample to compose own one using such replicas to hire a car like «A. Good morning. You would hire something, would not you? M. Hello, Yes, I would like to hire a car for two days. A. OK. I just need to see your passport, driving license and proof of insurance. M Here's the passport, driving license and my insurance card. A. Whose are the documents? They are mine. A. You can have a small car for two days at £ 68. That price includes unlimited mileage, insurance and VAT. M. That's OK. Can we drive to Brighton without any problem? A. Yes, you can. The mileage is unlimited. I need you to fill in these forms, sir. In the meantime, I'll get a car ready for you. M. May I borrow your pen, please? A Yes, you may. Here you are. Are you finished? M. Yes, I am. A Here's our card with a toll-free phone number. If the car should break down, call us immediately. It is a toll-free number of our call centre. We have offices all over the UK, and they 'll see that you get a replacement car as quickly as it possible. M. That's nice to know. A When you go to a petrol station be sure to use unleaded petrol not diesel. M Unleaded petrol. A Yes. And whenever you fill up with petrol, check the oil level. M. OK. A Any questions then? M. No, I think we're fine. A. Good. Have a safe journey and remember we drive on the left side of the road» taking into account three blocks of the basic replicas. The first block deals with the linguistic units to meet road troubles using such elements as «1 fine, penalty», «2 overtaking», «3 cross-walk», «4 glazed frost», «5 pillar», «6 pedestrian», «7 bobby, US cop», «8 road junction», «9 traffic light», «10 pavement», «11 verge» specifying meaning among «A перехід пішохідний», «B ожеледиця», «C штраф», «D даїшник (полицейський)», «E об'єм двигуна», «F обгон», «G перехрестя», «H світлофор», «K тротуар», «L узбіччя», «M пішохід». The second block deals with the linguistic

units to discuss road troubles using such elements «1 to block the road», «2 to tow», «3 to get out of the car», «4 to lose control of the car», «5 to call the police», «6 to call the ambulance», «7 to crash into», «8 to brake», «9 to accelerate», «10 roadworks», «11 dangerous bend» being adequate to such Ukrainian terms database as «А небезпечний поворот», «В ремонт дороги», «С втратити контроль над машиною», «D втаранитися (врізатись в)», «Е викликати швидку допомогу», «F гальмувати», «G блокувати рух», «H газувати», «I викликати поліцію», «К буксувати», «L вийти з машини». The third block deals with the linguistic units to discuss road troubles using such linguistic units as «1 no entry», «2 slow down», «3 passing prohibited», «4 Am I on the right road to?», «5 at what speed can I drive here», «6 turn left(right) at the traffic light», «7 go straight on», «8 is there any...along the road», «9 where does this road go to?», «10 show me (on the map) where we are», «11 safety belts and first-aid kit» being specified among such Ukrainian statements as «А обгін заборонено», «В з якою швидкістю тут можна їхати?», «С їдьте прямо», «D в'їзд заборонено», «Е по цій дорозі є...?», «F поверніть на світлофорі наліво (направо)», «G чи я правильно їду до...?», «H куди веде ця дорога?», «I їхати повільно», «K ремені безпеки та аптечка», «L покажіть(на карті), де ми знаходимось».

To our minds, the kinds of tasks concerning practical work two are worth to be analyzed too .

The first exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number two proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different simple tenses forms taking into account such English variants list as «1 pipeline», «2increasing», «3 traffic safety of vehicles», «4application», «5 warehouse», «6the part of road», «7 between», «8 urban route», «9 international automobile route», «10 traffic safety of pedestrians», «11 suburban route», «12 improvement», «13 traffic safety on crossroad», «14 elaboration» to be connected to «А удосконалення», «В застосування», «С міжнародний маршрут», «D приміський маршрут», «Е міський маршрут», «F підвищення», «G розробка», «H безпека руху

транспортних засобів», «І безпека руху пішоходів», «Г ділянка дороги», «К безпека руху на перехресті», «L робота з профілактики ДТП», «М товарний склад», «N трубопровід», «О сполучення» obtaining the fact that some Ukrainian variants may be extra.

The second exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number two proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different forms of Continuous tenses taking into account such English variants list as «1 to remove fuel and lubricating matters», «2 to remove overall size agricultural machinery», «3 to remove remade agricultural raw materials», «4 to remove drinkable water», «5 to remove poultry products», «6 process to harvest maize corn», «7 to remove saw timber», «G перевозити паливно-мастильні матеріали», «8 large scale loading hookers », «9 to remove bakery products» , «10 to remove passenger cars», «11 to remove foodstuffs », «12 to remove dairy products», «13 to remove sweet-shop products», «14 arrivals», «15 departures» to be mostly correlated with «А транспортно-виробничий процес», «В перевозити великогабаритну сільськогосподарську техніку», «С перевозити пиломатеріали», «D перевозити продукцію птахівництва», «Е перевозити молочні вироби», «F перевозити, хлібобулочні вироби», «G перевозити паливно-мастильні матеріали», «Н перевозити товари продовольчої групи», «І перевозити легкові автомобілі», «G перевозити питну воду», «К перевозити продукти переробки сільськогосподарської сировини», «L технологія для кукурудзи на зерно», «М причепи високої вантажонід'ємності», «N прибуття», «15 departures».

The third exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number two proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different irregular verbs forms taking into account such English variants list as «1 to nose after», «2 penalty», «3 to specify», «4 the load to be removed», «5 to fill up the invoice», «6 to review», «7to avoid», «8 measurement», «9 violation», «10 over norm losses» , «11 processing enterprises», «12 the term of storage», «13 environmental pollution», «А уточнити»,

«В понаднормові витрати», «С переробні підприємства», «D термін зберігання», «Е товар для перевезення», «F слідкувати», «G забруднення довкілля», «Н порушення», «I штраф», «G учасник дорожнього руху», «К габарити», «L запобігти», «М заповнити рахунок- фактуру», «N переглянути на правильність».

The fourth exercise differs from the previously mentioned ones in demand to read, to translate and add the gaps answering the Ukrainian questions taking into account such text as *«Transport is the removal of passengers or goods from (якого) location to another destination according to schedule. Transport infrastructure includes public or private roads, railways, air(що), water(що) pipelines, warehouses, petrol stations, bus stops, custom areas and ports. There are such (що) of transport as plane, ship, train, shuttle bus, tour-bus, car, truck, elevator, crawler, crane, wheeled tractor, harvester etc. The bachelor in traffic technologies must be able to elaborate the improvement of transporting and industrial process to harvest maize corn, to remove passengers, saw timber or overall size agricultural machinery, to (що побуми) poultry, dairy products and passenger cars, to (що побуми) fuel and lubricating matters, to (що побуми) sweet-shop products, foodstuffs or agricultural loads (pressed skins, sunflower seeds), to (що побуми) drinkable water, bakery products or remade agricultural raw materials. The bachelor in traffic technologies must be able to elaborate the improvement of traffic organization and increasing of (якої) safety for vehicles and pedestrians on the crossroads between the streets or on the part of road along some streets, improvement of suburban passengers transportation ,as well as bus movement for the suburban and urban routes, opening of international irregular bus route between cities, elaboration of international automobile routes, improvement of work to prevent (яких) accidents. The elaboration of maize corn picking transporting technology applying large scale loading hookers is among bachelor's duties too. (Назва Баумої професії) must nose after traffic participants to avoid accidents, traffic jam or over norm (якого) pollution using the system of penalties for violations. He must make agreements, specify the bore, the measurement of the (чого) and the kind of the load to be removed. He must predict the optimal route to avoid*

(яких) fuel or time losses. He must fill up and review all invoices and (чуїх) documents for custom area too. He applies technological skills to deal with the (чум) of storage and temperature regime or density to place or to fix products of crop growing or animal (уо)(=livestock raising) for remaking (чозо). He may work in shelter too to provide connection (arrivals and departures) according the schedule».

The fifth exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number two proposes the task to note the concept according to defining phrase like «1. The removal of goods and passengers», «2. Roads, warehouses, petrol stations, bus stops, custom areas and ports», «3. Shuttle bus, tour-bus, car, truck, elevator, crawler».

The sixth exercise deals with transforming active voice into passive after reviewing such sample as «Engineers apply large scale loading hookers→ Large scale loading hookers are applied by engineers» taking into account such sentence previous versions as «1. The driver prevents traffic accident», «2. The shelter will open new international irregular bus route», «3. The government increased the safety for vehicles and pedestrians on the crossroads» and «4. Foresters saw their timber».

The seventh exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number two proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different perfect tenses verbs forms taking into account such English variants list as «1 wide range», «2 several», «3 agreement», «4 to purchase», «5 to sell», «6 to order», «7 to send», «8 to receive», «9 to sign», «10 statement», «11 delivery», «12 to post», «13 to propose» to be correlated with «А купувати», «В замовляти», «С продавати», «D відіслати поштою», «Е отримати», «F підписати», «G домовленість», «H асортимент», «I положення(позиція)», «G пропонувати», «K декілька(невні)», «L доставка».

The eighth exercise dealing with the part-time practical work number two proposes the task to connect English and Ukrainian variants as well as to use some chosen linguistic units to compose the statements concerning different conditional verbs forms taking into account such English variants list as «1 conversation», «2 Go ahead», «3 Hold the line», «4 duties», «5 to establish», «6 congratulations», «7 wealth», «8 flourishing», «9 success», «10 to invite», «11 to continue», «12 to meet»,

«13 is held (= takes place)» to be mostly relevant to Ukrainian variants exempling «А проводиться», «В процвітання», «С успіх», «D говоріть», «Е достаток», «F не вішайте слухавку(трубку)», «G запросити», «H продовжити», «I зустріти», «J встановити», «K обов'язки», «L ділова розмова».

The ninth exercise concerning practical work 2 for part-time students in engineering technologies proposes to add and translate the text: *There are (скільки яких) phrases to be used for contract agreements to fill the proforma-invoice or to sign the contract like «I'd like...», «Would you like?..», «to buy=to purchase», «to sell», «to order», «to send». «to receive», «to pay», «equipment=machinery», «We have a wide range of», «Here is the list of goods», «statement», «How much is delivery?», «What is your post address/e-mail?», There are (скільки яких) phrases to be used for (якої) conversation like «Answer the phone, please», «There is no answer», «Go ahead», «May I speak to», «Hold the line», «He is out now», «What is your message to...?», «Would you try again later?», «May I ask who is speaking», «He will call you later», «What is your number?», «Thanks for conversation». There are (скільки яких) phrases to be used for (якого) day on work like «Could you show me my working place?», «How long does the working day last?», «When do you start working?», «When do you finish working?», «When do you have a break?», «What are my duties?». There are (скільки яких) phrases to be used to establish (які) contacts with foreign colleague like «Dear Mr», «It's your colleagues from Ukraine», «Congratulations!», «We wish you», «joy, happiness», «business success», «wealth and flourishing», «We'd like to invite you to conference (exhibition)», «It will be held», «We hope to continue our cooperation», «We hope to meet you soon», «Sincerely yours», «to book accommodation», «beforehand».*

The tenth exercise concerning practical work 2 for part-time students in traffic technologies proposes the sample of business letter to compose own one after having reviewed the abstracts to take information for composing business letter concerning transport enterprises exempling the abstract about O. Parhomenko's engineering vehicle producing plant which ranks with Ukraine's largest manufacturers of ore-mining and processing equipment: *its production facilities answer the latest world*

standards and its products are always of top quality. Basically, it manufactures screens, jogging machines, electromagnetic heavy media separators, centrifuges, elevators, conveyers, iron separators, pressure regulators, to mention but a few. It works on individual and small-lot commissions, and its assortment is constantly modernized, totaling some 70 types of equipment. Among its consumers are numerous industrial branches (e.g., coal-mining, byproduct coke, power engineering, construction, wood-pulp and paper, ferrous and non-ferrous, and farming). Apart from the CIS, its products are exported to some three dozen countries elsewhere on the globe, including Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, former Yugoslavia, Egypt, Iran, Algeria, China, Yemen and Ethiopia. Its dynamic progress, in close collaboration with the Hipromashvuhlezbahachennya Design Institute secures good prospects, and there is every reason to expect that before long this enterprise will expand, alongside mastering even more progressive technologies, putting out goods of still better quality. This enterprise harmoniously combines past experience with modern accomplishments and looks ahead with confidence to produce complicated technique as well as simple machines. Simple machines are basic mechanical devices that can help to make work easier by changing the direction or magnitude of a force. In Ukraine, simple machines are used in a variety of industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation. One common use of simple machines in Ukraine is in agriculture. Farmers use simple machines such as plows, which are essentially wedges, to break up soil and prepare it for planting. They also use pulleys and other machines to move heavy loads and transport crops. In manufacturing, simple machines are used to perform repetitive tasks quickly and efficiently. For example, a conveyor belt, which is a type of inclined plane, can be used to move materials or products along a production line. Machines such as presses and lathes use levers and other simple machines to shape and cut materials. In transportation, simple machines are used in the construction of vehicles such as cars and trucks. Wheels and axles are used to reduce friction and allow vehicles to move more easily. Pulleys and levers are also used in the construction of engines and other components.

Another variant of such practical work for future specialists in traffic technologies deals with Kremenchuk autoworks is the leading Ukrainian transporting enterprise « *It produces a wide range of transporting goods and services. The company's main target is to keep customers supplied with reliable cargo vehicles, spare parts, accessories, and engineering services. To this end, Kremenchuk autoworks operates along the following lines: development, testing, manufacture and supply of: 6x4 15-ton dump trucks; 6x6 18 t dump trucks; 6x6 and 6x4 drop side trucks; 6x6, 6x4 and 4x2 prime movers; special equipment chassis (e.g., cranes, excavators, mixers, concrete pumps, tanks, etc.); spare parts, cabins and axles, development and modification of auxiliary services to most effectively utilize the company's products and keep them ticking with minimum time spent on maintenance. At present, the company is mastering the output of small and medium-capacity trucks. There are powerful pressing, mechanical and mechanical assembly facilities and a purchase department. KrAZ trucks are effectively exploited in every climatic zone of the CI. The partners range from the Far North to the southernmost latitudes, from the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean. They know this enterprise in Africa, the Middle East, Indochina and Latin America too.*

The third variant of the text abstract to fulfill analyzing of transport technologies content in order to compose adequate thematic business letter deals with Lviv bus works as the leading bus-manufacturing enterprise of Ukraine, the CIS, and it ranks with major such companies in Europe: *Its production capacities ensure an output of almost 10,000 different models and diesel-driven modifications. LAZ buses mount power plants and other equipment made by leading domestic and foreign companies, such as RENAULT, MAN, RABA, DETROIT DIESEL, CUMMINS, ANDORIA, and WEBASTO and TUERMO KING air conditioners. Rich assortment, reliability and moderate prices, complemented by enviable performance characteristics and comfortable interiors, keep these passenger vehicles in steady market demand and provide good sales in various climatic zones, ranging from the Far North to Middle Asia to the Far East. In pursuance of the company's policy, LAZ auto service sells buses, spare parts and provides warranty and postwarranty maintenance via a network*

of regional bus service centers in Ukraine and elsewhere in the CIS. It was founded in 1871 and became known as ASCO. In June 1993 it was reorganized as a leasehold enterprise and has since been known to mariners and businessmen as AZSCO. It is a member of the Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO), Intercargo, and the Baltic Exchange. Its independent status and policy make AZSCO even more competitive in the shipping business. AZSCO expands its market, reinforces its finance system, and modernizes its fleet. AZSCO is a well-established and reputed business venture with many domestic and international contacts. The fleet numbers of AZSCO are almost 1 00 vessels capable to all types.

BUSINESS LETTER

Dear Cristian Eberle,

Having read your previous message, I would like to invite you to a seminar « Innovative Technologies».

It is known to be dealt with innovation in transport logistics. This seminar will be held at the Kyiv Centre on November 28, 2023. Some outstanding key programmers and designers in the field of 3D modeling have already agreed to represent their achievements in lectures.

Enclosing 3 tickets for you. I hope you to attend it and I am looking forward to seeing you there.

You are expected to arrive by November, 25. Your accommodations and previous excursion have been just booked beforehand.

Best regards,

Oleksandra T. Simonova,

Managing Director

Ltd. The company «Center»

Tel: +80930032

August, 7, 2024

P.S. Sorry so early

Besides abovenamed practical works to be proposed to the part-time students in traffic technologies the scholars from the English Department of Technical and Agrobiological Specialties elaborated a range of adequate individual tasks in 12 variants to avoid the cases of similar fulfillment exempling the first individual task «ENGINE 1» within four options. The first option demands to determine 10-15 the most important words concerning engines (A angled–*кутовий*; B blade– *лопасть*

boiling– кипіння *burnt* – спалений; *C coal* – вугілля *combustion*– згоряння *current*– течія/ поточний/ струм; *D degree* –градус *to depend upon* –залежати від; *F faster* – швидче; *flat* – плаский; *fuel* – паливо; *furnace*- ніч (тонка); *E to enable* – пристосовувати, полегшувати; *I ignited* – запалений *imperfection* – недолік; *J jet* – реактивний; *M mel* – плавка, розчиняється; *L layout* – устаткування; *O opposite* – супротив; *P powerful* – потужний; *Q quality* – якість; *R resistant*– стійкий; *row* – ряд; *S slant* – похилість; *sound* – звук; *speed* – швидкість; *steam* – пар; *T thousand* – тисяча; *turn* – оберт; *W wheel* – колесо; *wind- powered* – вітряний; *without* – без; *wooden*– дерев'яний) as well as to explain the choice while introducing own thoughts on the basis of phrase «*I chose such words as...because I consider them to be ...*» either to fill the gaps to continue the proposed sentence with the studied previous ones or with additional lexical units on free student's scientific and lexical choice after reviewing such blocks as «*1. The first engines...2....3. The history of engine varieties....4... 5. Engine block geometry 6... 7...8...*» as well as concerns retelling and specifying remarkable moments of the following text focusing on the types of engines to be in need on the mentioned bellow enterprises: *Production of machinery and equipment for agriculture and forestry. One of the oldest industries in Ukraine, agricultural machinery manufacturing, emerged in the nineteenth century and has always been focused on agricultural production areas, and its location is linked to the zonal specialization of agriculture. In Ukraine, specialized enterprises have developed to manufacture simple agricultural machines: tillage machines (plows, cultivators), seeders, loaders, trailers, and equipment for feed and livestock production. Ukraine, which has developed grain farming (wheat and corn) and sugar beet production, has always had a need for sophisticated agricultural machinery, such as combine harvesters The method of harvesting is determined by the characteristics of the culture, the state of the stem, meteorological conditions, and the availability of equipment. Tractor construction in Ukraine is mainly focused on the consumer factor. Kharkiv is the largest center producing tractors and tractor units. Kharkiv region produces parts and assemblies for tractors. They are assembled at the Kharkiv Tractor Plant (KhTP), the country's largest enterprise for the production of general-purpose*

tracked and wheeled agricultural tractors of various capacities, which are combined with more than 250 types of agricultural machinery and implements. In recent decades, the company has mastered the production of arable tractors designed for processing and harvesting sugar beets, corn, sunflower, potatoes, buckwheat, soybeans and other crops. The power of the electric tractor makes it possible to move trailers weighing up to 2 tons at a speed of 40 km/h. In addition to tractors, the plant produces road construction equipment, caterpillar tractors, consumer goods, and spare parts on their basis. KhTZ is privately owned. Much of the equipment is exported. In Dnipro, the plant manufactures both its own wheeled tractors and assembles Chinese brands. Tractor units are produced in Vinnytsia. Companies producing tractor parts and spare parts are located in Kremenchuk, Odesa, and Bila Tserkva.

The second individual task «ENGINE 2» deals with three items namely the first as the demand to read and compose the vocabulary of unknown terms while reading or completing chronological table «Time - Invention-Author» and separate translation or finding additional information about the noted researches after analyzing such abstract as «The first engine was called as «water wheel» which blades were being turned by river to irrigate fields. Then a wind-powered engine (wheel with wooden blades) was invented. These engines were very economical without the fuel but they depend upon the weather. After many years people invented the large and heavy engine operated by steam. The more steam there is the faster a train or boat was moving. Notice that the first airplane built by A. Mozhaisky also had a steam engine. The imperfections of the steam engines led to design more powerful, smaller and lighter internal combustion engine because of its better- quality fuel ignited. It burnt inside the engine and not in furnace. The internal combustion engine is used in cars, diesel locomotives and motor ships. But to enable aeroplanes to fly faster than the speed of sound another, more powerful engine was in need. So one was invented and it was given the name «jet engine» driven by gases of over a thousand degrees. Such engine is made of a very resistant metal so that it will not melt. In the late 1700's, James Watt had developed a practical steam engine that was able to save a lot of physical work and even led the way to power steamboats and locomotives. The steam engine had its drawbacks

though. They were big, cumbersome things and required constant tending to keep them operating, hence the term engineer. By the mid 1800's, Otto in Germany, as well as several others had developed crude internal combustion engines. These early engines used city gas, illuminating gas, or producer gas. Gasoline and kerosene fuels came in a little later. Even as crude as these early engines were, they were a lot easier to use than steam engines. By the turn of the century, nearly every city big enough to have an iron foundry and machining facilities had someone building engines. These engines were a boon to farmers and industrialists alike. The farmer with the purchase of just one small engine could now run his cream separator, wood saw, butter churn, corn sheller, feed grinder, gristmill and pump water. Everything from small shops to factories could be run on engines now. Here in the South, large heavy oil (semi-diesel) engines were often used to power cotton gins. These engines could usually be started in just a few minutes time, without waiting for a head of steam to build up before operating machinery. The heyday of these heavy single cylinder engines was not to last forever, though. In 1935, the Rural Electrification Administration was created to bring electricity to the countryside lessening the need for engines. Industry was turning to more efficient multi cylinder engines as well as electric power. Companies such as Briggs & Stratton and Wisconsin were producing lightweight high speed air cooled engines for portable machinery. Some of the old engines continued to give service for many years to come running wood saws, water pumps and so on. Except for some of the big engines still in use in the oil fields, most have become collectors items. Nothing today sounds quite like a Hit & Miss popping along at a show. Let's hope these relics of the past will be here for future generations to enjoy».

The third individual task «ENGINE 3» deals with three items namely the first as the demand to read and compose the vocabulary of unknown terms as well as composing own questions while reading or noting the role of abbreviation or shortening in English technical texts after reviewing the following text abstract as «*Most "Kerosene" engines use this type of governor, they just have an extra metering screw in the mixer. The engine is started on gasoline, then switched over to kerosene after it is warmed up. Throttle engines run warmer than Hit and Miss, this helps to vaporize*

the kerosene. This method is used on engines of today such as lawnmowers, tractors and so on. When running, throttle engines have a steady putt putt putt sound. The Hit & Miss uses flyballs too, but instead of closing a butterfly, the engine stops firing until it slows down to a certain speed, then begins to fire again. This is done in a number of different ways, the most common being a detent lever that moves into place and keeps the exhaust valve from closing. Some oilfield engines do just the opposite, not opening the exhaust valve when the engine is up to speed. Other methods include stopping the fuel or cutting off the ignition to stop the engine from firing. Collectors enjoy tinkering with their engines to see just how long they can get them to go between firing impulses. When running the Hit & Miss will have a putt sound. There are a few types of engine block geometry: V-type, inline, horizontally opposed, slant and W-type. Each refers to the layout of the cylinders as viewed from the front or back of the engine. A V-type has two angled rows of cylinders, which form a "V." This formation is typically used in V6, V8, V10 and V12 configurations. An inline engine arranges the cylinders vertically in a row, and is the most common configuration in a 3, 4, 5 or 6 cylinder car engine. The horizontally opposed engine has the cylinders laid horizontally and opposite each other. This may also be called a Boxer engine, or a flat engine, and is a less common configuration. A slant design is one row of angled cylinders forming a half "V." A W-type configuration is composed of two V-type formations side by side.

The fourth individual task «CULTIVATORS 1» includes four issues to be done meaning the first one as the demand to determine 10-15 the most important words concerning cultivators admitting technical ones or common spread words with the additional determining of the everyday used lexical units within technical texts reviewing such words range as «*A attached – прикріплений; B blades – леза; C centuries – сторіччя; common – розповсюджений; conditions – умови; conventional – стандартний; covering – загортання; coulter – різак; cut – перетинати; D to depend – залежати; destruction – руйнація; different – різноманітний; digger – копач deep – глибокий; I implement – знаряддя; F fertilizes – добрива; fully – повністю; frame – рама; frog – стійка-башимак(плуга); furrow – борозна; G general-purpose – загального призначення; H harrow – борона;*

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hydraulic- гідравлічний; heavy – важкий; K kind – тип; L level – рівень; M mix – змішувати; medium mouldboard – полиця плуга; N number – кількість, ряд; P plough – плуг, орати; to prepare – готувати; to produce – виробляти; R rarely – рідко; reversible – зворотний; right-handed – правосторонній; rigid – застарілий, стійкий; S seed – насіння; seedbed – рілля; size – розмір; share – лемех; soil – ґрунт; supported – підтриманий; T tine – зубець; to turn – повертати; V various – різноманітний; to vary – різнитись; W wide – широкий; weeds – бур'яни; U used – використаний. Besides, this task also demands to explain own choice to while this task previous fulfillment using the phrase « I chose such words as.... because I consider them to be ...»

The fifth individual task «CULTIVATORS 2» includes four issues to be done meaning the first one as the demand to determine the main idea in Ukrainian and English versions to be compared focusing on translating special features as well as to prepare additional information about practical usage of agricultural technical equipment admitting the fact that «A cultivator is a farm implement for stirring and pulverizing the soil, either before planting or to remove weeds and to aerate and loosen the soil after the crop has begun to grow. It is powered by a tractor and stirs the soil, usually to a greater depth than does the harrow (which is usually unpowered). Similar but much smaller machines are used for gardening. Small cultivators are used for gardening, powered by small motors, and controlled by an operator walking behind. Garden cultivators can be used to mix soils with manures and fertilizers in preparation for planting. They till the soil and convert soil lumps to a tilth. Different attachments can be used to plough the soil or cut vegetation. Field cultivators are used to complete tillage operations in many types of arable crop fields. The main function of the field cultivator is to prepare a proper seedbed for the crop to be planted into, to bury crop residue in the soil (helping to warm the soil before planting), to control weeds, and to mix and incorporate the soil to ensure the growing crop has enough water and nutrients to grow well during the growing season. The implement has many shanks mounted on the underside of a metal frame, and small narrow rods at the rear of the machine that smooth out the soil surface for easier travel later when planting. In most

field cultivators one to many hydraulic cylinders raise and lower the implement and control its depth. The main function of the row crop cultivator is weed control between the rows of an established crop. Row crop cultivators are usually raised and lowered by a three-point hitch and the depth is controlled by gauge wheels. Cultivators are used either for farm works or for horticulture. Most rotary cultivators being used in Britain have L-shaped blades. Field tests show better results than those produced by either plows or tined cultivators for primary cultivation in a wide range of soil conditions. The increase in use of rotary cultivators in the world is an indication of their usefulness for many kinds of cultivation».

The sixth individual task «PLOUGHS» includes four issues to be done meaning the first one as the demand to review the text, propose its plan and focus linguistic studies on grammar phenomena determination and the special features of pronunciation determination as well as determination of order of agricultural processes or modern role of ploughs: *The plough (American spelling: plow; both pronounced /plaʊ/) is a tool used in farming for initial cultivation of soil in preparation for sowing seed or planting. It has been a basic instrument for most of recorded history, and represents one of the major advances in agriculture. The primary purpose of ploughing is to turn over the upper layer of the soil, bringing fresh nutrients to the surface, while burying weeds and the remains of previous crops, allowing them to break down. It also aerates the soil, and allows it to hold moisture better. In modern use, a ploughed field is typically left to dry out, and is then harrowed before planting. Ploughs were initially pulled by oxen or horses. In industrial countries, the first mechanical means of pulling a plough used steam-power (ploughing engines or steam tractors), but these were gradually superseded by internal-combustion-powered tractors. In the past two decades plough use has reduced in some areas (where soil damage and erosion are problems), in favour of shallower ploughing and other less invasive tillage techniques. Ploughs are even used under the sea, for the laying of cables, as well as preparing the earth for side-scan sonar in a process used in oil exploration. The plough has been used in its different forms for many centuries. It has become the main implement to prepare the seedbeds. It is an implement with*

some mouldboards to cut and turn the soil. Modern tractors are fully mounted on the tractor hydraulic system. The number of mouldboards will depend on a type of soil and the tractor size. There are three main kinds of ploughs exemplifying conventional, reversible and disc ones. Conventional ploughs have right-handed mouldboards. Reversible ones can plough up and down in the same furrow and they produce a very level finish. Disc ploughs are rarely used in Great Britain. They have large rotating discs in the place of the mouldboards. The main parts of ploughs are soil engaging parts, disc coulter, the frog attached to frame and the share. The main common in Great Britain types of plough are general-purpose type (for the general ploughing work) and digger type (for deep root crops ploughing).

The seventh individual task «ENGINE POWER CONCEPTS 1» The first option requires to determine 10-15 the most important words concerning engine power concepts exemplifying such words as A applied – застосований; B bore buying – покупка марки (машини); C to cause – спричиняти; compression connecting rod – шатун; concepts – поняття; curve – крива, графік; D definition – визначення; displacement; to deal with – пов'язуватись з; F flywheel – маховик; force – сила; H horsepower – кінська сила; E evaporated – згущений; L lug – виступ; M maintaining – технічне обслуговування; to measure – вимірювати; mixture – суміш; P performance – представлення; power – потужність; pressure – тиск; O operating – запуск, робота; R ratio – коефіцієнт relationship – відношення-зв'язок; reliability – надійність required – необхідний; rpm (revolutions per minute) – оберти за хвилину; S selling – продаж; speed – швидкість; stroke – робочий хід; successful – успішний; T torque – обертовий момент; twisting – згинання, перекручення; U unit – блок as well as to analyze the frequency to apply these words within the text abstract «The most engine power concepts deal with engine power to watch engine reliability and performance. For the active engines selling, buying, operating, maintaining you must know speed, bore, stroke, displacement, compression ratio, horsepower, torque, BMEP, lug and pressure- time curve. Bore is the diameter of each cylinder in engine. Engine speed is measured in rpm (revolutions per minute). Stroke is a distance which a piston travels up and down within a cylinder.

Displacement is the volume of air which the piston displaces for one stroke. Compression ratio is relationship between minimum and maximum volumes. Horsepower is to measure engine power. Torque is the twisting force engines produce. Its units are force (pounds) times distance from the center of the rotating feet. In an engine pressure is applied to the top of the piston from expansion of an ignited air and fuel mixture. BMEP is short title for the Break Mean Effective Pressure. This is a pressure required to produce the same horsepower at the flywheel as actually exists. Note that in the engine pressure applied to the top of the piston from expansion of an ignited air and fuel mixture. This pressure results in a force from the piston applied at the crank radius through the connecting rod. The resulting torque causes the crankshaft to rotate. Lug is a slowing when the load is greater than can support. One mechanical horsepower of 550 foot-pounds per second is equivalent to 745.7 watts. A metric horsepower of 75 kgf-m per second is equivalent to 735.499 watts. One horsepower for rating electric motors is equal to 746 watts. Where units of horsepower are used for marketing consumer products, often measurement methods are designed by advertisers to maximize the size of the number produced for any product, even if this may not reflect realistic capacity of the product to do work when used in normal conditions.

The eighth individual task «Tractors» is aimed to analyze some unknown lexical individual phenomena as the items to be involved into some technical texts about tractors (*The word tractor was taken from Latin, "to pull". The first meaning was "an engine or vehicle for pulling wagons or ploughs" occurred in 1901. The term, "tractor unit", describes the power unit of a semi-trailer truck (articulated lorry). The first tractors were steam-powered ploughing engines. We know a farm tractor is a multipurpose power unit adapted for many other field works. There are various types of farm tractors: wheeled and tracklaying tractors(crawlers), general-purpose tractors, large field tractors and garden tractors. The main components of a tractor are engine, clutch and transmission. Crawlers have tracks with a grip. The tractor may have tyres. The tractor drawbar is used to pull various implement. The power-take-off shaft can drive irrigation pumps and cultivators or is able to operate belt*

pulley. Some tractors have a belt pulley mounted on the gear-box. The three-point linkage transmits much of the tractor implement. The hydraulic system provides the power for hydraulic motors and is used to control of both rear and front-mounted implements. Agricultural producers use modern tractors to operate the equipment that is used to till, to plant, to fertilize and to harvest crops at once. Modern farm tractors can do various jobs very effectively. They can pull or push machines operate implements mounted upon it by means of the three-point linkage. Also they can transmit power by means of its PTO-shaft, drive machines by belt pulley, supply power and generate electricity. Modern tractors range in size from 10 to 16 horsepower (7,5 to 11 kilowatts) to over 400 hp (over 300 kw). New and improved three- and four- cylinder tractors have been developed by the tractor manufacturing Massey-Ferguson company in Great Britain as well Canadian VERSATILE 1150 or American John Deere 8550 tractors. All makes and models are welcome: Case/IH, John Deere, Kubota, Massey Ferguson, Deutz, Ford, Versatile.) as well as to compose some adequate questions or plan on personal students' choice basing upon adequate words range (B background – підґрунтя by means – через, завдяки belt pulley – ремінний шків; C capable – здатний; clutch – муфта; condition – умова, стан; crop – сільськогосподарська культура (рослина); crawler – гусеничний трактор; cultivation – обробка; D different – різний; drawbar – тяговий брус; to drive – управляти; F to fertilize – вносити добрива; field – поле; four-wheel-drive – чотирьохприводний; E equally – sized – однакового розміру ; engine – двигун; G general-purpose – загального призначення; grip – зчеплення; H to harvest – збирати врожай; heavy – важкий; high-growing – високорослий horsepower = hp – кінська сила; I implement – знаряддя ; improved – вдосконалений; L load – вантаж low-growing – низькорослий; M mounted – прикріплений; multipurpose – багатofункціональний; N necessary – необхідний; numerous – чисельний; O to operate – керувати, працювати; orchard – город, присадибна ділянка; P to plant – саджати ; plant – рослина, завод; power unit – агрегат; power-take -off shaft – вал відбору потужності; to plough – орати; producer – виробник; to pull – тягти; to push – штовхати ; R rear – задній row crops – рядкові культури; S to sow – сіяти; U

supplying -постачаючий; *T three-point linkage*– трьохточковий навісний прустпій; *tracklaying* – гусеничний; *track*–гусениця; *tyre* – шина; *V various* – різний; *vehicle* –транспортний засіб ; *country* –сільська місцевість *seedbed-рілля* ; *W winter wheat* - озима пшениця *wheeled* – колісний; *wheel* – колесо; *width between rows* – міжряддя).

The ninth individual task «Hybrid engines» is aimed to analyze some unknown lexical individual phenomena as the items to be involved into some technical texts about hybrid engines (*Hybrid vehicle is a vehicle that uses two or more distinct power sources to move the vehicle. Hybrid Engines are typically described as engines with two power sources. The most common today is a hybrid gas-electric engine that combines the low pollution output of an electric engine, with the high power output of a gas engine. There are as many gas-electric engines as there are hybrid cars. Each engine is designed to allow the gas engine and the electric engine to connect to the drive train to power the engine. There are some principles of of hybrids work. The gas engine and the brakes are used to recharge the battery for the electric engine eliminating the need to plug in overnight, as is necessary for a plug in electric only engine. When braking, some of the energy being expended to stop a car is collected by the regenerative brakes in an electric engine. Typically, in a full hybrid, the electric engine takes control when the car is cruising, at stop, or when slowly accelerating. When extra power is needed, the gas engine kicks in to give the acceleration expected from today's cars. By allowing the electric engine to take over, hybrids are able to get higher mpg than their sister cars with gas only engines. But since most of the energy is collected/saved when the car is stopped or in braking, hybrid cars tend to get better mileage in city driving. Which is opposite what gas only cars should expect, as gas engines are most efficient at high speeds (highway). Hybrid engines have not only eliminated the need for plugging in, they have also increased the range that is possible. The term most commonly refers to hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), which combine an internal combustion engine and one or more electric motors. Hybrid engines combine features of reciprocating and rotating engines. Examples of hybrids include free-piston, rotary piston, rankine and stirling engines. Free Piston is gas producing*

engine has a long cylinder closed on both ends. When the pistons are on the compression cycle near the middle of the cylinder, fuel is injected into the air compressed between them. Then the compressed air burns, creating hot gas. The gas is fed through a turbine) involving adequate list of the spread technical and common everyday used terms (A accelerating – прискорення; to allow – дозволяти; B brake – гальмо; C to connect – пов'язувати; to combine – поєднувати; E eliminating – відсівання; engines – двигуни; F features – риси; K kick – удар, віддача; I injected – введений; H highway – швидкісна траса; L low – низький; O output – вихід, випуск; P plug – штепсель, свічка запалювання; pollution – забруднення; power – енергія, потужність; R reciprocating – зворотньо- поступальний; to recharge – перезаряджати; rotating – обертальний to recharge – перезаряджати; regenerative – покращений, відновлений; S saved – збережений; slowly – уповільнено; source – джерело; V vehicle – транспортний засіб; U used – використаний).

The tenth individual task variant «Combine harvester» follows the same purpose aiming to compose real life story from the technician's life taking into account such range of lexical units as «A according to – згідно з; auger – конвеєр, шнек; B beater – бітер, цін; C combine harvester – комбайн; concave – підбарабання, дека; to cut – зрізати; cutter – різець, подрібнювач; cutter bar – різальний апарат; chaff – полова; crop – сільськогосподарська культура; capacity – ємність; D divider – розподілювач drum – барабан; E elevator – підйомник; expensive – дорогий по вартості; F fan – вентилятор; to flow – протікати; forward – вперед; front – передній; H to harvest – збирати врожай; G grain – зерно; K to keep – зберігати, утримувати; L to lift – піднімати; M maintenance – догляд, експлуатація; P rap – піддон; to provide – забезпечувати; R reel – мотовило; rear – задній; rising – підйом, зростання; S self-propelled – самохідний; set – встановлювати; to separate – відділяти; sieve – сито, решето; speed – швидкість; straw – солома; straw walker – клавійний соломотряс; T to thresh – молотити; tine – зубець; U unit – агрегат, вузол; used – використаний; V various – різноманітний; W widely – широко» being used for block 1 text «The combine harvester, or simply combine, is

a machine that harvests grain crops. The waste straw left behind on the field is the remaining dried stems and leaves of the crop with limited nutrients which is either chopped and spread on the field or baled for feed and bedding for livestock. Combines are farm machines widely used in agriculture. There are many types of combines at present. Most of them are self-propelled machines which have a large variation in forward speed and may work effectively with various crops. The main parts of the cutting unit are the reel, the divider, the cutter bar and the auger. The combine harvester is a very expensive machine which works for a limited period. Correct maintenance will provide efficient operation and keep corrosion to a minimum. The first combine harvester was invented in 1838 by Hiram Moore. It took many decades for the combine to become popular. George Stockton Berry joined the combine into a single machine using straw to heat the boiler. The header was over 40 feet (12 m) long, cutting over 100 acres (0.40 km²) per day Old Style Australian Harvesters were drawn by mule or horse teams and used a bull wheel to provide power. In 1902, a combine could harvest enough grain in one hour to make 10 loaves of bread¹. Tractor-drawn, PTO-powered combines were used for a time. These combines used a shaker to separate the grain from the chaff and straw-walkers (grates with small teeth on an eccentric shaft) to eject the straw while retaining the grain. Tractor drawn combines evolved to have separate gas or diesel engines to power the grain separation. Newer kinds of combines are self-propelled and use diesel or gasoline engines for power. A significant advance in the design of combines was the rotary design. Straw and grain were separated by use of a powerful fan. "Axial-Flow" rotary combines were introduced by International Harvester "IH" in 1977. In about the 1980s on-board electronics were introduced to measure threshing efficiency. This new instrumentation allowed operators to get better grain yields by optimizing ground speed and other operating parameters » focusing on pronunciation of dates and searching other different remarkable events concerning history of mechanics or on the basis of the similar block 2 text about combine harvester (Some wheat headers, called "draper" headers, use a fabric or rubber apron instead of a cross auger. Draper headers allow faster feeding than cross augers, leading to higher throughputs due to lower power

requirements. On many farms, platform headers are used to cut wheat, instead of separate wheat headers, so as to reduce overall costs. Dummy heads or pick-up headers feature spring-tined pickups, usually attached to a heavy rubber belt. They are used for crops that have already been cut and placed in windrows or swaths. This is particularly useful in northern climates exemplifying western Canada where swathing kills weeds resulting in a faster dry down. Combine harvesters are used to harvest various crops. The combine cuts the crop, threshes it, separates the grain from the straw and chaff. According to these functions there are three sections of the combine mechanism. The main usage of combine harvester is to harvest crops. To cut the crop a reciprocating type cutter bar with deviders at each its side is used. The crop is cut while held against the cutter bar by the reel - one of the main parts of combine with tines. 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 which delivers the crop to the drum and concave. The front beater increases the speed of the crop moving. Threshing takes place at the cylinder and concave between the drum and concave. The distance should be controlled. 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. The separating unit is used to sort the grain and chaff on the grain pan. The unit consists of two vibrating sieves and a fan to flow the air to keep the sieves clean. Grain tank capacities vary from 1 to 50 tonnes. A high capacity auger is used to deliver the threshed grain from the grain into a trailer) being focused on the practical situation to attend the plant which produces combine harvesters and get acquainted with the process of their modern production stages.

The eleventh individual task variant «Instrumental construction» follows the same purpose aiming to analyze adequate text abstract (*Instrumental construction is a branch of mechanical engineering that produces means of measurement, analysis, processing and presentation of information, regulation devices, automatic and*

automated control systems; branch of science and technology, developing means of automatic and control systems. The leading place in instrument construction in terms of the number and variety of devices produced is occupied by measuring equipment. Created methods and devices for measuring mechanical, electrical, magnetic, thermal, optical, radiation, etc. Values Measuring devices in combination with regulatory computing and monitoring devices make up the technical base of automated technological process control systems. The leading place in instrumentalal construction in terms of the number and variety of devices produced is occupied by measuring equipment. Created methods and devices for measuring mechanical, electrical, magnetic, thermal, optical, radiation, etc. ValuesMeasuring devices in combination with regulatory computing and monitoring devices make up the technical base of automated technological process control systems. The place of mechanical engineering in the economy of Ukraine is significant because mechanical engineering is an important component of the national economy of Ukraine. It employs almost a third of all workers in the industry. There are about 1,000 machine-building enterprises of various purposes in Ukraine. The main production, that form the main part of the cost of products are aircraft and automobile construction, agricultural, energy and heavy engineering. There are also tractor, machine tool, shipbuilding, and rallway engineering enterprises. Ukranian presion engineering almost completely ceased to exist. Almost 2/3 of enterprises are in collective ownership, about a quarter – in state owneship. There are few private anterprises in the mechanical engineering of Ukraine – only about 5%. Mechanical engineering did not escape the crisis phenomena that led to a significant reduction in output, an imbalance in production, as well as the deterioration of industrial relations, which were formed over the years as a result of specialization and cooperation. Some of the enterprises switched to the production of other products or changed the form of their activity. Others, unable to withstand competition with foreign manufacturers, ceased to exist altogether. A significant part of machine-building products, the demand for which was previously met at the expense of domestic production, now comes from abroad. This applies primarily to cars and household appliances. Due to the reduction of funding for the

work of scientific and design organizations, the newest technologies aimed at saving resources and reducing the amount of waste are not sufficiently introduced), compose its plan in order to continue linguistic studies while finding the answers to a range of questions exemplifying such questions as «What is instrumental construction?», «What are Values Measuring devices?», «What takes the leading role instrumentalal construction?», «How to overcome crisis in mechanical engineering?» or other similar ones on own students' choice to be further involved into real life situation as the machine building directors' meeting.

The twelfth individual task variant «Nanotechnologies» follows the same purpose aiming to analyze adequate text abstract (*In recent years, instrument building has been developing very actively in the world, and the achievements in this field are impressive with their possibilities. Here are some of them: development of nanodevices. Nanotechnology makes it possible to create devices with sizes from a few nanometers to a few micrometers that can be used in biomedicine, electronics, energy and other fields. The relevant field of biomedical devices achievements include the development of devices for the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, including oncology, cardiovascular diseases and others. Development of artificial intelligence devices deals with producing the devices with artificial intelligence being used in various industries, including automation of industrial processes, security systems and others. Development of devices for production and storage of hydrogen as one of the most important achievements in the field of instrumentation deals with the development of devices for the production and storage of hydrogen, which can be used as an energy source as well as the development of devices for implementation of quantum computing deals with quantum computers as a new type of computer to provide much faster data processing speed compared to traditional computers reminding audience that computers were developed in the 20th century and have come a long way from large and expensive devices to powerful and miniature devices that are an integral part of our daily lives as well as the Global Positioning System (GPS) was developed in the 1970s and now its update version is used for location and navigation in a variety of industries, including aviation, marine and automotive vehicles. Moreover, it's worth*

to know that modern technical service is called maintenance to provide the agro-industrial complex with technical means and maintaining them in a technically sound condition during the entire period of operation, studying demand, advertising, technical and commercial and economic information, delivery, pre-sale preparation, warranty service of new and repaired technical means. Besides, there are a lot of relations being arisen while the process of formation and functioning of the engineering and technical support system, namely: 1) development, creation, testing, production, implementation, use of technical means, technical and technological service; 2) implementation of state supervision over the quality, technical condition, conditions of operation and storage of technical equipment, as well as the quality of fuel and lubricants; 3) scientific and technical and information service of the subjects of the system of engineering and technical support of the agro-industrial complex; 4) training and retraining of engineering and technical personnel. Ensuring the performance of equipment, there are no eternal machines. Machines of any technical level and quality start working, get old, and break down. That is, not only planned, but also unplanned repairs and maintenance are inevitable. Depending on the quality, technical level, intensity, conditions and qualification level, 80-120% of the initial price for foreign equipment and 200-300% for domestic equipment should be spent to maintain their efficiency during the period of operation. According to approximate calculations, 10-15% of its book value, which amounts to UAH 8-9 billion, is spent on the repair of equipment every year. Therefore, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of technical service as well as to specify the components of technical service research as the most influential factors affecting the technical condition of machinery exempling quality of maintenance (TO) and current repair (PR), quality of fuel and lubricants (PM), training (qualification) of mechanics (KT) or storage of machinery (ZT). It's worth to know that each of the abovenamed nanotechnologies parameters is ensured by the following factors: quality of maintenance - compliance with the periodicity of its implementation and execution of the list of operations, the composition of performers, the equipment used; quality of fuel and lubricants - compliance with storage rules, refueling mechanization, quality control, compliance

with fuel grades, etc.; qualification of machine operators - class, professional training, work experience; the quality of storage of machines - the availability of a storage base, compliance with storage rules) in order to express the main idea in a short way and get information to answer such questions as «What are the achievements of nanotechnologies?», «What does the process of formation and functioning of the engineering and technical support system predict?», «What are the main abbreviations to represent technical condition of machinery?», «Are the computers and GPS system still in need despite of their comparatively old origin?»

The questions to summarize the known material obtain several kinds of questions exempling «What is the title of your specialty?», «What is infrastructure of transport?», «What are the kinds of vehicles?», «What are the goods to be removed after improvement of transporting and industrial process?», «What must the bachelor in traffic technologies increase?», «What routes must the bachelor in traffic technologies improve?», «How can the bachelor in traffic technologies apply large scale loading hookers?», «What must the bachelor in traffic technologies nose after?», «What must the bachelor in traffic technologies specify?», «What must the bachelor in traffic technologies predict?», «What must the bachelor in traffic technologies fill up and review?», «How does the bachelor in traffic technologies apply technological skills?», «What may bachelor in traffic technologies do in shelter?», «What are the kinds of engines?», «What are the main parts of internal combustion engine in general?», «What is internal combustion?», «What are strokes of internal combustion gin?», «What are systems of internal combustion gin?», «What do oil filters do?», «What are the titles of various engine parts?», «What has your faculty to train specialists in traffic and vehicle technologies?», «What must driver be able to do?», «What must the driver check?», «What are the phrases to be used for contract agreements?», «What are the phrases to be used for telephone conversation?», «What are the phrases to be used for the first day on work?», «What are the phrases to establish personal business contacts?», «What are the components of resume?», «What is your native regioan famous for?», «How can you introduce yourself?» etc.

Thus, there are many types of linguistic exercises basing on the purpose to develop critical thinking, explanation of own choice, introducing studied technical lexical units in practical use concerning engineers' real life situations, selecting necessary facts etc. to be involved into practice of future engineers' English language studying within the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine during 2022/2023 studying year.

The perspectives of investigation are in further detailed report of students' studying achievements success to select for fulfillment the most favourite and the most understandable linguistic exercises for concrete group taking into account current professional and conversational needs of future engineers in the sphere agriculture.