

OKTATÁSI SEGÉDANYAG A MEZŐGAZDASÁG ÉS ERDÉSZET ÁGAZATHOZ

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A MEZŐGAZDASÁGI GÉPÉSZET ANGOL NYELVI ALAPJAI (Oktatói segédanyag)

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1 ELŐSZÓ

A mai globális világban nem elég valamiben jónak lenni, tilos megállni, mindig jobbra kell törekedni. Ha fejlődni szeretnénk, a gyors és folyamatos technikai, technológiai változások követése érdekében szükség van arra, hogy egész életen át képezzük magukat.

A segédanyag felépítése is ezt a célt szolgálja.

- Az általános ismétlés és nyelvtani összefoglaló képessé tesz arra, hogy idegen nyelven bármilyen általános helyzetben kommunikálni tudjunk. Mivel az életünk és mindennapjaink szerves része a munka, a szakmai szókincs bővítése már ezeknél a témáknál elkezdődik.
- Cél, hogy a tananyag az érdeklődést végig fenntartva egy biztos szakmai szókincset nyújtson. A modern technológia alkalmazásához elengedhetetlen ennek birtoklása. A nyelvtanulási kedvet színes, változatos feladattípusokkal kívánjuk fenntartani.
- A harmadik nagyon fontos célunk a munkaerőpiaci érték növelése. A segédanyag idegen nyelvű szakmai ismeretek birtoklásán túl hasznos segítséget nyújt a munka világában történő eligazodáshoz. Segít egy esetleges álláskeresésben. Megtanít motivációs levelet írni, önéletrajzot szerkeszteni. Hasznos tippet ad az állásinterjúhoz, illetve segít a munkáltatóként a felmerülő problémák kezelésében idegen nyelven.

Unió tagállamként a szakmai idegen nyelvű ismeretek nagyban megkönnyítik az érvényesülési lehetőségeket a munkavállaláson, munkaadáson túl a pályázati világban is.

Jó munkát kívánunk a segédanyag használatához!

2 INTRODUCTION GRAMMAR REVIEW

2.1 SZEMÉLYES NÉVMÁSOK

<i>Alanyeset</i>	<i>Birtokos jelző</i>	<i>Birtokos névmás</i>	<i>Tárgyeset</i>
I	My	Mine	Me
You	Your	Yours	You
He	His	His	Him
She	Her	Hers	Her
It	Its	Its	It
We	Our	Ours	Us
You	Your	Yours	You
They	Their	Theirs	Them
Mondatok, tagmondatok elején áll.	Mondat végén sosem áll. Mindig van utána egy birtok (főnév).	Tilos utána birtokot használni.	A mondatban legkorábban a tárgy helyén áll, illetve előljárószók után használjuk.

2.1.1 Underline the correct words.

- *He's/His* business is more effective.
- *He's/His* a good expert at engineering.
- Is it *you/your* cottage?
- Is it *you/your* who works here?
- *We /Our* have a lot of agricultural machines. It is *our/we* machine as well.
- *She/Her* task is to meet new clients.
- *She/Her* knows a lot about sowing grains.

2.1.2 Replace the nouns in bold with the correct subject or object pronoun.

- **Our students** can do a lot for our lands and agricultural development. *They*
- **The thorns** hurt my finger. *They*
- **I and my family** try to protect our territory from pests. *We*
- We are afraid of **drought**. *it*
- I want to work with **my father** in the future. *Him*

- **My father** knows everything about farming methods. **He**
- Come and watch **our plantation**. **it**
- If we are too careless, they won't find **me and my friends**. **us**
- **My horse Suzy** eats a lot of oat. I love playing with **Suzy**. **She; her**

2.1.3 Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective.

I am Susan. **My** surname is Hill. Hill, **it** is my surname and **my** place of living, too. I work with **my** husband. **We**, I and my husband have a farm. **Our** farm is not very big. **It** has some barns, stables and a shed. We grow plants. **They** are typical for this area. **I** love my job! Do **you** like farming?

2.1.4 Which is correct? Select it.

- It's **his/hers** horse but the donkey is **our/ours**.
- We haven't seen **their/theirs** farm but **your/yours** is really well equipped.
- **Mine/Its** soil is extremely fertile.
- **My/Mine** work is hard but I know **your/yours** tasks are difficult, too.

2.1.5 Choose a, b or c.

- We live on a farm and house is very spacious.
a; we b; their c; **our**
- This is my boss. name is Ms Turner.
a; His b; She c; **Her**
- Wolves are dangerous animals, people don' like
a; they b; theirs c; **them**
- We work on a farm and raise animals.
a; **we** b; us c; your
- The climate here is continental but sometimes extremely hot.
a; its b; **it's** c; it

2.2 A LÉTIGE (LENNI) ALAKJAI: TO BE

	Present	Past	Future
I	am	was	will be
He / She/ It	is	was	will be
We / You / They	are	were	will be

2.2.1 Complete the dialogues. Use the correct personal pronoun and the correct form of to be.

- A: Excuse me, **is it** Green Village Horse Farm?
B: Yes, **it is**.
A: **Are you** Mr. Black?
B: No, **I am not**. Mr Black is inside the house.
A: Thank you.
- A: **Are they** bulls?
B: No, **they are not**. These are bulls. **They are** cows.
- A: **Were you** here yesterday?
B: Yes, **I was** and Tom **was** here, too. We **were** here until five.
- A: What day **is it** today?
B: Let me see. Yesterday **was** Thursday, tomorrow **will be** Saturday. **It is** Friday today.
- A: Your boss is here tomorrow. **Will you be** here, too?
B: No, **I will not / I won't**. I don't work on Saturdays.

2.2.2 Complete the text about a family with the correct form of the verb be.

My family **is** quite large. There **are** eight people in it. My grandparents **were** teachers for 20 years but now they **are** in our business, too. My mum **was** a student at a university at the Faculty of Agriculture. Now she **is** the leader of the family business. My dad **is** a mechanical engineer. My brothers **are** young but they **will be** tractor drivers in a couple of years. I **am** an agricultural advisor I work for my parents.

2.2.3 Find the correct word order to form a question.

- fields the behind Are the wheat farm?
Are the wheat fields behind the farm?
- How of root long tree was the the?
How long was the root of the tree?
- it a Is seed sunflower?
Is it a sunflower seed?
- there in What is soil the?
What is in the soil there?

- next will Where the be meeting?
Where will the next meeting be?
- has down Why our been production?
Why has our production been down?

2.2.4 Form questions using the correct form of to be.

- A: ***Are you a student?***
B: Yes, I am. I study Agrobusiness management.
- A: ***Are you often on the farm?***
B: Yes, very often. I am on the farm twice a week.
- A: ***Is your dad a good harvest – machine operator / expert?***
B: Yes, he is excellent. My dad is the best harvest - machine operator I've ever known.
A: ***How many species are there here? / Are there many species here?***
B: There are a lot of species but the most common is swine here.
- A: ***What/Which is the most typical machine here?***
B: The most typical machine is the cultivator.

2.3 BIRTOKOLNI: TO HAVE GOT

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I / You / We / They	have got	Have I/you/we/they got?	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) got
He/ She/ It	has got	Has he/she/it got?	He/she/It has not (hasn't) got

2.3.1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb have got.

- Farmers ***have got*** some types of cultivation, planting and harvest equipment.
- They ***have got*** a lot of work all year round.
- They grow plants and ***have got*** some animals as well.
- My family ***has/have got*** a lot of fields but we ***haven't got*** any machines.

- **Have** you **got** some time for me?
- She **hasn't got** any domestic animals but she **has got** some pets.
- Why **hasn't** he **got** any time?

2.3.2 Have got or Be?

- Major regions **have got** subregions.
- There **are** plows in the fields.
- We **have got** the best combine harvesters that **are** used for harvesting crops of grain.
- The species that grow best **are** generally intolerant of shade.
- Most of the famers **have got** balers fit for hay baling.
- I **am** the best as I **have got** a lot of correct solutions.

2.4 A FŐNEVEK TÖBBES SZÁMA

Egyes számú alak	Többes számú alak	
desk table	desks tables	Többes szám jele: - s
bus glass brush watch box potato	buses glasses brushes watches boxes potatoes	- es (s,ss,sh,ch,x,(o)után)
euro	euros	- s nemzetközi szavak
baby boy	babies boys	mássalhangzó+y→- ie+s magánhangzó+y-s
leaf knife	leaves knives	f→ve+s fe→ve +s
man woman	men women	a→e

person	people	Az egyes- és a többes számú alak teljesen eltérő.
child	children	
mouse	mice	
goose	geese	
foot	feet	
tooth	teeth	
fish	fish	Az egyes- és a többes számú alak megegyezik.
deer	deer	
sheep	sheep	
species	species	
series	series	

2.4.1 Rewrite the sentences into plural.

- It is the most typical species in Hungary.
They are the most typical species in Hungary.
- My child likes the horse on the farm.
My children like the horses on the farm(s).
- The leaf is very colourful in autumn.
The leaves are very colourful in autumn.
- This person works in agriculture.
These people work in agriculture.
- This box is made from wood.
These boxes are made from wood.

2.4.2 Rewrite the sentences into singular.

- The men work with the boys.
The man works with the boy.

- People use their knives when they have lunch.

A person uses his/her knife when he /she has lunch.

- There are discos on Saturdays.

There is a disco on Saturday.

- The boys are eating potatoes.

The boy is eating a potato.

- There are sheep in the gardens.

There is a sheep in the garden.

2.4.3 Plural → Singular, Singular → Plural

- It is a mouse.

They are mice.

- How much were the glasses?

How much was the glass?

- Is this your brush?

Are these your brushes?

- There are geese on the farms.

There is a goose on the farm.

- He travels by bus.

They travel by bus(es).

2.5 ÁLLÍTÓ MONDAT SZÓRENDJE

A	Á	T	M	H	I
They	edit	blueprints	professionally	at the office	every day.

A	SI	Á	T	M	H	I
I	am	taking	my children	by car	to school	today.

Jelmagyarázat:

A – alany, SI – segédige, Á - igei állítmány, T- tárgy, M- módhatározó, H- helyhatározó, I-időhatározó

2.5.1 Correct the sentences.

- He arrived very early here.
He arrived here very early.
- He admitted the mistake last night frankly.
He admitted the mistake frankly last night.
- She did at the competition well in April.
She did well at the competition in April.
- The footpaths to the top-bar hives lead.
The footpaths lead to the top-bar hives.
- I don't put every day sugar in my coffee.
I don't put sugar in my coffee every day.

2.5.2 Place the time adverbials into the sentences.

- We walk together in the city (often).
We often walk together in the city.
- They are late for school (always).
They are always late for school.
- He has been invited (never before).
He has never been invited before.
- You can see such a unique bird (seldom).
You can seldom see such a unique bird.
- We have finished our task (already).
We have already finished our task.

2.6 WHEN? → AT/ ON/IN – ‘MIKOR?’ KÉRDÉSRE VÁLASZOLÓ ELŐLJÁRÓS SZERKEZETEK

IN	ON	AT	NEM HASZNÁLUNK ELŐLJÁRÓT
korok	napok	pontos idő	today
évszázadok	dátumok	ünnepkörök	yesterday
évtizedek	ünnepnapok	the weekend	tomorrow
évek	pl.: on a winter night	night	this, these
évszakok		the moment	that, those
hónapok			last
napszakok			next

2.6.1 Complete the text with the prepositions of time if it's necessary.

I was born **in** 2002, my birthday is **on** 1st August. I am at school on weekdays but I travel to my grandparents' farm **at** weekends. I get up early, **at** about 5 am. I help my grandpa to feed the animals **in** the morning. I work there -- every day. We have lunch together **at** 12. **In** the afternoon we maintain the machines. We talk a lot **in** the evenings.

My grandparents visit us **at** Christmas. We eat fish soup **on** Christmas Eve. They are always with us **in** December. We will spend Christmas at my grandparents' place -- next year.

2.6.2 Write the correct preposition (at,in, on) in front of the words or phrases if it's needed.

at/on Christmas

in winter

on a summer night

in 2016

on 8th June

-- yesterday

in the morning

at night

at midnight

on Monday

- at** 5 o'clock
- in** the eighties
- in** the 12th century
- at** the weekend
- on** Christmas Eve
- in** the afternoon
- this week
- in** January
- on** Sunday morning
- on** New Year's Day

2.7 SZÁMNEVEK

A)

	ÁLLÍTÓ		KÉRDŐ		TAGADÓ	
	C	U	C	U	C	U
some	✓	✓	✓	✓		
any			✓	✓	✓	✓
much				✓		✓
many			✓		✓	
a lot of	✓	✓				

C = Countable (megszámlálható) U = Uncountable (megszámlálhatatlan)

2.7.1 Complete the sentences with one of the quantifiers.

- How **much** money have you got?
- We need **some** help but not too **much**.
- They don't have **any** time to waste.
- There are **a lot of** different species of weeds, about fifty.
- There weren't **many** people in the lesson, only three.

B)

(a) few	Plural noun	You should buy a few books.
(a) little	Singular noun	We can give a little help.
both	Plural noun	Both horses belong to them.
all	Plural noun	I want to try all the possibilities.
each	Singular noun	Each hunter is a foreigner.
every	Singular noun	Every resident has some animals.

2.7.2 Use *few, little, both, all, each, every* in the blanks. Use each word only once.

- **Every** person has three options.
- **Each** of GMO is insect - resistant.
- Do you have a **little** time for me?
- **All** of them work every day.
- This is David and this is John. **Both** of them are my colleagues.
- Only **few** women work as winemakers.

2.8 MELLÉKNÉVFOKOZÁS

	Alapfok olyan... mint	Középfok -bb, mint	Felsőfok leg...-bb
rövid melléknevek	A + Á as MN as + Te <i>Life in a village is not as exciting as in the cities.</i>	A+Á MN - er than Te. <i>Life in a city is busier than in a village.</i>	A+Á the MN - est <i>Summer is the sunniest season.</i>
hosszú melléknevek	A + Á as MN as + Te <i>Life in cities is as exciting as in a village.</i>	A+Á more MN than Te <i>Life in cities is more exciting than in a village.</i>	A+Á the most MN. <i>It is the most important task.</i>
határozósók	A + Á as H as + Te <i>You do it as slowly as me.</i>	A+Á more H than Te. <i>You do it more slowly than me.</i>	A+Á the most MN <i>They run the most slowly.</i>
-ed végű melléknevek	A+Á as MN as Te. <i>They are as tired as us.</i>	A+Á more MN than Te. <i>They are more tired than us.</i>	A+Á the most MN <i>He is the most experienced expert.</i>

A = alany

Á =ige

MN= melléknév

Te=tárgyeset

H=határozó

RENDAHAGYÓ KÉPZÉSEK

Alapfok	Középfok	Felsőfok
good/well	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
much/many	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	further	the furthest
modern	more modern	the most modern

2.8.1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives.

- Change your market strategy to make a (*big*) **bigger** profit than you've made so far.
- Farming was (*hard*) **harder** in the past than it is now.
- You can produce (*delicious*) **as delicious** honey from acacia as from flowers.
- The (*serious*) **most serious** problem is environmental pollution nowadays.
- Organic farming is the (*good*) **best** way of future development.
- The soil in mountainous areas is not as (*rich*) **rich as** the one in the lowlands.

2.8.2 Correct the sentences. Each sentence has a mistake.

- I am thinner than she.
I am thinner than her.
- They are as tall than you.
They are as tall as you.
- It is furthest.
It is the furthest.
- Susan is older then me.
Susan is older than me.
- This car is much economical than that.
This car is much more economical than that.
- I can speak slowlier than him.
I can speak more slowly than him.

- Us are the best.

We are the best.

- It is the badest place.

It is the worst place.

- She is prettier that her.

She is prettier than her.

- Tea is more delicious coffee.

Tea is more delicious than coffee.

2.8.3 Write comparisons with the words given.

- the / government / should / give / support / foreign / investors big

The government should give bigger support to the foreign investors.

- Fendt / produce / the / tractors great

Fendt produces the greatest tractors.

- climate / than / in the past unpredictable

The climate is more unpredictable than (it was) in the past.

- my family / as / yours small

My family is as small as yours.

- Some/ plants /grow / others fast

Some plants grow faster than others.

- this position/ needs / the / knowledge special

This position needs the most special knowledge.

2.8.4 Write five comparisons based on the pictures.

OPTIONAL



The city is more crowded than the village. The village is smaller than the city. The city is bigger than the village. The air is cleaner/fresher in the village. There are more trees in the village than in the city. There are more shops in the city than in the village. The buildings are higher in the city. The streets are wider in the city.

2.9 IGEIDŐK

		MÚLT	JELEN	JÖVŐ
B E F E J E Z E T T	Használat	- a múlt egy adott pillanatára, - vagy másik cselekvés kezdetéig befejeződik a cselekvés	- a beszéd pillanatáig megtörtént, vagy nem történt meg a cselekvés - egy már megtörtént cselekvésnek hatása van a jelenre	- a cselekvés a jövő egy adott pillanatára befejeződik
	Képzés	HAD V3	HAVE/HAS V3	WILL HAVE V3
	Időhatározók	just, by the time, before, after	just, by now, up to now, until now, till now, so far, recently, nowadays, lately, since, for, already, yet, before, ever, never	by....

2.9.1 Create sentences in the given tense.

- They **visited** a lot of organic crop growers during their trip. –Simple Past
- You **will be swimming** in the lake this time next month. –Future Progressive
- We **prepare** food for the local market. – Simple Present
- I **am** still **learning** – Present Progressive
- The children **will have arrived** home by 5. – Future perfect
- My dad **had had** a coffee before he had breakfast. –Past Perfect
- It **will be** your best holiday. – Simple Future
- I saw that she **was crying**. –Past Progressive
- **Have** you ever **tried** fast food? – Present Perfect

2.9.2 Rewrite the sentences with the time adverbials given.

- We will return next year. (last year)
We returned last year.
- What are you working on? (since Sunday)
What have you worked / been working on since Sunday?
- I am cleaning my horse. (this time tomorrow)
I will be cleaning my horse this time tomorrow.
- He has fed the animals. (by tomorrow)
He will have fed the animals by tomorrow.
- It is raining. (all day yesterday)
It was raining all day yesterday.
- Have you done it? (often)
Do you often do it?
- They have watched the landscape. (at the moment)
They are watching the landscape at the moment.

- I am waiting for my friends. (so far)
I have waited for my friends so far.
- We will have finished everything by 8. (yesterday)
We had finished everything by 8 yesterday.
- They walked 20 miles. (tomorrow)
They will walk 20 miles tomorrow.

2.9.3 Create a sentence using the correct forms of the words given.

- Leaves/fall/ autumn
Leaves fall in autumn.
- My parents/not/raise/animals/last year
My parents didn't raise animals last year.
- I/think/it/snow/tomorrow
I think it will snow tomorrow.
- We /never/see/such/ a countryside
We have never seen such a countryside.
- The students/work/this time next year
The students will be working this time next year.
- They/ finish/ the tour /by 6 last Saturday
They had finished the tour by 6 last Saturday.
- When /she/arrive/ yesterday / I/walk/ the dog
When she arrived yesterday, I was walking the dog.
- Now/while/the partners/do/ the organic pest control/we/prepare/their lunch
Now while the partners are doing the organic pest control, we are preparing their lunch.
- Our hosts/arrange/everything /by the time/ we land
Our hosts had arranged everything by the time we arrived.
Our hosts will have arranged everything by the time we (have) arrive.
- He /be/here /tomorrow/too
He will be here tomorrow, too.

2.10 IGÉBŐL KÉPZETT FŐNÉV

Verb+ ing → Noun

Mikor használjuk?

Bizonyos kifejezések után	Érzelmet kifejező igék után	A cselekvés fázisait kifejező igék után	Elöljárószók után
It's no use <i>It's no use talking to him.</i>	love <i>He loves hanging out with friends.</i>	start <i>The forest has just started growing.</i>	with <i>They are fed up with cleaning so much.</i>
It's little use <i>It's little use trying it without any equipment.</i>	like <i>Teenagers like being different.</i>	begin <i>I began taking pictures about the nature.</i>	without <i>You mustn't accept it without thinking.</i>
It's useless <i>It's useless acting without thinking.</i>	prefer <i>I prefer working outside to sitting in an office.</i>	keep (on) <i>We kept on walking on the slopes.</i>	(instead) of <i>We should visit our friends instead of sitting at home.</i>
It's no good <i>It's no good telling bad things.</i>	mind <i>Would you mind having a coffee?</i>	go on <i>The students went on reading.</i>	about <i>They are speaking about cooking.</i>
It's worth <i>It's worth learning languages.</i>	dislike <i>Women dislike working outside.</i>	continue <i>The men continued hunting.</i>	in <i>He is interested in planting trees.</i>
I can't help <i>She is happy so she can't help smiling.</i>	hate <i>Students hate writing tests.</i>	stop <i>They stopped working.</i>	at <i>They are good at hunting.</i>
There is no point in <i>There is no point in climbing this mountain.</i>		give up <i>You mustn't give up following your dreams.</i>	for <i>Thank you for showing the forest.</i>
		finish <i>Tourists finished discovering the wildlife in the forest.</i>	

2.10.1 Complete the sentences by adding gerundial phrases.

- **V-ING**is useless.
- My hobby is **V-ING**
- They are thinking of **V-ING**
- Stop **V-ING**
- It's worth **V-ING**
- My neighbours love **V-ING**
- I have always been keen on **V-ING** ..
- **V-ING** can be very effective.

OPTIONAL

2.10.2 Create a sentence using the words given.

- hate/climb/mountain
I hate climbing mountains.
- it's no good/throw away/dust/ in the parks
It's no good throwing away the dust in the parks.
- all of us/start/follow/the path
All of us start(ed) following the path.
- we/stop/drive/and/start/walk
We stopped driving and started walking.
- she/continue/cross/ footbridge
She continued/continues crossing the footbridge.

2.10.3 Add –'ing' to the verbs and create a sentence with them using gerund structure.

- lie → ***lying***
- change → ***changing***
- die → ***dying***
- run → ***running***
- close → ***closing***

THE SENTENCES ARE OPTIONAL.

2.11 FŐNÉVI IGENÉV

V1-az ige szótári alakja	Néhány ige, kifejezés után	
	- had better	<i>You had better protect your environment.</i>
	- let	<i>Her boss lets her work from home.</i>
	- would rather	<i>I would rather go out for dinner.</i>
	- see, hear,	<i>You can see birds sing in the trees.</i>
	A legtöbb segédige után: (can, could, shall, should, will, would, must, may, might, do, does, did...)	<i>Too many visitors can be destructive in the national parks.</i>
(TO V1)	Számos ige után	
	- decide - manage - forget - want - would like - intend - be able - try - need - used - seem - dare	<i>People in the village managed to stop the fire.</i>
	Cél kifejezések	<i>The government has given priority to forest protection to ensure a sustainable forest use.</i>
	too- melléknév- to V	<i>You are too young to start a business.</i>
	enough –főnév-to V	<i>We don't have enough information to solve the problem.</i>
	Melléknév enough to V1	<i>He isn't strong enough to lift it.</i>

2.11.1 Write 'to' when it is necessary.

- I saw them --- walk in the national park.
- He came to the company **to** work with the wheat growers.
- You should --- accept the challenge.
- He wants **to** diagnose the crop problems.
- I would rather --- study accounting.
- He used **to** live in a cottage.
- Let me --- show you around.
- He asked me **to** let him --- start the machine.

2.11.2 Combine the sentences into one.

- a.) It's very cold. We can't bathe.
It's **too** cold to **bathe**.
- b.) The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake.
The coffee isn't **strong enough to** keep us awake.
- The fire is very hot. We can't go near it.
The fire is too hot to go near (it).
 - The ice isn't thick. You can't skate on it.
The ice isn't thick enough to skate on.
 - The dove is very ill. It doesn't eat anything.
The dove is too ill to eat anything.
 - This place has a lot of natural attractions. You can't see everything.
This place has too many attractions to see everything.
 - There are only few workshops here. They can't employ everybody.
There aren't enough workshops here to employ everybody.
 - It was very dark in the forest. We couldn't see the animals.
It was too dark in the forest to see the animals.
 - This mountain is very high. We can't climb it.
This mountain is too high to climb.
 - They are very tired. They will sleep all day.
They are tired enough to sleep all day.

- She will let us **VI**.....
- I decided **TO VI**.....
- You saw them **VI**.....
- We are here **TO VI**.....
- They'd better **VI**.....
- The engineers managed **TO VI**.....
- These broadcast seeders are too **ADJECTIVE TO VI**.....
- The soil structure is not good enough **TO VI**.....

2.11.3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).

- I can't help (sneeze). I have an allergy of (inhale) pollen.
I can't help **sneezing**. I have an allergy of **inhaling** pollen.
- Let us (visit) these unique villages in the mountains.
Let us **visit** these unique villages in the mountains.
- She is too tired (start) deworming.
She is too tired **to start** deworming.
- We are not experienced enough (guide) you on the route up to the mountains.
We are not experienced enough **to guide** you on the route up to the mountains.
- You had better (join) a group.
- You had better **join** a group.
- It's worth (hire) a motorbike (discover) the region.
It's worth **hiring** a motorbike **to discover** the region.
- They'd rather (explore) paths among the trees.
They'd rather **explore** paths among the trees.

2.12 FELTÉTELES MÓD

	HASZNÁLATA	KÉPZÉSE	
0	általános megállapítások	IF+ alany+ egyszerű jelen, <i>If the old retire,</i>	alany+ egyszerű jelen idő <i>they have more free time</i>
1	jövő időre vonatkozó mondatok,	IF+ alany+ egyszerű jelen, <i>If the weather gets better,</i>	alany+ will+v l <i>we will go swimming</i>

2	-na-ne-nák-nék..	IF+ alany+ egyszerű múlt, <i>If I spoke English,</i>	alany+ would+ v1 <i>I would get higher salary</i>
3	volna...volna	IF+ alany+ had v3, <i>If you had kept your eyes open,</i>	alany+ would have+v3 <i>you would have seen the deer</i>

2.12.1 Find the pairs.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. She will feed the animals | a) a tree will die. |
| 2. If hunters shot too many boars, | b) if she hadn't picked some roses in the garden. |
| 3. If too many branches are cut down, | c) if she has time. |
| 4. Everything will freeze | d) it would have damaged their houses as well. |
| 5. The lady wouldn't have hurt her finger on a thorn | e) they would become endangered animals. |
| 6. If we don't protect the environment, | f) they would have bought a bigger territory. |
| 7. If people hadn't stopped the forest fire, | g) I wouldn't build a barn. |
| 8. If I didn't want to raise animals, | h) if fewer tourists visited the national parks. |
| 9. Ecological values would be protected more easily | i) a lot of animals will lose their habitat. |
| 10. If our parents had had more money | j) if the weather gets colder. |

SOLUTIONS: 1 c; 2 e; 3 a; 4 j; 5 b; 6 i; 7 d; 8 g; 9 h; 10 f;

2.12.2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

- If my father (be) here, he would know what to do.
If my father **was/were** here, he would know what to do.
- If you (keep) a cat, the mice wouldn't run everywhere.
If you **kept** a cat, the mice wouldn't run everywhere.
- There was no electricity. If there (be) electricity, we (repair) the machine.
There was no electricity. If there **had been** electricity, we **would have repaired** the machine.

- If I (be) an animal, I (not lose) my way.
If I **were** an animal, I **wouldn't lose** my way.
- If you had been there, what you (do)?
If you had been there, what **would** you **have done**?
- If you pay now, I (have) enough money to buy the rototiller.
If you pay now, I **will have** enough money to buy the rototiller.

2.12.3 Finish the sentences.

OPTIONAL

- If I pass my exams successfully, **SUBJECT WILL V1**
- If I were you, **SUBJECT WOULD V1**
- If the horses were saddled, **SUBJECT WOULD V1**
- They would have looked after the animals if **SUBJECT HAD V3**
- If we hadn't built a farm, **SUBJECT WOULD HAVE V3**

2.13 ÖSSZETETT MONDATOK VONATKOZÓ NÉVMÁSSAL

This is the man	<i>that/who</i> lives next door.	
The breathtaking mountains	<i>that/which</i> can be found here	give a spectacular view.
It's called Loch Lomond,	<i>where</i> you can see Nessie.	
1939 is a significant date,	<i>when</i> world war two began.	
Paul,	<i>whose</i> wife is a vet,	built an animal shelter.

2.13.1 Make one sentence from the two.

- He is my uncle. My uncle is 50.
He is my uncle, who is 50.
- It is that restaurant. Our wedding dinner was arranged here.
It is the restaurant where our wedding dinner was arranged.
- Hotel Sunshine is my favourite hotel. We stay here every year.
Hotel Sunshine is my favourite hotel, where we stay every year.
- This is the man. He helped me with my luggage.
This is the man who/that helped me with my luggage.

- It is a great program. We arranged it for our foreign guests.
It is a great program, which we arranged for our foreign guests.
- She is Jane. Jane's father is my boss.
She is Jane, whose father is my boss.
- It was 2000. My son was born in 2000.
It was 2000, when my son was born.
- You are the person. You get the new position.
You are the person that/who gets the new position.

2.14 MÓDBELI SEGÉDIGÉK

	JELENTÉSEIK		
Must V1	kell	biztos	
Don't have to/ Don't need to V1/Needn't V1	nem kell		
Have to V1	kell		
Can V1	képes	lehetséges	szabad
Could V1	képes volt	-hatna, -hetne	szabad
Be able to V1	képes		
May V1	szabad	lehetséges	
Might V1	szabad	kevésbé valószínű	
Should V1	kellene		
Mustn't V1	tilos		

MÚLT IDŐ		
Must	have V3	Biztosan megtörtént valami a múltban.
Can/ May	have V3	Lehet, hogy megtörtént valami a múltban.
Might	have V3	Kevésbé valószínű, hogy megtörtént valami a múltban.
Can't	have V3	Biztosan nem történt meg valami a múltban.
Could	have V3	Megtörténhetett volna valami a múltban.
Shouldn't	have V3	Nem kellett volna megtörténnie a múltban.

2.14.1 Complete the sentences with a correct form of a modal verb. You can use each only once.

- You **needn't** knock at the door, I have the key.
- Please give me advice. Tell me what I **should** do.
- They **can't** solve the task without help, it's too hard.
- Children **mustn't** enter the room, it's forbidden for them.
- **May** I use your pen?
- We **must** leave if we want to catch the train.
- What a mess, you **could** clean your room.
- You can't get it for free, you **have to** pay.
- She **isn't able to** sing, she has sore throat.
- My parents **might** visit me but I don't think so, as they are very angry with me.

2.14.2 Translate the sentences.

- Arathatnak ***They can/may harvest.***
- Arathatnának, ha akarnának. ***They could harvest if they wanted.***
- Nem arathatnak. ***They mustn't /can't harvest.***
- Biztos nem arattak. ***They can't have harvested.***
- Nem tudnak aratni. ***They can't /aren't able to harvest.***
- Lehet, hogy aratnak. ***They can / may harvest.***
- Biztos arattak. ***They must have harvested.***
- Biztos nem aratnak ***They can't harvest.***
- A múlt héten arathattak volna ***They could have harvested last week.***
- Lehet, hogy arattak. ***They can/ may have harvested.***
- Nem valószínű, hogy arattak. ***They might have harvested.***
- Nem arathattak. ***They can't have harvested.***
- Nem tudtak aratni ***They couldn't / weren't able to harvest.***
- Aratniuk kellett volna. ***They should have harvested.***
- Nem kellene aratniuk. ***They shouldn't harvest.***
- Nem kellett volna aratniuk. ***They shouldn't have harvested.***

2.15 KÉRDÉSALKOTÁS

KÉRDŐ- SZÓREND	(Kérdő- szó)	Segédige/ Létige	Alany	Főige	Többi rész
	Where What	do is	you your name?	work	every day?

ALANYRA KÉRDEZÉS	Who/What	(Segédige)	Ige E/3	Többi rész	
	Who	is	singing	now?	
	What	-	lives	here?	

KÉRDÉS ELŐJÁRÓ- SZÓVAI	Kérdőszó	Segédige	Alany	Főige	előjárósó
	What	are	you	speaking	about?
	Where	is	he	-	from?

2.15.1 Ask questions for the words in italics.

- We left our car *in the city*.
Where did you leave your car?
- There are *twenty-two* wine regions in Hungary.
How many wine regions are there in Hungary?
- *My* hobby is horse riding.
Whose hobby is horse riding?
- *She* became the manager of the company.
Who became the manager of the company?
- They visited a slaughterhouse *last year*.
When did they visit a slaughterhouse?
- They came from *Wales*.
Where did they come from?
- The beekeepers are sitting on *trunks*.
What are the beekeepers sitting on?
- We are here *to see the meat processing*.
Why are you here?
- *He* works with us.
Who works with you?

- *They* work with us.
Who works with you?

2.16 SZENVEDŐSZERKEZET

IGEIDŐK	KÉPZÉS
Egyszerű jelen	Tárgy am/is/are V3 by
Egyszerű múlt	Tárgy was/were V3 by
Foly. jelen	Tárgy am/is/are being V3 by
Bef. jelen	Tárgy have/has been V3 by
Egyszerű jövő	Tárgy will be V3 by

2.16.1 Rewrite the sentences into passive.

- He didn't invite me to his party.
I wasn't invited to his party.
- The fire on the farm damaged everything.
Everything was damaged on the farm by the fire.
- People don't cultivate lands in winter.
Lands are not cultivated in winter.
- They will tell you the truth.
You will be told the truth. / The truth will be told to you.
- Somebody has eaten up the cakes.
The cakes have been eaten up.

2.16.2 Translate the sentences using passive voice.

- Gyakran vásárolnak használt vetőgépeket.
Used seed drills are often bought (by them).
- Sok ember látogatta a fővárost.
The capital (city) was visited by a lot of people.
- Itt főleg gabonát és szőlőt termeszteneek.
Mostly grain and grapes are grown here.
- Még nem javították meg a szállítószalagot.
The conveyor belt hasn't been repaired yet.

- A jövőben egyre több megújuló energiaforrást használnak majd.
More and more renewable energy sources will be used in the future.

2.17 FÜGGŐBESZÉD

ÁLLÍTÓ MONDATOK - A FŐMONDAT JELEN IDŐBEN ÁLL

Főmondat	Kötőszó	Alárendelt tagmondat
Dad always says		'I like working in the forest.'
Dad always says	(that)	he likes working in the forest.
They tell us		'We don't have any money.'
They tell us	(that)	they don't have any money.

Egyéb változások

this	→	that
these	→	those
here	→	there
last	→	the previous
next	→	the next/the following
tonight	→	that night
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next/the following day
yesterday	→	the previous day
ago	→	before

2.17.1 Rewrite the sentences into reported speech. Start the sentences with 'He says'

- I like breath-taking views of limestone valleys.
He says he likes breath-taking views of limestone valleys.
- We live on a farm that is located in the south of Hungary.
He says they live on a farm that is located in the south of Hungary.
- The climate change is a threat to our extraordinary landscape.
He says the climate change is a threat to their extraordinary landscape.
- This area is rich in humidity that is good for growing crops.
He says that area is rich in humidity that is good for growing crops.
- Acting together we can make a positive change to the planet.
He says acting together, they can make a positive change to the planet.

A FŐMONDAT MÚLT IDŐBEN ÁLL

Főmondat	Kötőszó	Alárendelt tagmondat
Dad said		'I like working in the forest.'
Dad said	(that)	he liked working in the forest.
They told us		'We don't have any money.'
They told us	(that)	they didn't have any money.

VÁLTOZÁSOK, HA A FŐMONDAT MÚLT IDŐBEN ÁLL

am/is → was	do/does → did	will → would
are → were	have/has → had	must → had to
verb 1 → verb 2	verb 2 → had verb 3	did → had
may → might	must → had to	can → could

2.17.2 Rewrite the sentences into reported speech. Start the sentences with 'He said'

- Our wildlife is in danger because of extending cultivation.
He said their wildlife was in danger because of extending cultivation.
- We need some soil information.
He said they needed some soil information.
- I am working a lot for our livestock.
He said he was working a lot for their livestock.
- The greenhouse gas emission must be balanced here.
He said the greenhouse gas emission had to be balanced there.
- We try to keep these species in safety.
He said they tried to keep those species in safety.

FÜGGŐKÉRDÉS

KÉRDÉS			
<i>Do you know the parts of a deer?</i>			
ELDÖNTENDŐ KÉRDÉSEK- a főmondat jelen időben áll.			
Főmondat	Kötőszó	Alárendelt tagmondat	Írásjel
		ALANY ÁLLÍTMÁNY	
He asks	if/ whether	I know the parts of a deer	.

ELDÖNTENDŐ KÉRDÉSEK-a főmondat múlt időben áll.			
Főmondat	Kötőszó	Alárendelt tagmondat	Írásjel
		ALANY ÁLLÍTMÁNY	
He asked	if/ whether	I knew the parts of a deer	.

KÉRDÉSEK KÉRDŐSZÓVAL			
<i>Where do you work?</i>			
FÜGGŐKÉRDÉS KÉRDŐSZÓVAL- a főmondat jelen időben áll.			
Főmondat	kérdőszó	Alárendelt tagmondat	Írásjel
		ALANY ÁLLÍTMÁNY	
He wants to know	where	I work	.

FÜGGŐKÉRDÉS KÉRDŐSZÓVAL- a főmondat múlt időben áll.			
Főmondat	Kérdőszó	Alárendelt tagmondat	írásjel
		ALANY ÁLLÍTMÁNY	
He wanted to know	where	I worked	.

2.17.3 Form reported questions. Start the sentences with 'He asks'

- Can you maintain animal housing structures?
He asks if I can maintain animal housing structures.
- Can these plants be found in your country?
He asks if those plants can be found in our country.
- Is the climate moderate here?
He asks if the climate is moderate there.
- Do you accept the offer now?
He asks if I accept the offer then
- May I help with your work?
He asks if he may help with my work.

2.17.4 Form reported questions. Start the sentences with 'He asked'

- Do you want to speak to me?
He asked if I wanted to speak to him.
- Will you have more animals?
He asked if I would have more animals.
- Don't the barns get too cold in winter?
He asked if the barns didn't get too cold in winter.
- May I apply for this job?
He asked if he might apply for that job.
- Will you explain me this task?
He asked if I would explain him that task.

2.17.5 Form reported questions. Start the sentences with 'He asks'

- Where did you come from?
He asks where I come from.
- Why are they here?
He asks why they are there.
- When will we start the grape harvest?
He asks when they will start the grape harvest.

- How should I start this task?
He asks how he should start that task.
- What have you done today?
He asks what I have done that day.

2.17.6 Form reported questions. Start the sentences with 'He asked'

- How did you get here?
He asked how I had got there.
- Why are you always laughing at me?
He asked why I was always laughing at him.
- How is nitrogen added to soil?
He asked how nitrogen was added to soil.
- What are you repairing?
He asked what I was repairing.
- Where can I park my car?
He asked where he could park his car.

2.17.7 Form reported sentences. Start the sentences with 'He said / He asked'

- It's cold in here today.
He said it was cold in there that day.
- Why did you start so early?
He asked why I had started so early.
- May I take this piece of cake?
He asked if he might take that piece of cake.
- Where will you place these tools?
He asked where I would place those tools.
- I have had some information about this place before.
He said he had had some information about that place before.
- We weren't in the fields yesterday.
He said they hadn't been in the fields the previous day.
- Have they always lived in this place?
He asked if they had always lived in that place.

- You must go home now.
He said I had to go home then.
- Where will we have dinner tonight?
He asked where they would have dinner that night.
- They have to discover the neighbourhood.
He said they had to discover the neighbourhood.
- Will you join us tomorrow?
He asked if I would join them the next/the following day.
- What is the village like?
He asked what the village was like.
- You are late again.
He said I was late again.
- I live in a village with my family.
He said he lived in a village with his family.
- When are you going to start working here?
He asked when I was going to start working there.

FÜGGŐ FELSZÓLÍTÁS

KÉRÉS, FELSZÓLÍTÁS		
<i>Help me cut down the tree.-my colleague asked me.</i>		
FÜGGŐ FELSZÓLÍTÁS		
Főmondat	TO	Felszólítás
My colleague asked me	to	help him cut down the tree.

NOT TO DO SG-TILTÁS		
<i>Don't break your tools.- my colleague told me.</i>		
Főmondat	NOT TO	Felszólítás
My colleague told me	not to	break my tools

2.17.8 Change the commands into reported commands. Start them with 'He told ...'

- Don't miss this spectacular view.
He told me not to miss that spectacular view.
- Cook a traditional dish.
He told me to cook a traditional dish.

- Go wherever you want.
He told me to go wherever I wanted.
- Don't argue with your boss, Pete.
He told Pete not to argue with his boss.
- Think before you speak.
He told me to think before I spoke.
- Don't be afraid of rabbits.
He told me not to be afraid of rabbits.
- Please help me with this process.
He told me to help him with that process.
- Prepare the fields for planting.
He told me to prepare the fields for planting.
- Add some fertiliser to improve the quality of the soil.
He told me to add some fertiliser to improve the quality of the soil.
- Get inspired by the picturesque landscape.
He told me to get inspired by the picturesque landscape.

3 CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCE YOURSELF

3.1 Rad the text.

Hello everybody!



My name is Tom Brown. I am a fifty-year-old farmer having my fields and properties in Órség, located in the southwest of Hungary. I am a self-employer. I run a family business. I was born in Budapest, on 12th March 1970. I am married and I have an average Hungarian family. My wife is Ann, we have been married for 25

years. Ann is the ideal woman for me. She is the best wife and mother in the world. Being an agricultural engineer, she helps me a lot.

I have two children, a son Steve and a daughter Katie. Both of them are still learning. My son is the younger one. He wants to attend Saint Stephen University to study mechanical engineering in Gödöllő. His goal is to work with me after finishing his studies. He is a typical Hungarian guy with short brown hair and brown eyes. He is like his mum. He is not too tall but he is well-built. My daughter takes after my mother, her granny. She is slim and has long



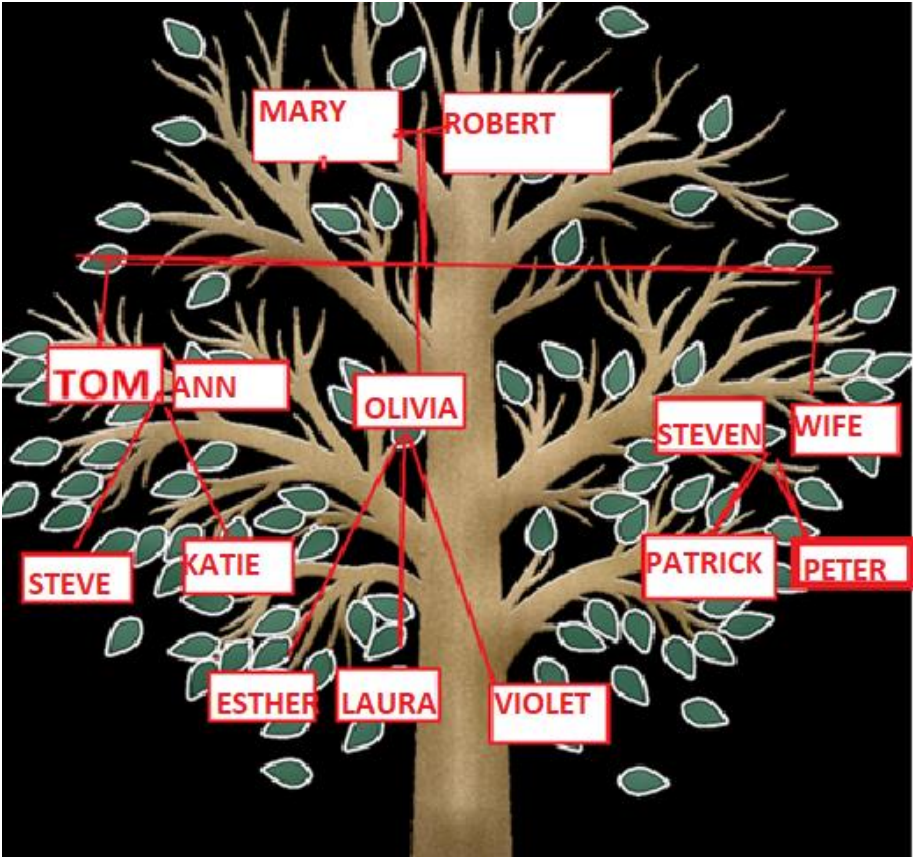
fair hair and blue eyes. She is a secondary school pupil. She is interested in Maths and would like to become a mechanical technician. It is a really strange job for a girl but I am very happy to it.

I am very lucky because my parents also live with us. It means three generations live together. My children's grandma Mary is 75 and their granddad Robert is 80. They have been retired for several years. Fortunately, they are really energetic and help us inside and around the house.

My family is quite large as I have a brother and a sister, who also work with us. Steven is fifty-three. He is also married and has two sons, Patrick and Peter. He works as a machine-minder. My sister Olivia is a vet. She got divorced a couple of years ago so she brings up her children alone. Olivia has three daughters, Esther, Laura and Violet. They are still primary school pupils but they love spending their time on the farm. They are interested in machines especially the harvester ones.



3.1.1 Complete Tom’s family tree according to the text.



3.1.2 Fill in the form with the correct personal details.

	TOM	YOU
First name	<i>Tom</i>	
Surname	<i>Brown</i>	
Citizenship	<i>Hungarian</i>	
Place of living	<i>Órség</i>	
Place of birth	<i>Budapest</i>	
Date of birth	<i>12th March 1970</i>	
Age	<i>50/fifty</i>	
Siblings	<i>2/two</i>	
Marital status	<i>Married</i>	
Children	<i>Two/2</i>	
Job/Occupation	<i>Farmer</i>	

3.2 Work in pairs.

Make a dialogue based on the information given in exercise 3.

A: *What's your.....?*

B: *My is.....*

3.3 Enlarge your vocabulary. Collect words. Use the internet

(<https://agendaweb.org/vocabulary/describing-people-personality.html>).

HEIGHT: *short, tall, medium-height, lanky,*

HAIR: *short, long, shoulder-length, blonde, grey, brown, black, red, thick, straight, wavy, curly, bald, light, dark, pony-tail, streak,*

EYES: *small, big, hazel, eyebrow, eyelashes, blue, brown, black, green, close-together, deep-set*

FACE: *long, square, round, oval, forehead, cheekbones, cheek, wrinkled, freckled, beauty spot,*

NOSE: *straight, narrow, pointed, hooked, snub-nosed, turned-up, big, long,*

BUILT: *muscular, skinny, thin, slim, slender, chubby, plump, fat, broad-shouldered, well-built,*

APPEARANCE: *handsome, good-looking, ugly, attractive, unattractive, pretty, beautiful, plain*

3.4 Word snake. Find the inner characteristics. Group them.

helpfulloyallazyfriendlyaggressiveunderstandingnicesuspiciouskindoptimisticpessimist
cpatientpoliteimpoliteflammableboringempatheticcreativeuntidyobedienttolerantdomina
ntbossyselfishfrankpunctualpersistentinsecureimmaturemean

helpful, loyal, lazy, friendly, aggressive, understanding, nice, suspicious, kind, optimistic, pessimistic, patient, polite, impolite, flammable, boring, empathetic, creative, untidy, obedient, tolerant, dominant, bossy, selfish, frank, punctual, persistent, insecure, immature, mean,

Positive: *helpful, loyal, friendly, understanding, nice, kind, optimistic, patient, polite, emphatic, creative, obedient, tolerant, frank, punctual, persistent,*

Negative: *lazy, aggressive, suspicious, pessimistic, impolite, flammable, boring, untidy, dominant, bossy, selfish, insecure, immature, mean*

3.5 Work in pairs. Describe your best friend.

OPTIONAL

He / She is.....

His/Her... is....

He /She has.....

3.6 Describe your family. Use the words given below.

OPTIONAL



3.7 Describe two family members, a man and a woman.

OPTIONAL

She/He is

She/He iscm-s....

She/He haseyes.

She/He hashair.

Her/his face is.....

She/He is a(n).....

She/He isold.

She/He lives.....

3.8 Work in pairs. Describe yourselves.

OPTIONAL

What do you look like? – Use the adjectives from exercise 5. ***Külső tulajdonságok.***

What are you like? – Use the adjectives from exercise 6. ***Belső tulajdonságok.***

3.9 Match the nouns with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) uncle | → | a) my children's daughter |
| 2) niece | → | b) my spouse's brother |
| 3) son | → | c) my siblings' son |
| 4) granddaughter | → | d) mother's child, who is a boy. |
| 5) nephew | → | e) a woman's spouse |
| 6) mother-in law | → | f) my parents' brother |
| 7) husband | → | g) my sibling's daughter |
| 8) brother-in law | → | h) my spouse's mother |

3.10 Do the crossword.

				1	C	r	e	a	t	i	v	e	
				2	H	e	l	p	f	u	l		
			3	l	A	z	y						
4	t	o	l	e	R	a	n	t					
5	f	l	a	m	m	A	b	l	e				
6	s	u	s	p	i	C	i	o	u	s			
			7	o	p	T	i	m	i	s	t	i	c
8	p	a	t	i	E	n	t						
			9	f	R	a	n	k					
10	b	o	r	I	n	g							
			11	b	o	S	s	y					
s	12	e	m	p	a	T	h	e	t	i	c		
			13	n	I	c	e						
14	i	n	s	e	C	u	r	e					
			15	F	r	i	e	n	d	l	y		
		16	o	b	E	d	i	e	n	t			
		17	l	o	y	A	l						
18	i	m	m	a	T	u	r	e					
			19	U	n	t	i	d	d				
		20	p	e	R	s	i	s	t	e	n	t	
21	p	o	l	i	t	E							
			22	S	e	l	f	i	s	h			

What is the solution? **CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES**

- 1.) He always finds out new things.
- 2.) He helps everybody.
- 3.) He doesn't like working.
- 4.) He accepts other people.
- 5.) He gets angry suddenly.
- 6.) He doesn't trust other people.
- 7.) He always believes in things getting better.
- 8.) He is always calm.

- 9.) Honest
- 10.) Not exciting
- 11.) He likes giving orders to other people.
- 12.) He understands and shares the feelings of other people.
- 13.) Kind
- 14.) He is uncertain, not secure.
- 15.) He gets on well with everybody.
- 16.) He always tries to fulfil others' orders.
- 17.) He supports somebody constantly in any case.
- 18.) He is not developed enough, he must get older.
- 19.) Messy
- 20.) He never gives up.
- 21.) He is always respectful to people.
- 22.) He wants everything, his own interests are the most important for him.

3.11 Role play. Play the dialogue with your partner.

- *What's your first name?*
My first name is
- *What's your surname?*
My surname is.....
- *When and where were you born?*
I was born in(település), on(dátum).
- *How old are you?*
I am years old.
- *Where are you from?*
I am from.....
- *What's your address?*
My address is.....
- *What's your job?*
I am a(n).....
- *What's your marital status?*
I am single/spinster/bachelor. I have a boyfriend/a girlfriend.

4 CHAPTER TWO WORK AND STUDIES

4.1 What jobs have you already known in English? Collect them.

OPTIONAL

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: *accountant, mechanic, computer programmer, doctor, economist, nurse, policeman, postman, secretary, teacher, waiter, vet, painter, builder, mechanic, businessman/banker, journalist, reporter, estate agent, driver, babysitter, cook, electrician, engineer, farmer pilot, plumber, receptionist, shop assistant, astronaut,*

4.2 What jobs/activities are characteristic on a farm?

OPTIONAL

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: *engineer (mechanical, agricultural, forklift truck) machine operator, tractor driver, farm worker, seasonal (harvest worker, fruit picker) workers, agricultural mechanic, machine-minder, stock breeder,*

4.3 Group the jobs you know.

OPTIONAL

Popular jobs	Not popular jobs	Blue collar work	White collar work
<i>eg.: computer programmer</i>	<i>eg.: cleaner</i>	<i>eg.: tractor driver</i>	<i>eg.: accountant</i>

4.4 Match the professions to the places.

JOBS	FIELD OF LIFE
<i>doctor</i>	<i>at a surgery</i>
<i>mechanic</i>	<i>at workshops</i>
<i>receptionist</i>	<i>at hotels</i>
<i>economist</i>	<i>work with money matters</i>
<i>nurse</i>	<i>at hospitals</i>

<i>housewife</i>	<i>at home</i>
<i>researcher</i>	<i>in science labs</i>
<i>harvest machine operator</i>	<i>in the fields</i>
<i>journalist</i>	<i>for newspapers and magazines</i>
<i>chef</i>	<i>in restaurants</i>

4.5 Complete the sentences with the name of the job.

- A person who is responsible for the commercials and the growth of the market is the *marketing manager*.
- A person who works in the Parliament is a *politician*
- A person who creates things like Office, Power point is a *computer programmer*.
- A person who delivers letters is a *postman*.
- A person who prescribes medicine for mentally ill people is a *psychiatrist*.
- A person who operates you on if it is needed is a *surgeon*.
- A person who looks after you if you travel by plane is a *flight attendant*.
- A person who works in the fields is a *farmer*.

4.6 Name the activities.



seedbed preparation and sowing in one round



ploughing



chopping



stubble cultivation



irrigation



fertilising



harvesting

4.7 Read the text.

The main task for farmers is the production of agricultural products. They grow plants both to provide food for people and forage for animals. They breed animals for the same reason. Farmers produce food from them or some of them are used for work, such as horses. They do cultivation works according to the season. It means they prepare the soil, select the seeds, mow, fertilise, take care of plants and if it is needed, they use pesticides. After harvest the product can be whether stored or sold.

During their work farmers primarily use agricultural machines. They must be expert not only at operating them but they sometimes have to maintain or fix them.

In animal husbandry they take care of farm animals and clean the barns. Accounting and documentation work is also a part of their job.

Farmers mostly work on their own farms, often outdoors or in stables. They can sometimes be found in their workshops fixing or they can even appear at markets selling their goods.

4.8 Collect the main tasks a farmer has to do around the year.

- *Production of agricultural products*
- *Grow plants*
- *Breed animals*
- *Do cultivation works*
- *Use, maintain or fix agricultural machines*
- *Take care of farm animals and clean the barns*
- *Maintain engines,*
- *Control pests,*
- *Clean stables,*
- *Irrigate plants,*
- *Mow clover,*
- *Process meat,*
- *Fertilise the soil*

4.9 Find the correct verb to the nouns.

maintain, control, clean, irrigate, mow, process, fertilize,

- plants: *irrigate*
- stables: *clean*
- pests: *control*
- meat: *process*
- soil: *fertilise*
- machines: *maintain*
- clover: *mow*

4.10 Learning

4.10.1 Study the educational system in Hungary.

In Hungary you start school at the age of 6 and it is compulsory until you are 16. The majority of children go to state schools, there are few private or religious schools. After the 4th and 6th forms you can decide whether to stay or transfer to a secondary grammar school. This opportunity is mainly used by talented and academically advanced children.

Having finished elementary school, you can continue learning at vocational schools, where you are taught practical skills needed for a particular job, like agricultural machinery, farming and so on. These schools give a certificate. There is a good possibility to improve your skills at the dual partners of your school. You can work and practice using the newest and most developed technology.

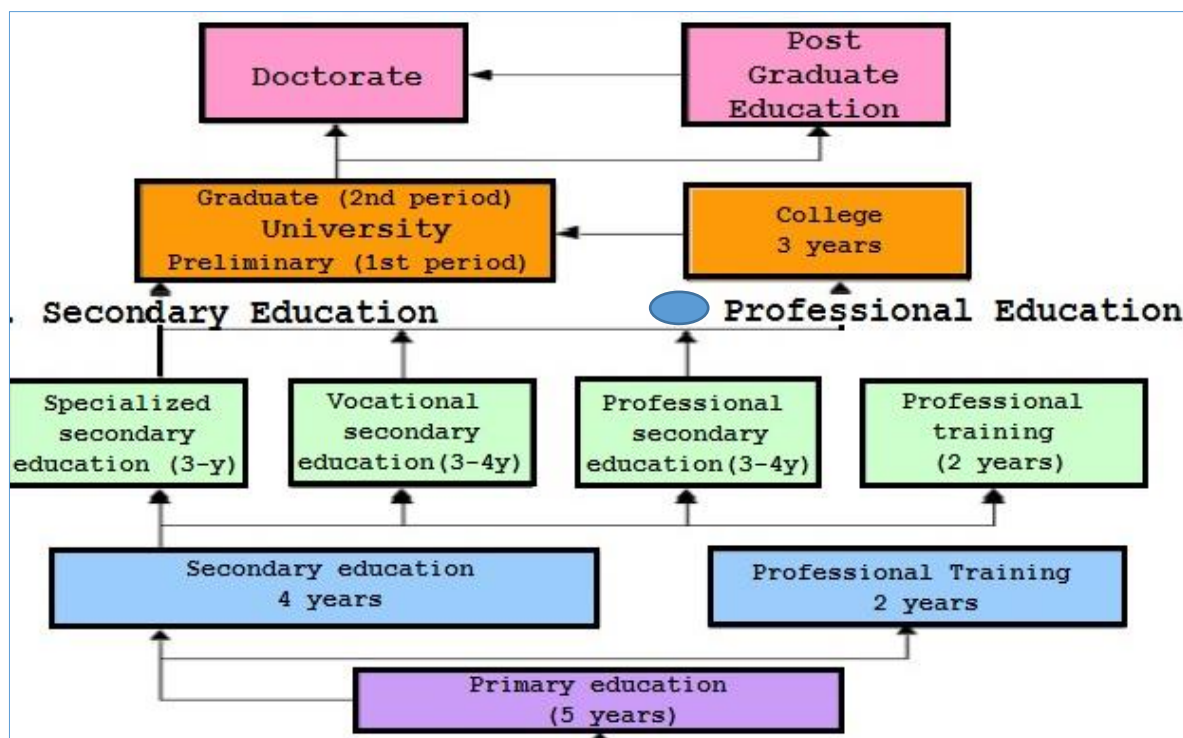
If you would like to learn more or enrol into higher education afterwards, the best choice for you is the secondary vocational school. At the end of your studies you get both a profession and you pass the final exam. After finishing it you can decide whether to learn one more year to get the technical degree or go to higher education.

At secondary grammar schools the aim is to prepare pupils for continuing their studies at college or university. You are required to take a school-leaving exam at the end of the 12th form in five subjects.

Higher education in Hungary is based on the Bologna system. If you complete your first 3 or 4 years of study, you get a Bachelor's degree and can continue your studies to earn a Master's degree, which takes 1 or 2 more years. If you want to be a lawyer, a doctor, a vet, a dentist, a pharmacist, or an architect you study without this division in Hungary. The highest level is the doctoral degree, which means another 3-4 years of study. You are supposed to pass at least one intermediate level foreign language exam as a part of your studies.

4.10.2 Study the educational system in the UK.

Primary education begins in the UK at age 5 and continues until age 11.



Students are assessed at the end of each stage. The most important assessment occurs at the age 16 when students pursue their GCSE's or General Certificate of Secondary Education. Once students complete their GCSE's they have the choice to go onto further education and then potential higher education, or finish school and go into the working world.

4.11 Fill in the chart.

	HUNGARY	BRITAIN
Compulsory education until	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>
Length of primary education	<i>4,6,8</i>	<i>5-11 (6)</i>
How long is secondary education?	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Possibilities after vocational secondary education	<i>technical year, higher education (college, university)</i>	<i>higher education (university)</i>
The highest degree	<i>doctoral degree</i>	<i>doctorate</i>

4.12 Complete the text with the correct word.

Each pupil start learning at *primary* school in Hungary. It takes *4-6* or *8* years for them. After finishing it pupils can continue their studies either at secondary grammar schools, *vocational* schools or *secondary* vocational schools. 3 years later they get a *certificate*. They have *dual* professional training at different firms and companies. If they learn 4 years, they pass their final exam and get a *profession*. Passing their final exam, they can enrol the *higher* education. They can get a *bachelor's* degree after 3-4 years or a *master's* degree if they learn one or two more years.

4.13 Make a dialogue. What educational possibilities do you have in Hungary?

OPTIONAL

Use the phrases given below:

- Obligatory education
- Primary school
- Secondary education
- Vocational skills
- Internship
- Dual professional training
- Learn a profession
- Technical training
- Plans for future

4.14 Read the dialogue.

Robert: Hello Adam, long time no see.

Adam: Hello Rob! Yes, I haven't seen you for ages. How is it going?

Robert: Very well, thanks. I am happy to see you. I have lived here since I finished university. I run my own business. I have a farm.

Adam: Oh, I'm glad to hear that. Is it prosperous? How big is it?

Robert: It's quite big. I have a farm on 3 hectares and my family has three hundred hectares of land. We cultivate it together.

Adam: Wow! So, you've become a farmer, haven't you? But you were always keen on architecture.

Robert: Yes, I was, however, I became an agricultural engineer. I got my degree at Szent István University. As architecture remained my hobby, I planned our farmhouse.

Adam: I see. But have you ever learnt architecture?

Robert: Yes, at secondary school.

Adam: Are you married? What about children? Do you have any?

Robert: Yes, I met my wife during my university studies. She is a lawyer. But I am speaking too much. What about you?

Adam: Nothing special. After finishing my primary school, I learnt engineering in a vocational technical school in Jánoshalma. After the final exam I stayed there for one more year to get the technical qualification. It means now I am an agricultural mechanical technician. And yes, I am married and I have two children.

Robert: Congratulations. What do your children do?

Adam: Both of them are secondary school boys. They would like to become machine-minders and after passing a language exam they want to apply for Szent István University in Gödöllő like you.

Robert: It's a great idea. You know to get a degree they should speak foreign languages.

Adam: Yes, they speak not only English but also German and they are keen on Italian; both the language and the cuisine.

Robert: My wife loves cooking. Why don't you visit us with your family? We would be very happy!

Adam: Oh, thank you for the invitation. I will call you to make an appointment.

Robert: Right. I'm waiting for your call and see you soon.

Adam: Thanks again and all the best for you. Bye!

4.15 Write the correct information if it can be found in the text.

	Robert	Adam
Studies	<i>Szent István university</i>	<i>Jánoshalma technical school</i>
Qualifications	<i>Agricultural engineer</i>	<i>Agricultural mechanical technician</i>
Wives' qualification	<i>Lawyer</i>	
Size of the farm	<i>3 hectares</i>	

Marital status	<i>Married</i>	<i>Married</i>
Number of children		<i>Two</i>
Children's goals		<i>To become machine minders, study at Szent István university</i>
Children's language knowledge		<i>English, German, Italian</i>
Hobbies	<i>Architecture</i>	
Wives' hobbies	<i>cooking</i>	

4.16 Write a composition about your future plans (100-120 words).

- How do you see yourself in 15 year-time?
- Useful phrases:
 - I am going to
 - Maybe I will
 - My goal is to
 - I will have
 - My wife/husband
 - I would like children.

5 CHAPTER THREE DAILY ACTIVITIES

5.1 Read the text.

A day on a farm

Being a farmer, I don't have a day off. It doesn't matter if it is a festival or an average weekday our livestock has to be treated and looked after.

It means my alarm clock rings very early, at about five AM. I am never tired as I am used to getting up early every day. I usually start my day with quite a strong espresso. I spend a bit of time in the kitchen to think over my duties for the day. While I am in the bathroom, washing my face, brushing my teeth and shaving, my wife is buying bread, croissant and some rolls for the family at the best bakery of the town. She drives there because it is 6 km-s far. She is usually back at 6.

We often prepare breakfast together. I help set the table where three generations eat together.

After breakfast our children get ready for going to school. They pack their schoolbags and go to the nearest bus stop. It takes them 10 minutes to get to school. My mum does the housework every day. It means she washes the clothes, prepares lunch for the family. She is cleaning all the time what sometimes makes us nervous. My wife Irene works with the poultry. Our chickens live in separate coops, which match the official space requirements. As a result of taking care of them correctly they are more productive. She feeds them and collects the hens' eggs. We try to feed the chickens with feed formula that is relatively low-cost even though is rich in nutrient content. It has a balanced mix of protein, vitamins and minerals.

While Irene is working with the poultry, I give forage to the cattle and swine. We feed cattle mainly with corn and soy thus it takes shorter for them to gain mass. They often produce higher grades of beef as well. Of course, we sometimes give them grass to make them healthier. We have hog barns with swine; boars, pigs and sows. We try to ensure enough social space for them so that they are more productive. The feed distribution is done by mechanised feed distribution system. The forage is mixed before being distributed.

Milking the cows is a very important task as well. Fortunately, we managed to create a modern milking system with the help of a tender.

The next few hours are spent in the fields until lunch. Now it's time for seeding. We have already prepared the topsoil. It has the amendments like lime, sulphur and phosphorous needed. At the moment I am working with our seed drill to sow wheat and oat.

5.2 Answer the questions based on the text.

a.) Why do they work every day?

Because the livestock has to be treated and looked after.

b.) Is he tired in the mornings? Why (not)?

No, he isn't, because he is used to getting up early every morning.

c.) What does Irene get at the baker's?

She gets bread, croissant and some rolls for the family.

d.) Who prepares breakfast?

The husband and the wife /mum and dad together.

e.) Who usually does the housework?

The grandmother.

f.) Why do chickens lay many eggs?

Because they live in separate coops, which match the official space requirements.

/ As a result of taking care of them correctly.

g.) What do they do with sows to become more productive?

They try to ensure enough social space for them.

h.) What is the current task in the fields?

Seeding.

5.3 Read the text.

Lunch is at half past one as usual. The children have come home from school. Their grandma has cooked a delicious meal. We are eating pea soup for starter. The main course is beef stew with boiled potato and salad.

The kids are very happy with the dessert.

They love pancakes with apricot jam.

Everybody has some tasks after lunch, too. Afternoons are not easier than the mornings either. Children have to do their homework and get ready for their next school day. My mother works in the kitchen. She does the washing up and cleans. Then she continues working with her old sewer machine to patch the torn clothes. Irene drives to the town to do the shopping for the family. My dad is an excellent repairman so he helps me maintain our machines in the workshop.

Evening is my favourite part of the day as the family is together and we have time for each other. We mostly have cold dish for dinner and talk about our day during eating. After dinner the kids watch serials on the internet. My parents watch tv in their room.

I sometimes do some accountancy with the help of my wife. At about 10 everybody goes to bed as we have to get up early next morning.

5.4 You are a member of the family in exercise one. Tell us your day.

- I am the *father; mother; grandfather; grandmother;*
- I get up at.....

5.5 Collect the tasks from exercise one that can be done:

- Inside the house
 - *Preparing breakfast*
 - *Setting the table*
 - *Doing the housework (washing the clothes, preparing lunch, cleaning, washing up)*
 - *Milking the cows*
 - *Doing homework*
 - *Patching the torn clothes*
 - *Maintain machines*
 - *Doing accountancy*

- Outside the house
 - *Treating and looking after the livestock.*
 - *Working with the poultry (feeding them, collecting the hens' eggs)*
 - *Giving forage to the cattle and swine*
 - *Seeding/Sowing*
 - *Preparing the topsoil*
 - *Doing the shopping*

5.6 Decide if the statements are true or false.

- a.) The family members don't work on Sundays. **F**
- b.) The kids travel to the bus stop. **F**
- c.) The grandma loves cleaning. **T**
- d.) Their chickens have too small space. **F**
- e.) The cattle eats green forage. **T**
- f.) They distribute forage with machines. **T**
- g.) The milking system was self- financed. **F**
- h.) Their lunch was typically Hungarian. **T**
- i.) The mother cleans the kitchen after lunch. **F**
- j.) The father likes evenings. **T**

5.7 Tasks are different in different seasons. Group the activities. Any of them can appear in more seasons.

maintenance ; barn cleaning; work with cultivators; artificial fertilising; seeding; work with cultivators; transplanting; documentation work; harvest; chisel ploughing ; fixing machines; soil preparation; sowing; planning the next year; alfalfa cutting; grain harvest; bailing; stubble cultivation; rototilling; seed bed preparation; plant

			
<i>soil preparation</i>	<i>alfalfa cutting</i>	<i>rototilling</i>	<i>barn cleaning</i>
<i>artificial fertilising</i>	<i>grain harvest</i>	<i>soil preparation</i>	<i>fixing machines</i>
<i>seed bed preparation</i>	<i>bailing</i>	<i>artificial fertilising</i>	<i>maintenance</i>
<i>seeding</i>	<i>stubble cultivation</i>	<i>sowing</i>	<i>documentation work</i>
<i>transplanting</i>	<i>deep rototilling</i>	<i>plant protection</i>	<i>planning the next year</i>
<i>work with cultivators</i>		<i>work with cultivators</i>	
<i>plant protection</i>		<i>harvest</i>	
		<i>stubble cultivation</i>	
		<i>manuring</i>	
		<i>chisel ploughing</i>	

protection; deep rototilling ; manuring;

5.8 Match the machines to the activities.

cultivator works; work with a cultivator; weeding; bailing; transplanting; chisel ploughing; potato harvest; grain harvest; planting; deep rototilling; sowing; seed bed preparation; alfalfa cutting;



work with a cultivator



baling



grain harvest



deep rototilling



sowing



planting



seed bed preparation



alfalfa cutting



cultivator works



transplanting



chisel ploughing



potato harvest



weeding

5.9 Describe me a typical weekday of yours.

Use the words given below.

- get up;
- brush/clean teeth;
- get dressed;
- have breakfast;
- go to school;
- get to school;
- have lessons;

- have lunch;
- meet friends;
- do sport;
- work;
- do homework;
- do housework;
- do the shopping;
- have dinner;
- chat;
- surf the net;
- watch films;
- go to bed.

5.10 Work in pairs. Answer each other's questions.

- What time do you get up in the mornings?
I get up at.....
- What do you have for breakfast?
I usually eat..... and I drink..... / I have.....
- How many lessons do you have on Thursdays?
I have lessons on Thursday.
- Where do you have your lunch?
I have lunch at school canteen/ at home.
- Who does the shopping in your family?
My mum/dad.... does the shopping in my family.
- What sports do you do?
I..... /I don't do any sports.
- What kind of housework do you do?
I..... (felsorolni házimunkát).
- Who do you have dinner with?
I have dinner with my
- How do you spend your evenings?
I usually.....

- Which is your favourite website?

My favourite website is

- What time do you go to bed on Saturdays? Why?

I usually go to bed at on Saturdays because

5.11 How do you share housework at home? Collect tasks.

OPTIONAL

Possible tasks: *cleaning; washing the clothes; shopping for food; cooking; washing the dishes; sweeping; mopping, hoovering; lawn mowing; washing the car; changing the lightbulbs; cleaning the windows; setting the table; making the bed, watering the flowers; dusting the furniture.....*

5.12 Name the free time activities. Collect more.

OPTIONAL

Possible activities: *listening to music, reading e-books; doing sport, going out with friends / to the cinema / to the theatre / to concerts / to festivals / shopping; playing cards / board games; meeting friends; having parties; cooking, driving, riding.....*

5.13 Tell about yourself. What are you interested in? How often do you do it?

OPTIONAL

Useful phrases:

- *I like/love*
- *Prefer sg to sg*
- *I am keen on/fond of*
- *I usually/often*
- *In my free time I*

6 CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSING

6.1 What can you see in the photos? Do you grow any of them?



corn/maze



oat



wheat



barley

6.2 Read the text about a typical Hungarian farm in the south of the country.

Hello! Let me show you round the Smith farm. We have a farm and we cultivate 300 hectares land near it. The quality of the soil is the best here in the south of Bács-Kiskun County. To tell the truth our life is not simple in agriculture but if you work hard, you can make ends meet. We have all the necessary cultivation and planting equipment.

Not only do we work in fields but we breed animals. We try to produce the forage needed for animals on our own. It means we grow maize, wheat, barley and oat every year. Our livestock consists of cattle (both bulls and cows).

You can find cattle barns, a milking system and some workshops on the farm. We have to fix and maintain our machines continually.

My wife Katie has a small territory where she tries organic farming. The environmental sustainability is very important for her. She doesn't use any pesticides and chemicals to produce fruit and vegetables.

She grows 1. red pepper, 2. green peppers, 3. tomatoes, 4. potatoes, 5. peas, 6. onions, 7. garlics, 8. lettuce, 9. cabbages, 10. cucumbers, 11. carrots, 12. parsleys and 13. beans every year as these are the basic ingredients in our kitchen. There are 14. cherry and 15. sour cherry trees but we have 16. apple, 17. pear, 18. peach, 19. apricot and 20. plum trees as well.

6.3 Match the fruit to their names in the text.



beans



peas



cherries



red peppers



a parsley



sour cherries



a cabbage



garlics



potatoes



carrots



apricots



cucumbers



an apple



a peach



pears



plums



tomatoes



green peppers



a lettuce



onions

It is a small town where we live. Unfortunately, there are no sights here worth visiting except for our catholic church but maybe that is why we can live in peace. The church was built at the end of the eighteenth century. The centre of the town is nice with two restaurants and some shops. You can get everything you need, however, there are some bigger towns in the neighbourhood.

Although people mainly live on agriculture some industry can also be found here. If young mothers want to work, their children can go to nurseries. There are two primary schools and an agricultural vocational school where you can learn engineering. I like my town very much because it's full of helpful people and my friends live here as well.

6.4 Fill in the form based on the text.

Name of the farm	<i>Smith</i>
Location	<i>South of Bács-Kiskun county</i>
Soil quality	<i>the best in Hungary/in the country</i>
Livestock	<i>cattle (bulls, cows)</i>
Grain	<i>maze, wheat, barley, oat</i>
Vegetables	<i>red peppers, green peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, onions, garlics</i>
Fruit	<i>cherry, sour cherry, apple, peach, apricot, plum trees</i>

Sight(s)	<i>the church</i>
Number of restaurants	<i>two/2</i>
Number of schools	<i>3; 2 primary schools, an agricultural vocational school</i>

6.5 Introduce your Town/city/village with the help of phrases below.

OPTIONAL

- Location
- Population
- Sights
- Workplaces
- Sport facilities
- Shops and services
- Schools
- Entertainment facilities

6.6 Read the text.

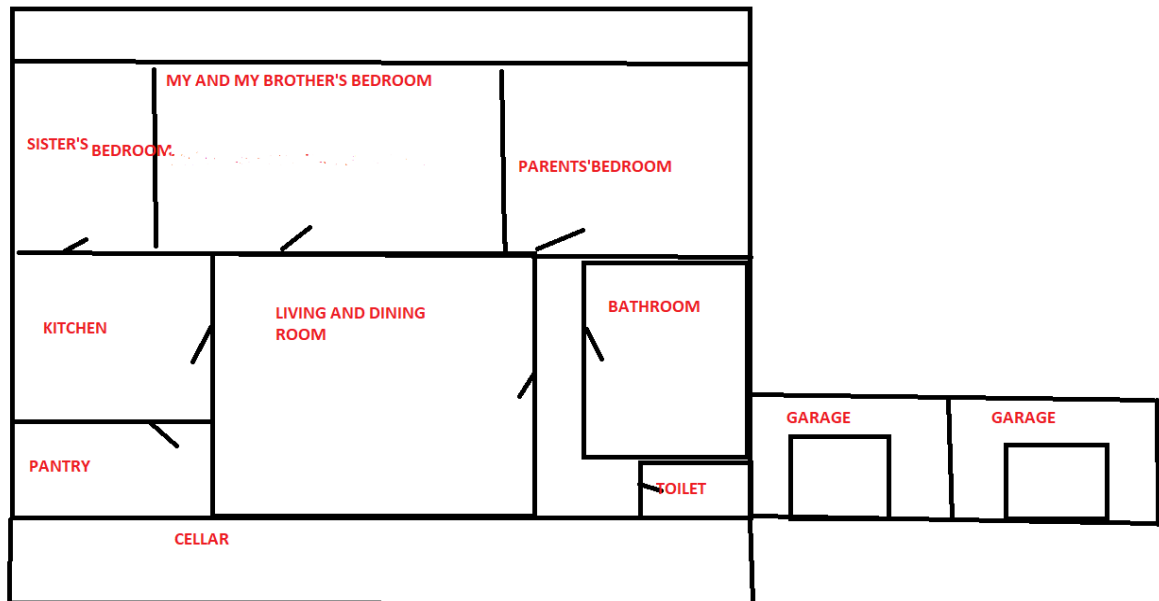
We live in a large detached house with my parents and my siblings. The house is as old as me. It's located on the edge of our town. There is a spacious living room, which functions as a dining room as well. We have meals here, too.

A kitchen with a pantry, a bathroom and a toilet can be found downstairs as well. The kitchen is very modern equipped with a dishwasher, a toaster and a microwave oven. We have an electric cooker with an oven.

Bedrooms are situated upstairs. One belongs to my parents, the smallest one is my sister's and I share the biggest one with my younger brother, Mark. All rooms have a common balcony. We have a cellar under the house where we store the fruit and vegetables.

Two garages can be found in the garden for our cars. My favourite room is the living room because it is furnished with modern items.

6.7 Name the rooms.



6.8 Which room does it belong to? You can use the words more than once.

writing desk; bathtub, sofa, cooker, coffee table, chairs, standing lamp, washing machine, sink, basin, wardrobe, TV set, wall-to wall carpet, rug, double bed, mirror, dishwasher, dining table, cupboard,

Bedroom: a *wall-to wall carpet, a double bed, a wardrobe, a rug*

Bathroom: a *basin, a bathtub, a mirror, a sink, a washing machine, a rug*

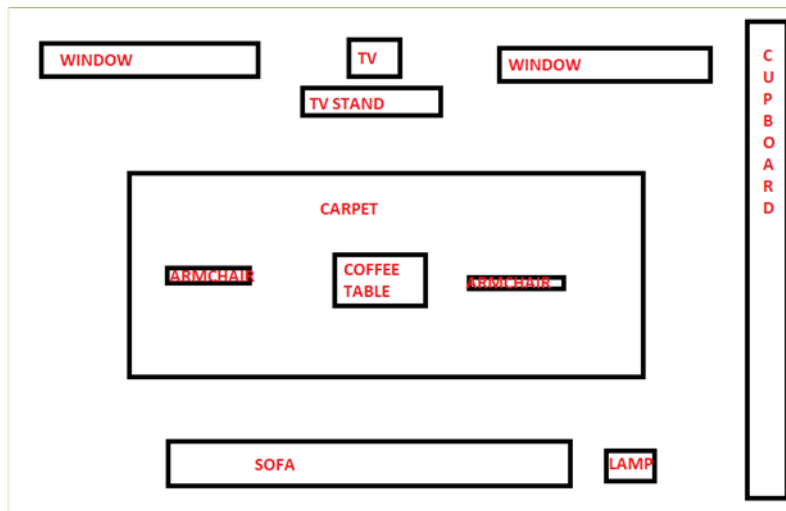
Kitchen: a *dishwasher, a cooker, a sink,*

Dining room: *chairs, a dining table, a cupboard,*

Living-room: a *TV set, a sofa, a wall-to wall carpet, a cupboard, a standing lamp, a coffee table, a rug*

Children's room: a *writing desk; a cupboard, a wardrobe,*

6.9 Draw the plan of the room according to the text.



It is a big room with two windows opposite the door. There is a TV on a small stand between the windows. There is a carpet in the middle of the room.

A coffee table stands on it. It is between the sofa and the TV. There are two armchairs in the room. One is on the left and the other is on the right of the coffee table. There is a standing lamp on the right of the sofa. There are three cupboards by the right wall of the room.

6.10 Describe your room.

OPTIONAL

- Use the prepositions: *in, on, under, between, next to, behind, in front of, opposite.*
- There is.....
- There are.....
- I have got..... in my room.
- My room/It has.....
- My room/It is.....

6.11 Work in pairs. Plan your dream house. Discuss the:

OPTIONAL

- Location;
- Size;
- Rooms;
- Furnishing;
- Garden;
- Neighbourhood.

6.12 We have a new house. It is almost ready but the kitchen is still empty. Let's collect what devices we need into it. Name the items.



a plate, a fork and a spoon



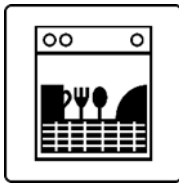
a knife



a tea kettle



a toaster



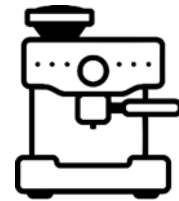
a dishwasher



a jar



a fridge, a microwave oven and an electric cooker



a coffee maker



a glass



a napkin



a cup



a mug



a tea towel



a sink



a jug

6.13 Complete the sentences about the room below.



It is a modern *living* room. There is a huge *window* opposite the door. There are brown *curtains* on the window. There are four pictures *on* the wall. There is a coffee table *in the middle* of the room. There is a *cupboard* on the left side of the room. A TV stands on it. The shelf is *over* it. The *sofa* is opposite the TV and a *standing lamp* can be seen on the right of the sofa. The *armchair* is opposite the window. The room is very *spacious/big/large* and *modern/light*.

6.14 A farmhouse in Hungary. Read the text.

A farm is a complex containing residential and farm buildings. The residential building is the home for the families, where two or three generations often live together.

Farms usually have barns for livestock, sheds and a storehouse for agricultural products and crops. Silos are used for forage storage.

As farmers work with modern machines, garages and workshops can also be found on a farm. The machines are kept in the garages, where maintenance and fixing are done. Workshops are full of tools and different devices needed on the farm. Quite large gardens can be found on farms. Fruit and vegetables are grown by the family. They sometimes produce them for selling.

6.15 Fill in the chart based on the text.

PLACE	USAGE
a residential building	<i>The family lives there.</i>
a barn	<i>Place for livestock. / Livestock lives here.</i>
a storehouse	<i>Agricultural products and crops are stored here.</i>
a silo	<i>Forage is stored here.</i>
a garage	<i>Machines are kept here.</i>
a workshop	<i>Tools and devices are stored here.</i>
a garden	<i>Fruit and vegetables are grown here.</i>

7 CHAPTER FIVE TRAVELING

7.1 Read the text.

Special holiday – A.)

Our holiday last year was really unique. As it was my last holiday before my university studies my parents wanted to make this summer unforgettable for me. Without a doubt it has been the best holiday of my life.

We travelled by plane from Budapest to London, where we took a train. Our destination was Beechenhill – a 37 ha organic farm in Britain -, where we spent three weeks. It can be found in the Peak District National Park located in the heart of Britain. It is a place suitable both for a vacation and for studying some organic farming methods. You can explore the land with a self-guided farm trail. Of course, you have to be careful as the farm is a workplace for a lot of people. You can put yourself at a risk very easily. The farmers have been producing organic milk here since 1984. They milk 35-40 organic Friesian and Swedish Red cows twice every single day of the year, including Christmas Day! At present they are embarking on the adventure of raising organic beef.

Being a fan of JCB tractors I knew one of the factories was located in Derbyshire not far from the farm, so I was extremely happy about the possibility to visit the factory!

First my sister was afraid of being bored on a professional holiday but fortunately, we found many things that could be exciting for women as well. We made a schedule acceptable for everyone.

7.2 Decide if the sentences are true or false.

- a.) They travelled to London last month. **F**
- b.) They didn't travel by car. **T**
- c.) This National Park regularly uses chemicals. **F**
- d.) They have just started producing organic milk. **F**
- e.) They do not work on Christmas. **F**
- f.) They've started raising organic beef. **T**
- g.) JCB factory wasn't near but they wanted to visit it. **F**

Special holiday – B.)

We were accommodated in cottages, which were offered with different services. We stayed in double rooms with private bathrooms. Each had a mini bar full of milk, vegetable and fruit juice. Internet access was provided everywhere. We got half board with typical English breakfast. As we stayed in a cottage by the pond, we could take part in the farmers' daily life. Both me and my sister are keen on working in agriculture that is why I helped milk the cows. Milk is their most important product and it is popular among visitors.

The farmers here have a year calendar. We were there in July thus we could take part in activities planned for this month. We did ragwort pulling, thistle mowing, silage making. When we got tired of working, we chose a walk from the ones offered to tourists. There are walks from the farm gate whichever way you turn. Picturesque views and secret places can be discovered in any direction. My favourite trail was the Murder Mystery Themed Treasure Trail. It is a great fun not only for children but also for adults.

At a weekend we saw a farm wedding. It was fantastic! Another weekend program was visiting the JCB factory. I was even allowed to start one of the newest models!

If you are a nature lover, you mustn't miss this place!

7.3 Answer the questions.

- a.) What was provided in the accommodation?

Double Rooms with a private bathroom and a mini bar. Half board.

- b.) How did he take part in the daily work?

They helped milk the cows. They did ragwort pulling, thistle mowing, silage making.

c.) What programs did they have during the days?

They went for a walk. / They chose a walk.

d.) Which trail was popular among kids?

The Murder Mystery Themed Treasure Trail.

e.) What type of professional program did they have at a weekend?

They visited the JCB factory.

f.) What was special about the factory visit?

He was allowed to start one of the newest models

7.3.1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

On our way back we spent three extra days in London, the capital city of Great Britain. The country is an island in the west of Europe. It is a constitutional monarchy. The ruler is Queen Elisabeth the second, who has been the queen since 1952. The population of the country is more than 64 million. The currency of the country is the GB pound. The country has four main parts:

England with London

Scotland with Edinburgh

Wales with Cardiff

Northern Ireland with Belfast

7.3.2 London, the capital city of Britain

The Tower of London was built in the 11th century. It had been a fortress, then it became a prison and now it has been a museum for a long time. The crown jewels can be seen here.

Saint Paul's Cathedral

After the Great Fire of London in 1666 Sir Christopher Wren planned the building. A lot of famous people are buried here such as Admiral Nelson or the Duke of Wellington.

Westminster with the **Houses of Parliament** and the **Westminster Abbey**.

In front of **Buckingham Palace** you can enjoy the changing of the guard.

Trafalgar Square is famous for Nelson's Column and the National Gallery.

The British Museum is one of the biggest museums in the world.

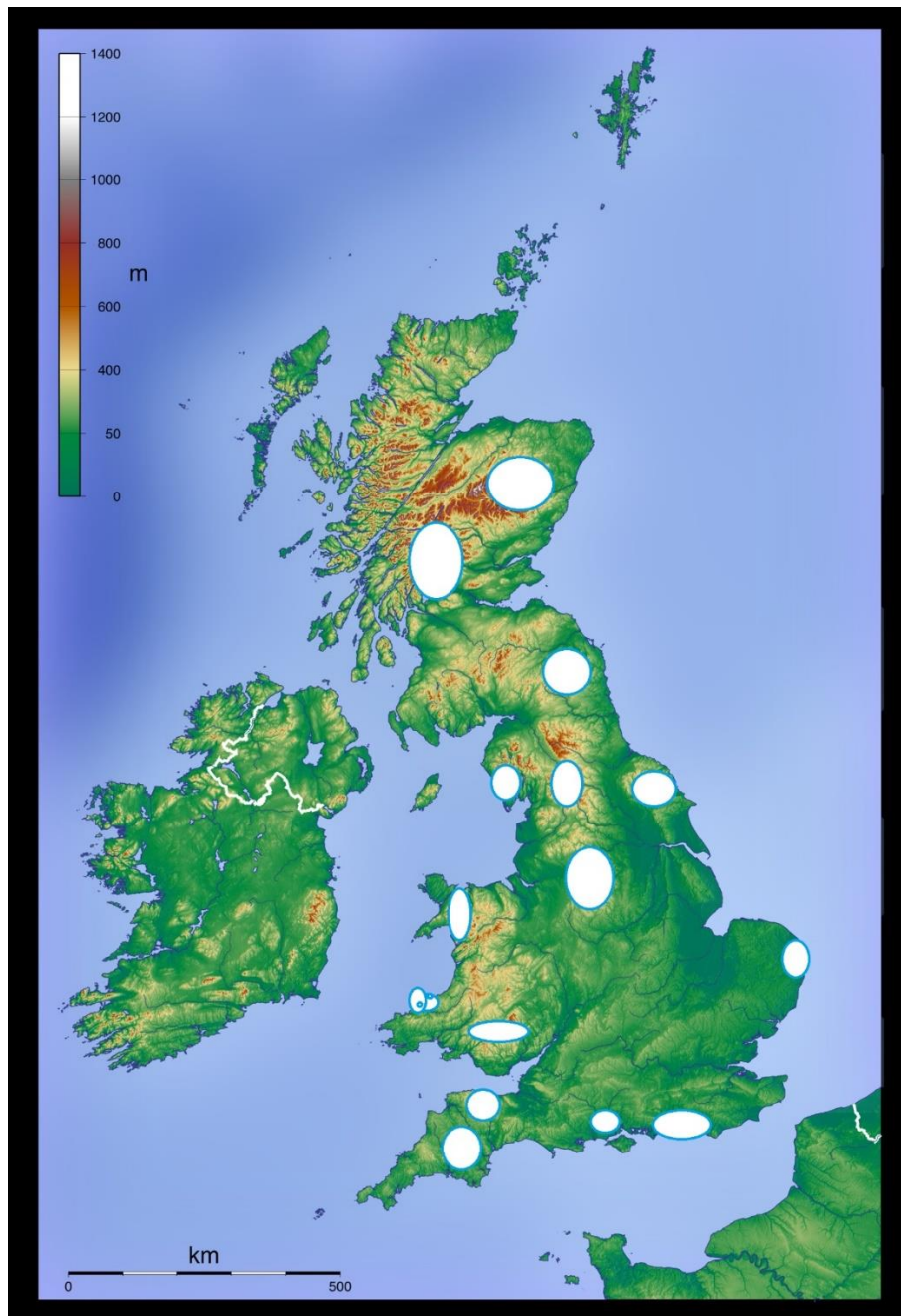
If you want to buy souvenirs, visit **Oxford Street**, the main street for shopping or go to **Harrods**, which is one of the most famous department stores.

The country is very rich in places worth visiting. There are several national parks in the UK. They are Brecon Beacons, Broads, Exmoor, New Forest, Northumberland, Peak District, Pembrokeshire Coast, Snowdonia, Yorkshire Dales, Cairngorms, Lake District, North York Moors, South Downs and Loch Lomond & the Trossachs.

7.4 Fill in this form about the UK.

Name of the country	<i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>
Location	<i>West of Europe</i>
State form	<i>Constitutional Monarchy</i>
Queen	<i>Elisabeth the second</i>
You can do the shopping here.	<i>Oxford Street, Harrods</i>
Big Ben is here.	<i>Houses of Parliament</i>
You can find it in Trafalgar Square.	<i>Nelson's Column</i>
What can you see in The Tower of London?	<i>The Crown jewels</i>
Who was Sir Christopher Wren?	<i>Architect of Saint Paul's Cathedral</i>
Where can you see the changing of the guard?	<i>In front of Buckingham Palace</i>
It was both a prison and a fortress.	<i>The Tower of London</i>
It is one of the biggest museums.	<i>The British Museum</i>

7.5 With the help of the Internet find the place of the national parks on the map.



7.6 Which part of The United Kingdom can the parks be found on?

E for England; S for Scotland; I for Ireland; W for Wales

Brecon Beacons: W Broads: E Exmoor: E New Forest: E Northumberland: E

Peak District: E Pembrokeshire Coast: W

Snowdonia: W Yorkshire Dales: E Cairngorms: S Lake District: E



North York Moors: E South Downs: E Loch Lomond & the Trossachs: S

7.7 Which part of The United Kingdom doesn't have any National parks?

Ireland

7.8 Plan your holiday. What do you take and what do you leave at home?

mobile phone, wardrobe, map, books, iron, umbrella, raincoat, high-heeled shoes, trainers, camera, broom, towel, washing powder, bikini, plants, drinks, toothbrush, Hoover, food, bed linen, plates, bin, glasses, board games, slippers, boots, pills, money, credit card, elegant clothing, chair, documents, exercise-book

 <i>to take</i>	 <i>not to take</i>
<i>a mobile phone, a map, books, a raincoat, trainers, a camera, a towel, a bikini, a toothbrush, slippers, pills, money, a credit card, documents,</i>	<i>a wardrobe, an iron, an umbrella, high-heeled shoes, a broom, washing powder, plants, a Hoover, plates, a bin, boots, elegant clothing, a chair, an exercise-book</i>

OPTIONAL: drinks, food, bed linen, glasses, board games,

7.9 Read the dialogue.

Patrick: Hi, Peter. I haven't seen you for ages.

Peter: Hello Patrick. Yes, I was on holiday.

Patrick: Really? How long was your holiday?

Peter: We spent two weeks there.

Patrick: Where were you?

Peter: We were in London.

Patrick: Who did you spend your holiday with?

Peter: I was there with my family of course.

Patrick: What was the weather like?

Peter: It was typical for that city. I mean it was totally unpredictable. Once it was sunny then suddenly it started to rain for a while.

Patrick: Was it hot?

Peter: No, it's never hot in London. It was about 23 degrees.

Patrick: Did you enjoy it?

Peter: Yes, but I have a lot of work to do after two weeks. You know, it's summer and we have to start the bailing and rototilling.

Patrick: Can I help you?

Peter: Yes, I've heard you have got your licence. Now you can drive my tractor.

Patrick: Yes, I can't wait! See you later. Bye.

Peter: Thanks a lot. See you.

7.10 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue about your last holiday based on the previous task.

Speak about:

OPTIONAL

- the place
- time
- accommodation
- activities
- the weather.

7.11 What type of holiday do they prefer? Match the words to the description.

seaside c.)

hills a.)

sightseeing b.)

a.) We love heights. It's interesting how different the temperature is in different altitudes.

b.) We are interested in our past. We can see a lot of architectural and cultural relics and memories.

c.) You do nothing but enjoy relaxing and lying in the sand.
















7.12 Where would you like to spend your next holiday? Why?

OPTIONAL








I would like to spend my next holiday in..... because.....

7.13 Match the plants to their names.

			
<i>rowan</i>	<i>asparagus</i>	<i>grapes</i>	<i>peas</i>
			
<i>cucumber</i>	<i>chives</i>	<i>sloe</i>	<i>beans</i>
			
<i>ginger</i>	<i>corn</i>	<i>melon</i>	<i>hips</i>
			
<i>blue bush flowers</i>	<i>a zucchini</i>	<i>cherries</i>	

7.14 What's the weather like?

				
<i>sunny</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>cloudy</i>	<i>rainy</i>	<i>windy</i>

				
<i>dry</i>	<i>cool</i>	<i>snowy</i>	<i>foggy</i>	<i>cold</i>
				
<i>stormy</i>	<i>warm</i>			

7.15 Write in the names of the seasons. Fill in the chart.



Seasons:	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Typical plants:	<i>sloe rowan hip, grapes, ginger, corn, maze</i>	--	<i>peas, alfalfa, strawberries, paprika, tomatoes,</i>	<i>blue bush flower; bean, Zucchini, melon, cucumber,</i>
Typical activities:	<i>harvest, ploughing fields, muck spreading, outdoor maintenance, weeding,</i>	<i>indoor maintenance, composting, planning the next year, documentation work, technological development,</i>	<i>soil preparation, artificial fertilising, seed bed preparation, seeding, transplanting, work with cultivators,</i>	<i>alfalfa cutting, grain harvest, baling, stubble cultivation, deep rototilling, weeding</i>
Weather:	<i>cool, foggy, cloudy, rainy,</i>	<i>snowy, cold,</i>	<i>windy, warm, sunny</i>	<i>hot, dry, sunny, stormy</i>

7.16 Write a composition about Hungary.

- What do you know about the climate of the country?
- What are the typical activities in agriculture in different seasons?
- Typical plants

The composition should be between 120-150 words.

Tip: Use the internet: <https://www.oee.hu/>

8 CHAPTER SIX EATING

8.1 Read the text.

Hello! I am Robert and I live in the south-west of Hungary. I live with my parents on a farm. We keep animals such as goats, sheep, poultry, swine and cattle. We grow organic vegetables and have 200 ha lands where we grow wheat, corn and oat.

We try to provide everything that is necessary in our kitchen during a year. It means we bake our bread, produce different types of cheese and butter from milk, prepare honey and of course we produce ham, bacon, sausage and fat from the pig. We slaughter two pigs each winter. We store the meat in the freezer. From the fruit my mum prepares jam and juice that she sells, too.

My mum loves using our organic ingredients and she tries to sell her organic products in two ways. She sometimes takes them to the local market but she sells them to the tourists visiting our region as well. Our organic products are very popular among people as they are much healthier than the average ones. We avoid using artificial fertilisers, chemicals or pesticides. Our family pays attention to healthy eating.

We try to eat only what we make ourselves.

Tourists are fond of my mum's products. The goods are a bit more expensive than in the shops but the quality is much higher that is well-known among our customers.

8.2 Answer the questions.

- a.) What does Robert and his family live on?

They keep animals, grow organic vegetables and have a small forest. They produce different types of cheese, prepare honey and collect mushrooms.

b.) How does mum trade with their goods?

She sells their products in two ways. She takes them to the local market or she sells them to the tourists visiting their region.

c.) Why are organic products so healthy?

Because they avoid using artificial fertiliser, chemicals or pesticides.

d.) What can be produced from milk?

Cheese and butter.

e.) What cereals do they have?

They grow wheat, corn and oat, they bake their bread.

f.) How do they process pork?

They prepare ham, bacon, sausage and fat from the pork.

g.) How do they utilize fruit?

From the fruit they prepare jam and juice that they sell.

h.) Why do people buy their products?

Because the quality is much higher than the quality of products in the shops.

8.3 Group the words then find out some more.

VEGETABLES	FRUIT	SWEETS	HOT DISHES	DRINKS	INGREDIENTS
<i>Carrot</i>	<i>Apple</i>	<i>Pancake</i>	<i>Goulash</i>	<i>Mineral water</i>	<i>Salt</i>
<i>Cabbage</i>	<i>Pineapple</i>	<i>Chestnut puree</i>	<i>Spaghetti</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Flour</i>
OPTIONAL					
<i>Cauliflower</i>	<i>Banana</i>	<i>fruit salad</i>	<i>Stew</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Butter</i>
<i>Cucumber</i>	<i>Orange</i>	<i>Sponge cake in Somló style</i>	<i>Stuffed Cabbage</i>	<i>Fruit juice</i>	<i>Pepper</i>
<i>Parsley</i>	<i>Peach</i>	<i>cookies</i>	<i>Tripe</i>	<i>Cola</i>	<i>Red pepper</i>
<i>Potato</i>	<i>Apricot</i>	<i>cake</i>	<i>Pizza</i>	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Egg</i>
<i>Radish</i>	<i>Walnut</i>		<i>Schnitzel</i>	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Water</i>
<i>Tomato</i>	<i>Plum</i>		<i>Fish soup</i>	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Oil</i>
<i>Onion</i>	<i>Pear</i>		<i>Steak</i>	<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Spices</i>
<i>Garlic</i>	<i>Kiwi</i>		<i>Roasted chicken</i>	<i>White coffee</i>	<i>Yeast</i>

8.4 Healthy eating. Which baby's family runs a healthy lifestyle? Decide if they are healthy or unhealthy types of food.



Clue words:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| fat | vegetables | junk food | carbohydrate |
| vitamins | desserts | spices | fibres |
| sugar | fruit | protein | fish |
| soft drinks | fast food | mineral water | |
| orange juice | pork | | |

HEALTHY FOOD:

vitamins, orange juice, vegetables, fruit, protein, mineral water, fibres, fish

UNHEALTHY FOOD:

fat, sugar, soft drinks, desserts, pork, fast food, junk food, spices, a lot of carbohydrate

8.5 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- Marmalade is made from **a.) orange** b.) apricot c.) plum
- Jam is made from a.) vegetables b.) meat **c.) fruit**
- You can't find any in bread. a.) yeast **b.) bacon** c.) flour
- Onion is (a) a.) salad **b.) vegetable** c.) fruit
- Butter contains a.) water b.) potato **c.) milk**

8.6 Let's cook something traditional Hungarian!

Help create the recipe.

a.) Select the ingredients

a bottle of beer, 800 g beef shank, 60 g cauliflower, 3-4 spoonsful of oil, 20 g sugar, 2-3 onions chopped, 6-8 teaspoons of paprika powder, 3 dl milk, 2 teaspoons of salt and a

half teaspoon of black pepper, 1 tomato chopped, 2 teaspoons of tarragon 1 green pepper sliced, 1 dl red wine, 10 g raisin, 1-2 dl water,

800 g beef shank, 3-4 spoonsful of oil, 2-3 onions chopped, 6-8 teaspoons of paprika powder, 2 teaspoons of salt and a half teaspoon of black pepper, 1 tomato chopped, 1 green pepper sliced, 1 dl. red wine, 1-2 dl. water,

b.) Complete the instructions

- 1) Add some *water*.
- 2) Chop the *meat* into small cubes.
- 3) Brown the onion in the *oil*.
- 4) Pour the *red wine* into the pan.
- 5) Cut the *onion* into small pieces.
- 6) Add all the *ingredients*.
- 7) **Boil** it for 1.5-2 hours until the meat is tender.
- 8) Add enough *water* to cover the meat.
- 9) Brown the *meat*.
- 10) Check it sometimes and **add** some water if it is needed.
- 11) Sprinkle *red paprika powder* into it.

c.) Put the instruction in the right order.

The correct order: *2, 5, 3, 9, 11, 4, 1, 6, 8, 7, 10.*

d.) Name the food: *beef stew*

8.7 The Hungarian cuisine

Based on the pictures collect dishes characteristic of the Hungarian cuisine. Find their names in English.

			
<i>goulash</i>	<i>stuffed cabbage</i>	<i>sponge cake in Somló style</i>	<i>fish soup</i>
			
<i>cottage cheese</i>	<i>ratatouille</i>	<i>paprika chicken</i>	<i>tripe</i>

<i>dumplings</i>			
			
<i>pancakes</i>	<i>Aszu wine from Tokaj</i>	<i>stew</i>	<i>Dobos cake</i>

8.8 Write your favourite menu for a Sunday.

OPTIONAL

- Appetiser/Starter:.....
- Main course:.....
- Dessert:
- Drinks:

8.9 In the restaurant. Read the text.

Waiter: Good evening. Can I help you?

Guest: Hello. Yes, we have a reservation for two. The name is Smith.

Waiter: Oh, yes. Take a seat please.

Guest: Thank you. We would like to have dinner. Can we get the menu?

Waiter: Yes, here you are. What would you like to drink?

Guest: Two glasses of red wine please.

Waiter: Ok. Are you ready to order?

Guest: Yes. We want to try something typical Hungarian. We would like goulash soup for starter. The main course should be tripe.

Waiter: Would you like a dessert?

Guest: Why not? We will have some Dobos cake for dessert.

Waiter: Will you have a coffee after your meal?

Guest: Yes, an espresso and a cappuccino please.

Guest: The bill please.

Waiter: Would you like to pay by card or in cash?

Guest: I want to pay by card.

Waiter: Thank you Sir. Have a nice day.

Guest: Thank you for your kind service.

8.10 Work in pairs. Act out a situation in a restaurant. Use the menu.

Guests will kindly report any complaints at Cashier's Desk.

TO ORDER.

Divided Portions 10 cents extra.

Small Steak.....	20	Mutton Chops.....	30
" " with Onions.....	25	" " Tomato Sauce.....	25
" " Tomato Sauce.....	25	" " Green Peas.....	25
" " with Mushrooms.....	35	Lamb Chops.....	25
Sirloin.....	25	" " Tomato Sauce.....	30
" " with Onions.....	30	" " Green Peas.....	30
" " Tomato Sauce.....	30	Pork Chops, Plain.....	20
" " with Mushrooms.....	40	" " Breaded.....	25
Bone Sirloin.....	35	" " Tomato Sauce.....	25
" " Tomato Sauce.....	40	English Mutton Chops.....	30
" " with Onions.....	45	" " Brace.....	50
" " with Mushrooms.....	50	Calves Liver.....	15
Tenderloin Steak.....	35	" " and Bacon.....	20
" " Tomato Sauce.....	40	Corned Beef Hash.....	15
" " with Onions.....	45	" " with Egg.....	20
" " with Mushrooms.....	50	Fried or Broiled Ham.....	20
Single Porterhouse Steak.....	50	Fried Country Sausage.....	20
" " with Onions.....	60	Frizzled Beef and Eggs.....	20
" " Tomato Sauce.....	60	Ham and Eggs.....	25
" " with Mushrooms.....	70	Fried or Broiled Bacon.....	15
" " (for two).....	65	Broiled Kidney and Bacon.....	20
Double Porterhouse Steak.....	1.00	Bacon and Eggs.....	30
" " with Mushrooms.....	1.25	Welsh Rarebit.....	30
Pork Tenderloin, plain or breaded.....	25	Golden Buck.....	35
" " Tomato Sauce.....	30	Yorkshire Buck.....	35
Veal Cutlet, plain or breaded.....	25	Broiled Salt Mackerel.....	25
" " Tomato Sauce.....	30	Boiled Salt Mackerel.....	25

French Fried Potatoes served with any above Orders 5 cents extra.

VEGETABLES.

French Fried Potatoes.....	10	Saratoga Chips.....	10	Green Peas.....	5
Lyonnais Potatoes.....	10	French Peas.....	10	Lima Beans.....	5
Hashed Brown'd Potatoes.....	10	Stewed Tomatoes.....	5	Succotash.....	5
Cream Potatoes.....	10	Stewed Corn.....	5	Fried Onions.....	10
Sauté Potatoes.....	10			Sliced Onions.....	10

COLD MEATS, SALADS, &c.

Prime Rib Roast Beef.....	25	Boiled Ham.....	15
Roast Beef.....	20	Chicken Salad.....	25
Boiled Tongue.....	25	Lobster Salad.....	35
Lamb.....	20	Potato Salad.....	10
Corned Beef.....	15	Lettuce.....	10

EGGS AND OMELETS.

Two Boiled Eggs.....	15	Omelet Plain.....	20
Three ".....	20	" Ham.....	25
Two Fried Eggs.....	15	" Oyster.....	25
Three ".....	20	" Cheese.....	25
Scrambled Eggs.....	20	" Parsley.....	25
Poached Eggs on Toast.....	20	" Mushroom.....	35
Shirred Eggs.....	20	Frizzled Beef and Eggs.....	20
Ham and Eggs.....	25	Bacon and Eggs.....	20

DAIRY DISHES.

Oatmeal and Milk.....	10	Toast Dry or Buttered.....	10	
Rice and Milk.....	10	Milk Toast.....	15	
Bread and Milk.....	10	Cream Toast.....	20	
Crackers and Milk.....	10	Tea, per Cup.....	5c. per pot.....	10
Graham Wafers and Milk.....	10	Coffee, per Cup.....	5c. ".....	10
Glass of Milk.....	5	Cocoa, per Cup.....	5c. ".....	10
Glass half Cream and Milk.....	10	Farina.....	5	
Glass of Cream.....	15	Corn Starch.....	5	
Coffee and Rolls.....	10	Iced Coffee.....	5	
Sandwiches.....	5	Iced Tea.....	5	

Fried Country Sausage and Buckwheat Cakes to order, 25 Cents.

8.11 Fast Food Restaurants

Fast Food Restaurants are an essential part of your life in big cities in Hungary. As the employees of international and other big firms have only a short lunch break, they need quick service. That is the reason for visiting fast food restaurants located near the offices including KFC-s, Burger King, Subway or Mc Donald's. They have become more and more popular in the country especially among younger generations. The menu of these restaurants has been widening. They offer both breakfast and lunch. The typical fast food of Britain was fish and chips. In Hungary chicken wings and hamburgers are the most popular types of fast food.

8.12 Decide if the statements are True (T), False (F) or We Don't Know (DK).

- People don't go to fast food restaurants in big cities. **DK**
- People in villages don't like fast food restaurants. **T**

- People have little time for lunch. **T**
- KFC is a fast food restaurant. **T**
- Old people like fast food restaurants. **DK**
- Young people are fast food restaurant fans. **T**
- Fast food restaurants have bigger and bigger selection. **T**
- Fish and chips are typical fast food in Hungary. **F**

8.13 Team work. Work in groups and collect the characteristics of the:

Fast food restaurants: *crowd, you need less time, counters, nice surroundings; you can see the food*

Traditional restaurants: *no queuing; nice surroundings; prices are higher; food is healthier; more comfortable; give a tip; service is more polite*

Use the phrases from the menu.

no queuing; nice surroundings; crowd; prices are higher; food is healthier; more comfortable; you need less time; give a tip; counters, service is more polite, you can see the food

9 Chapter seven

A year on the farm

9.1 Read the text.

Living on a farm is a lifestyle. It is both your home that you enjoy and your workplace all around the year. Each season has its beauty and 'to do' things. Although autumn is full of tasks it is the most beautiful season for me.

SOWING



The most types of cereals are sown in autumn. A seed drill pulled behind a tractor is used for planting seeds. Seeds come out of a seed hopper that will dispense the grains into a pipe. The drill has a coulter that makes a seed trench in the ground to let the grain get into. The

last step is to cover the seed with soil. The machine compacts the soil so that it keeps its moisture.

MANURING

ORGANIC MANURE SPREADING:

In most cases solid material is dispensed on the soil but there are fertiliser spreaders that spread fluid fertiliser.

The requirement is to distribute the nutrient evenly on the surface. They have to be able to work in autumn and in muddy conditions.

Liquid fertilisers can be applied with spraying machines. These machines are fit for organic fertiliser.



ARTIFICIAL FERTILISER SPREADING:



Artificial fertiliser sprayers dispense solid and particulate material. It is required to distribute the material evenly. The amount of the fertiliser can be adjusted. Fertiliser can be any substance that is added to the soil to improve its fertility. Farmers can use different devices for manuring different plants. It can be either a broadcast seeder or a

liquid fertiliser spreader to spread fertiliser with ease.

PEST MANAGEMENT

It is the process of preventing, suppressing or destroying different organisms that harm crops. The three greatest threats are weeds, pests and diseases so farmers have to develop their strategies to deal with these problems. Farmers use various types of herbicides that kill weed, pesticides that are very effective against pests or fungicides to prevent fungal diseases. Different sprayer machines are used for these activities.



HARVEST

Farmers harvest the cereal in summer. They use combine harvesters to do it. The harvester first cuts the plants, threshes them then it pre-cleans the seeds. The grain is collected in a chaser bin. When it is full, the seeds are placed into a tractor trailer. After the harvest forage harvesters clean the fields, farmers bale the straw, that is used in animal husbandry in barns as a cover on the floor.



SOIL TILLAGE



After the harvest in autumn the ploughs and the disc harrows are used to disc harrow the areas. The disc mixes the stems left in the field with the soil. It can also be used for the processing nutrients applied to the next year plants.

After the harvest in autumn the plough goes deep into the earth to turn soil and the plants or fertiliser into the soil and it aerates the soil, too. The fragmentation of bumps on the ploughed area is not done by machines, it is done by the winter freeze.

9.2 Answer the questions using the text.

What kind of work can be done with

- Seed drill: ***Planting/sowing the seeds.***
- Tractor: ***Pulling different devices used in agriculture.***
- Broadcast seeder: ***Sowing the plants used for producing green manure.***
- Sprayer machines: ***Performing plant protecting works.***
- Combine harvester: ***Harvesting the grain.***
- Chopper: ***Cutting up the green forage.***
- Baler: ***Baling the hay.***

- Plow: *Going deep into the earth to turn soil and the plants or fertiliser into the soil and aerating the soil.*

9.3 Match the words with their definitions.

broadcast seeder, pest management, tillage, sowing, harvest, manuring, cultivator,

- It is the process of planting seeds. *sowing*
- When organic matter is used for fertilising. *manuring*
- Methods to manage problems caused by different diseases. *pest management*
- Gathering ripen crops. *harvest*
- It means the preparation of land for growing crops. *tillage*
- It breaks apart soil and weeds so that seeds can be planted. *cultivator*
- It spreads seeds and fertiliser. *broadcast seeder*

9.4 Complete the text with the words given.

Farmers sow some types of grain in *autumn*. The *grain* falls into the hole in the soil during sowing. Different machines are used for manuring *plants*. Pests, fungi and *weeds* can harm to the crop. We improve the *fertility* of the soil by using manure. *Fungicides* are used against fungal diseases. When the crop is matured *combine* harvesters begin working. A *baler* machine makes rolls from the hay. A plough turns the *soil* after the harvest.

9.5 What are they used for? Find a photo of each on the Internet and answer the question.

Cultivator: *Breaks apart soil and weeds.*

Broadcast seeder: *Spreads seeds and manure.*

Combine harvester: *It harvests crops of the grain.*

Transplanter: *Places seedlings into the soil.*

Seed drill: *Deposits seeds in the ground.*

Cultipacker: *It compacts the soil before or after the sowing.*

Baler: *It bundles hay.*

Chopper: *It cuts up the plants.*

Plough: *It turns the soil.*

Manure spreader: *It does plant protection work.*

Mower machines: *They mow the fibrous forage.*

9.6 Read the text about plant growing.

Farmers look forward to saying farewell to winter. They are happy to start working in the fields again. First, they process the autumn plough and they provide fertilizer to the plants to be grown and they prepare the seed bed. The first plants are oat and grass that they sow. Rape and the autumn grains such as wheat and barley start growing and the pest management starts. Plant protection works such as liquid fertilising begin. Sugar beets and the potatoes are planted in spring, too. Maze and soy are sown at the end of April. The pest management for plants starts by using herbicides. It keeps animal pests away.

9.7 Answer the questions.

- What is the first thing to do for farmers in spring?
The first thing is processing the autumn plough, providing fertiliser and preparing the seed bed.
- What are the earliest plants to be sown?
The first plants are oat and grass.
- What cereals are sown in autumn?
Wheat and barley.
- What cereals are sown in spring?
Maze and soy.
- When is potato planted?
Potato is planted in spring.
- Why do they use herbicides?
They use them for the pest management.

9.8 Work in pairs.

- Think of potatoes.
- When do you plant them? *In spring*
- When do you harvest them? *From the beginning of July to the autumn frosts.*
- What are the most important stages of growing potatoes? *Manuring, planting, earthing up, or drawing up the soil, pest management, plant protection, irrigation, harvest.*

Use the following expressions:

- We plant.....
- Then we have to.....
- The next step is to.....
- We harvest them.....

10 CHAPTER EIGHT

IN THE WORKSHOP


10.1 Read the text.

If you are a farmer, you have to be an expert not only at operating machines but also at repairing them. On bigger farms you can always find a workshop, a garage, where farmers and mechanics maintain and repair their machines. We have a farm like this. Having 300 ha land we need all the necessary machines to cultivate it. It means maintaining is an everyday task for us if we want to avoid accidents. The most common and necessary tools in a workshop are hammers, saws, files, various pliers (combination pliers, pipe pliers, water pump pliers, flat pliers and cutting pliers), wrenches, cartridge wrenches, combination wrenches, metric combination wrenches, socket wrenches, a wheel nut wrench, a multimeter, a spirit level, a grinder, sliders, various equipment such as suitable screwdrivers, drills or impact wrenches.

Having a set, we can take the most important tools anywhere. A lot of screws and screw mothers are used for fixing. We have a circular saw for wood sawing. We often need our welding machine with welding pliers and electrodes if we have to weld two parts together. We have to be very careful during welding as it is a really dangerous job.

That is why we always use goggles and gloves. We also have PPE (personal protecting equipment), a helmet and boots. Fixing and maintaining is a really enjoyable job for us, for me it's fun.

10.2 Name the items from the text.

			
<i>a hammer</i>	<i>a saw</i>	<i>a file</i>	<i>a combination plier</i>

			
<i>a pipe plier</i>	<i>a water pump plier</i>	<i>a grinder</i>	<i>a metric combination wrench</i>
			
<i>a cutting plier</i>	<i>a cartridge wrench</i>	<i>a socket wrench</i>	<i>a spirit level</i>
			
<i>a multimeter</i>	<i>an impact wrench</i>	<i>a slider</i>	<i>a drill</i>
			
<i>a screwdriver</i>	<i>a welding machine</i>	<i>PPE</i>	<i>wheel nut wrench</i>

10.3 What can be found in a workshop? Put a tick in front of the correct items.

a file, PE, pliers, a branch, a screw, glasses, a slider, see a welding machine, spirit a helmet, document, a saw, ranches; goggles, a washing machine, wrenches, a mother,

10.4 Read the dialogue.

Peter: Could you give me the socket wrench set? The coolant is leaking at the coolant system pipe connector.

Steven: For God's sake, be careful! Don't allow the coolant to be hot! The socket wrench is here. Do you need something else?

Peter: Yes, I need the combination plier and the screwdriver. They are over there, I used them a minute ago.

Steven: Here you are. What do you want to use them for?

Peter: The rubber tubes are old and maybe they have to be changed.

Steven: I see. Can I help with something else?

Peter: No thanks, now I can manage it.

Steven: Ok but I am here if you need me.

10.5 Work in pairs and make your own dialogues. Use the words given.

a screw, a screw mother, a pipe wrench, a welding machine, a grinder, nails, an Allen key, a spirit level, a cable drum, ABS system, an air filter, a tap, seals,

10.6 What do you use if you want to:

- change your oil → *a metric combination wrench, a socket wrench, an oil filter remover, a receptacle,*
- drill a hole into a wall → *a drilling machine, a drill bit*
- make a shelf → *nails, a hammer, a drill, a drill bit*
- repair a tyre → *a wheel wrench, a crowbar, rubber adhesive, a patch,*
- cut down a tree → *a saw, a ladder*
- fix a brake → *a socket wrench, a combination plier, break oil*
- cut a cable → *a cutting plier*

10.7 Find the pairs.

drill

a drilling machine

pull

a plier

measure

a slider

screw

a screwdriver

saw

wood

hit

a hammer

10.8 Check the parts of a tractor.

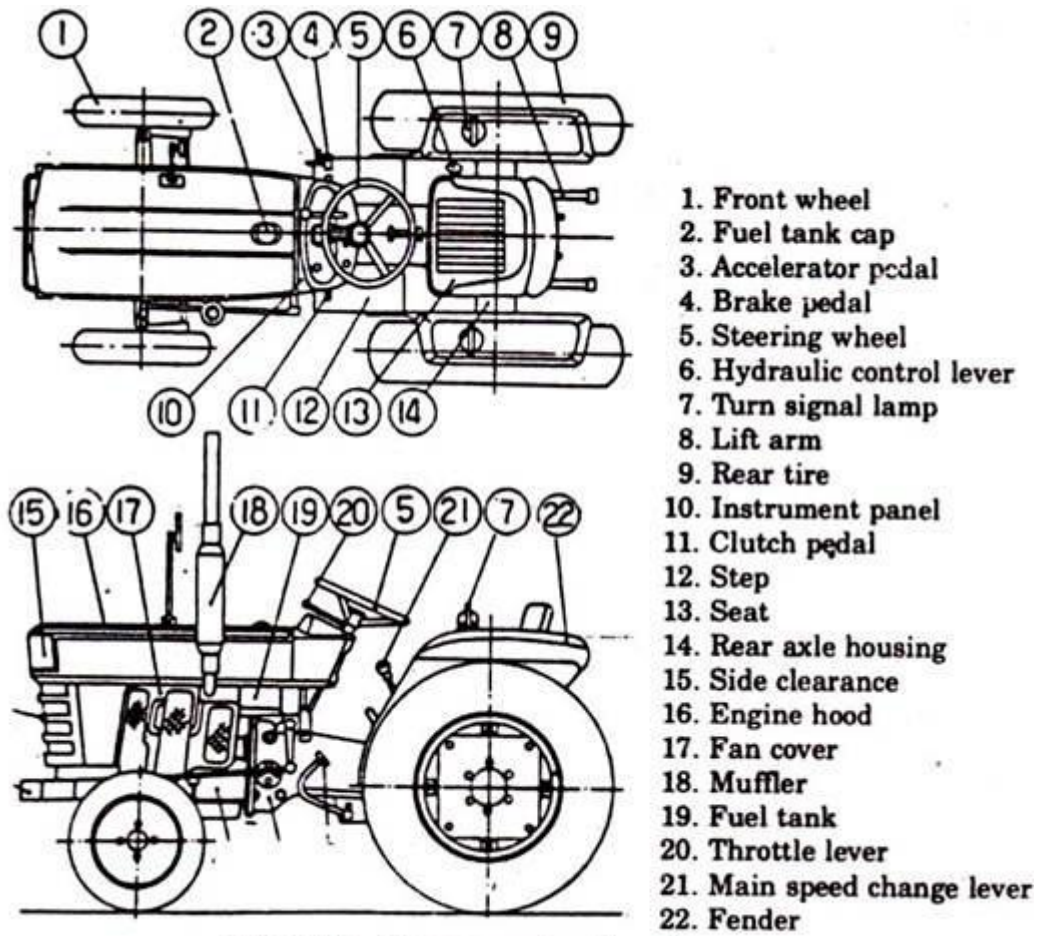
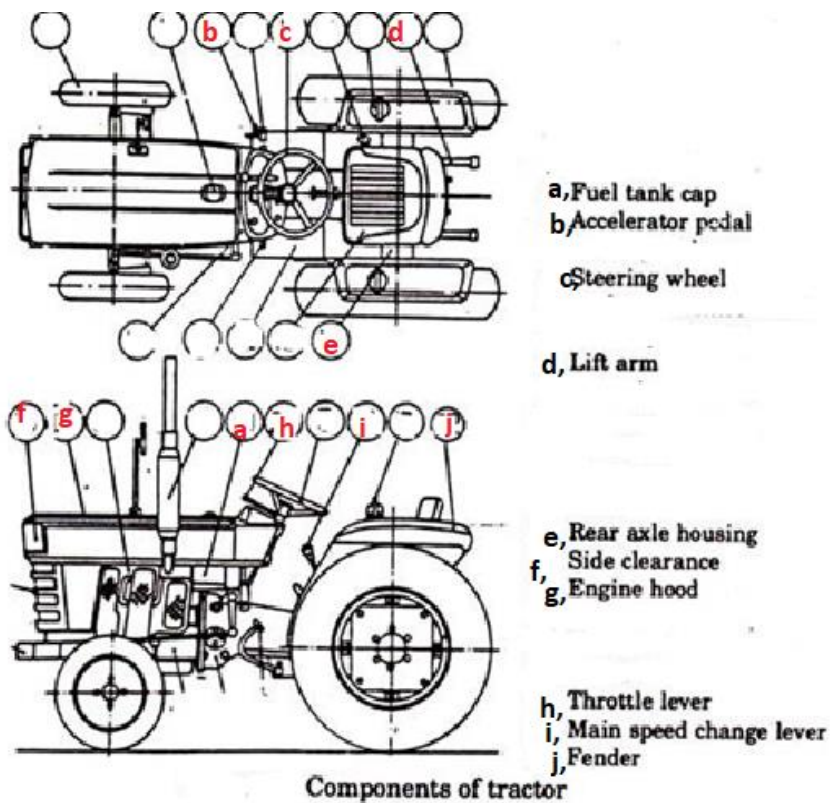


Fig. 10.2. Components of tractor

http://www.agricultureinindia.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/clip_image002-21.jpg

10.9 Where can you find the parts written below.



10.10 Read the text.

My son loves helping me with repair works. He thinks he knows the most about engineering. He wanted me to check his knowledge so I prepared a test for him.

Who is better? You or my son?

TEST

- How can you make the most of the old oil flow out when you change your oil?
You should do it when the engine isn't cold yet. You have to warm the engine.
- How is it easy to know when to change your oil and the air filter?
It's good to write the date and the operating hours on the filter when you change it.
- Why mustn't you clean your cooling system with a high-pressure cleaner?
It can damage the heat sinks.
- What problem can improper air pressure of the tires cause?
It can increase wear and consumption rate. It's harder to control the vehicle.

- Why is it necessary to check a tractor before working with it? List me the most important steps.

Because it is necessary to operate it safely.

Steps: to check

- ***the oil level,***
- ***the coolant level,***
- ***the fuel level,***
- ***the tyre pressure,***
- ***the steering equipment,***
- ***the braking equipment***

10.11 Read the telephone conversation.

Grandfather: Hello Mark! Aren't you working?

Mark: Hello grandpa! Yes, I'd like to but... There is something wrong with the tractor. It doesn't have enough power, I can't complete ploughing. What do you think the problem is?

Grandfather: Where are you now? Tell me and I am there in ten minutes. We will see.

Mark: Ok. I am in the big field by the meadow. I started ploughing in the morning and I have almost finished it. But now it isn't working.

Grandfather: Mark, you can check the filters until I come. Maybe one of them is clogged.

Mark: All right, I will try to clean them.

Grandfather: You can also check if the fuel pipe is broken somewhere, if the Diesel oil consumption has been optimal or it has risen.

10.12 Work in pairs. Act out similar dialogues.

OPTIONAL

10.13 Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- Check the engine oil level regularly and (*drink*) ***change*** the oil if it is necessary.
- Clean the heat sinks with (*a high-pressure cleaner*) ***compressed air*** and not with (*compressed air*) ***a high-pressure cleaner*** because it can damage the heat sinks.
- Adjust the optimal tire (*size*) ***pressure***.
- (*Break*) ***Change*** the bulb if it isn't working.
- Check the brakes (*once a year*) ***regularly***.

10.14 What devices can you join a tractor? Put a tick in front of the correct nouns.

✓ a broadcast seeder, ---- a screwdriver, ✓ a rototiller, ✓ a plow, ---- broadcast, ✓ a harrow, ---- a hammer, ✓ a combine harvester, ---- combination, ✓ a cultivator, ✓ a transplanter, ✓ a seed drill, ✓ a cultipacker, ---- a housekeeper, ✓ a baler, ✓ a forage harvester, ---- an engine, ✓ a corn harvester,

11 CHAPTER NINE WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF WORK

11.1 Pre-reading task. Let's talk.

- Do you know what a motivation letter is?
- What should it contain?
- How long should it be?

11.2 Read the text.

John is an agricultural mechanic. He has just finished his studies and now he is looking for a job. He checks different career pages on the internet every morning. Today he feels very satisfied. He has found two job advertisements he is interested in.

He immediately looks up on the Internet how to write a motivation letter. He finds the most important key points of the content of a motivation letter. He reads that it mustn't be longer than a page. He is downloading a ready-made motivation letter as a pattern.

11.3 Let's learn how you should write a motivation letter.

The content of a good motivation letter:

- Your contact details
- Your qualifications
- Why you are applying for the position, what attracts you
- Why you are the perfect candidate for the position
- Your strengths
- How you can contribute to the success of the company
- Your professional and personal goals

11.4 Read the sample.

Robert Jensen HR Manager JCB
50 Hamilton Road
Rochester ST 14 5BX
England

12 Béke Street
Budapest 1102
Hungary
05/14/2020

Dear Mr. Robert Jensen,

I am writing this letter to apply for the position of agricultural mechanics advertised on your website direct.jcb.com.

As I have been working as an agricultural mechanic for three years I am experienced with the job. I have just moved to Rochester, where one of your factories can be found and I would appreciate if I got the opportunity to work there. I am convinced I would make a valuable asset.

I believe that my educational background and experience in the field makes me an appropriate candidate. As you see in my CV, I have the required qualifications and skills. I believe I would be a strong addition to your team and contribute to the success of your company.

My present employment at Axial Ltd has helped me to develop my abilities in key areas as I do the maintenance and fixing machinery, I perform error analyses and take part in manufacturing and installation of spare parts.

My strength is evaluation and implementation of technical drawings and assembly plans.

Your company is a market leader in the field and I am confident that I can fit into your company culture. I believe that I can perform the duties and tasks well and this employment will make a significant advancement in my career.

If you need additional information, do not hesitate to call me on 36302381935 contact number or send me an email on classworker@applicant.hu.

I look forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Brown

(signature)

11.5 What makes this letter formal?

- Addresses- Where are their places?
Addressee: top left side/corner
Writer: top right side/corner
- The place of the date
Under the writers' address
- Check the greeting formula
Dear Sir/Madam, or Dear xy,
- Paragraphs
The letter has to be divided into paragraphs.
- Abbreviations
They are forbidden.
- Finishing expressions
Contact details
I look forward to your early reply,
- Finishing formula
Yours faithfully, / Yours sincerely, -RULES!
- Structures, vocabulary
Formal, high level grammar structures, no slang is allowed to be used.

11.6 Give synonyms to the words below.

- position: *post*
- advertised: *published*
- opportunity: *possibility, facility*
- convinced: *sure, believe, confident*
- educational background: *qualifications*
- appropriate: *suitable, fit, good, reasonable*
- candidate: *applicant*
- abilities: *skills*
- CV: *autobiography, resume*
- significant: *important, big, huge*

11.7 Remember the key words and expressions and try to use them every time you write an application letter or during a job interview. Write a sentence with each phrase.

OPTIONAL

- Apply for
I would like to apply for the position advertised on the internet yesterday.
- Candidate
I am the best candidate for you (because...).
- Be experienced
I am an experienced accountant as I have been working as an accountant for 10 years.
- I would appreciate if
I would appreciate if I had a possibility to meet you in a job interview.
- I am convinced that
I am convinced that I could add to your firm through my skills.
- Key areas
The key areas of my previous job were maintaining and repairing machines.
- My strength is
My strength is the ability to work in team.
- Market leader
Our firm can become a market leader in this field.
- I can fit into
I can fit into your company culture.
- Do not hesitate to
If you need some more information, do not hesitate to contact me.

11.8 Write a motivation letter to the firm given below.

OPTIONAL

- Give information about yourself.
- Explain your strengths
- Explain your professional goals that fit into the profile of the company.
- You can use the sample letter or also the websites as a help.

<https://resumegenius.com/cover-letter-examples/engineering-cover-letter-sample>

<https://venngage.com/blog/cover-letter-template/>

Richard Burton Manager
Agrofarm Factory
Devonshire DS 35 6SR
England

Dear Mr. Burton,

11.9 Surf the Internet.

What does a good curriculum vitae contain?

- *Personal details: (surname, first name, date/place of birth, marital status, children, address, telephone number, email address)*
- *Contact details*
- *Objective*
- *Studies and qualifications*
- *Experience*
- *Other skills*
- *Language knowledge*
- *Interests*

12 CREATE YOUR OWN CV.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal details

Name:

Place and date of birth

Address:

City/town:

Telephone number:

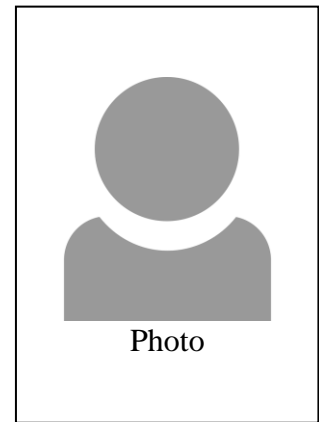
E-Mail address:

Marital status:

Children:

Studies

Time	Subjects and activities
School name:	Qualifications:
Work experience:	
Time	Place



ICT literacy	Level
Foreign language knowledge	
Language	Level
Hobbies and interests:	

Place _____

Date _____

Signature

12.1 Read the dialogue.

Job interview

Interviewer: Good afternoon. Come in please, take a seat.

Applicant: Hello, thank you.

Interviewer: Wasn't it difficult to find our place?

Applicant: No, there was no problem. I know the city well.

Interviewer: All right. Could you please introduce yourself in a couple of words?

Applicant: Sure. My name is Adrian Smith. As I have just mentioned I know the city because I have lived here for 20 years. My flat is very near your company. I am 45 years old. I am married and I have two sons.

Interviewer: Would you tell us why you want to work for our company?

Applicant: Of course. My present employer is going to finish his activity in the city. If I stayed at the same firm, I should move. Both my family and I like living here so we don't want to change our place of living. In addition, I have heard a lot of positive things about your company.

I am continually reading your website because I am interested in your products. I really appreciate your goods. Interviewer: Thank you. Have you heard anything about our work atmosphere?

Applicant: Yes, of course. I know that the team spirit is especially important here. That is why I would be happy to join your team, I am a good team player. I am flexible and I can adapt to other people easily. Interviewer: How big was your former workplace? How many colleagues did you have to adapt to?

Applicant: I worked with eight people but before that I had worked with 60 people for 15 years. I haven't had any personal conflicts so far.

Interviewer: I see. What are your qualifications?

Applicant: I am an agricultural mechanic. This is my certificate.

Interviewer: Thank you. Have you got any experience in this field?

Applicant: Of course, I have. I had worked in this field for 15 years then at my former workplace I became a workshop director. I have good references.

Interviewer: It sounds good. Could you work in shifts?

Applicant: It's no problem. My children are already teenagers. My wife is a housewife so she can look after them.

Interviewer: Have you thought of your salary? How much would you like to earn?

Applicant: Yes, I have. My wage was 1800 pounds at my previous workplace. I wouldn't like to earn less.

Interviewer: Ok. We can offer you 2000 pounds per month if you accept it.

Applicant: It is very reasonable, thank you.

Interviewer: Do you have any questions?

Applicant: Yes. I would like to get information about the leave. How many days off will I have?

Interviewer: Each August is free for our employees. It means you have 31 days per year.

Applicant: Are you interested in anything else?

Interviewer: No thanks. I would appreciate if I could work here. I look forward to your decision.

Applicant: Thank you for coming. Good bye.

Interviewer: It was my pleasure.

12.2 Work in team. What do you have to know before going to a job interview?

Let's collect the ideas.

OPTIONAL

Start your sentences like this: *eg.*

- You should *wear suitable clothes.*
- You had better *behave according to the requirements.*
- You shouldn't *judge the company.*
- You mustn't *tell negative opinion about the company.*

Take care of: *eg.*

- Clothing: *It must be formal, length of a skirt, suit...*
- Behaviour: *Be serious, polite, decided.....*
- Giving relevant information about yourself: *You should speak only about facts that are connected to the requirements, position....*
- Having enough information about the firm: *You have to prove you know where you want to work/ You have to be able ask questions...*
- Not to be late: *They must see you take it seriously. You are a responsible person...*

12.3 Remember the typical information you should give during a job interview.

- Personal details
- Relevant studies and skills
- Relevant work experience
- Your future goals
- Payment requirements

12.4 Fill in the form to get a new job.

OPTIONAL

Fist name	
Surname	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Address	
Qualifications	
Experience	
Other skills	
Positions you apply for	

12.5 Work in pairs. Make dialogues in the Labour Office/Job centre.

- Martin: 20 years old; needs a place for internship in dual educational system;
- Judy; 40; kindergarten teacher;
- John; 35; electrician;
- Frank; 45; agricultural machine-minder;
- Barnaby; 32; mechanical engineer; speaks three languages;

12.6 Read the job advertisement.

It's summer. Farmers are full of seasonal work. That is why they have to recruit workers either for temporary processes or standard tasks.

“Are you interested in a summer position? Join us starting in June 2020 and get the chance to develop in the area of wheat breeding. You will have the opportunity to work outside with a team of experienced wheat breeding experts during wheat harvest.”

ESSENTIAL JOB FUNCTIONS:

- *Work in wheat fields to hand harvest research material.*
- *Assist combine harvest.*
- *Operate various types of equipment, which may include thresher, cleaners and seed counters.*
- *Organize seed stocks in the warehouse to prepare them for sowing.*
- *Assist research planting operations in the field.*
- *Extended work hours if needed in a variety of weather conditions.*
- *Occasionally travel and/or drive*

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- *Secondary/Vocational School Diploma, and/or a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture.*
- *Ability to work non-standard work hours, including Saturdays, and some overnight travel.*
- *Ability to work independently and with team members.*
- *Ability to work with different types of plants.*

PREFERRED SKILLS AND ABILITIES:

- *Valid driver’s licenses.*
- *English language knowledge*
- *Farming knowledge and tractor driving experience.*
- *The ability to work beyond August.”*

<https://www.truity.com/career-profile/agricultural-worker>

12.7 Make a list what conditions you meet and what you don’t. Are you suitable for any position?

OPTIONAL

MY STRENGTHS	MY WEAKNESSES
<i>eg.: tractor driving licence...</i>	<i>eg.: Lack of experience...</i>

12.8 What information should a job advertisement consist of?

- *Job description*
- *Start of the employment*
- *Working hours*
- *Wage*
- *Requirements*
- *Qualifications*
- *Other relevant skills*

12.9 You are an employer. You need some employees because of the harvest time. Publish an ad on the internet and in the local newspaper. You can choose a position listed below.

We are looking for skilled agricultural experts immediately for harvesting:

- tractor drivers
- baler machine operators
- combine harvester operators
- agricultural mechanics

12.10 Read the text.

People in the European Community can work in any country of the Union easily. They don't need a special permission as they have a European Union citizenship as well. Great Britain is not a member of the Community even though plenty of Hungarian citizens immigrated there to make their dreams come true. Some of them only want a higher salary and better living.

If you want to get a job in the UK, you have to register at the local government authorities. You have to prove you have a place of living there. The prices of the tenancies are rather high thus a lot of young people share a flat, sometimes three or four people live together. You have to stay there for at least ten years to get a pension.

Hungarian driving licences are accepted throughout Europe, however, it's difficult to drive in Britain as they use the left side of the roads. You'd better practise a bit before driving.

It is possible to learn in the European Union countries with ease but the costs of living are extremely high. It means the students often work and study at the same time.

The medical treatment is very expensive as well. Your employers may contribute to cover a part of it. You pay a tax from your salary, too but there are some services you have to pay for such as dental care.

12.11 Answer the questions.

- Do you need a permission to work in the EU countries?
They don't need a special permission as they have a European Union citizenship as well.
- Why do Hungarian people work in Britain?
To make their dreams come true. Some of them only want a higher salary and better living.
- What do you need to get a work in Britain as a foreigner?
You have to register at the local government authorities. You have to prove you have a place of living there.
- Why do people share flats?
Because the prices of the tenancies are rather high.
- Why is it difficult for us to drive in Britain?
Because they use the left side of the roads.

- Do the students in Britain always work?

They often work.

- Is the medical treatment totally free in Britain?

No, it isn't. (Your employers may contribute to cover a part of it. You pay a tax from your salary, but there are some services you have to pay for such as dental care.)

12.12 Read the text.

There isn't an exact number of the Hungarian working abroad. Most of them, hundreds of thousands of people live in Britain. Almost 200 thousand citizens work in Germany while 73 thousand of Hungarian workers can be found in Austria. More than 10 thousand people work in Sweden or the Netherlands. The rest of the European countries employ only some thousands of workers from Hungary.

The most popular field where Hungarian workers are employed is the tourism. All age groups work in this industry. The building industry employees are mostly middle-aged people, who can be found in Austria and Germany. Another typical work for the Hungarian in foreign countries is logistics in the UK or the Netherlands. There is also a high demand for doctors and nurses especially in Britain and Germany. It's really typical in Austria to look after elderly people that means you are not only a nurse but you have to spend your time with the person as a companion. You live with the family like au pairs. You don't have to pay for rent, however, you are obliged to do some housework in return. Factories employ both skilled and unskilled workers everywhere but the greatest number is in Germany and the Netherlands.

As you can see it isn't necessary for each position to be fluent in foreign languages. You can get a job without it but the salary is lower in that case.

12.13 Decide if the statements are true or false.

- 273 thousand people work abroad. **F**
- The countries where people are employed are Britain, Germany, Austria, Netherlands and Sweden. **F**
- Tourism is popular among Hungarian employees. **T**
- Many doctors are employed in Germany **T**
- Au pairs work with the old in Austria. **F**

- The employees pay for rent and do housework. **F**
- Factories don't accept unskilled workers. **F**
- It's worth speaking foreign languages. **T**

12.14 How do you prepare for working abroad? What do you have to arrange?

Collect 'to do things' based on the texts and your personal experience. OPTIONAL

Clue words:

- Documents: *Passport/ID card/Visa if needed/ Injections if needed....*
- Language knowledge: *Basic knowledge of the country you want to work/Good English knowledge....*
- Place of living: *Tenancy/ Accommodation ensured by the workplace...*
- Place of work: *Signed Labour Contract...*
- Contacts: *Telephone number/ Email address/ A contact number in emergency (your parents' number)...*
- Money: *You need some money until you get your first salary/ Money for rent / Money for traveling.....*

13 STUDY THE LABOUR CONTRACT.

Employment Agreement

Permanent full-time

This Employment agreement (the **Agreement**) is dated _____, and is between (name and the address of the employer) _____(hereinafter the **Employer**); and _____having an address at _____(hereinafter the **Employee**)(each of them a **Party**)

The Employer is of the opinion that the Employee has the necessary qualification, experience and abilities to assist and benefit the Employer. The Employer wishes to employ the Employee and the Employee agrees to accept and enter employment upon the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement.

The Parties agree as follows:

1. COMMENCEMENT DATE, TERM

The Employee will commence permanent full-time employment on _____ (the commencement date).

2. EMPLOYMENT

a.) **Position.** The Employer will employ the Employee in the following position: _____(the **Position**). The Employee will be responsible for the following duties: _____

The Employee will also be responsible for other duties as may be assigned and may arise from time to time.

b.) **Changes.** The Employer reserves the right to change the Employee’s title and duties as may be determined necessary by the Employer and where the changes would be considered as reasonable in the industry.

c.) **Regulations, policies and practises.** The Employee agrees to follow the Employer’s rules, regulations, policies and practices contained in any applicable policies and procedure manuals, or other written governing documents belonging to and utilized by the Employer and the Employer’s company, as well as in this Agreement, including those concerning work schedule, vacation and sick leave, as they may from time to time be adopted and modified. In case of any dispute or conflict between this Agreement and other written policies or procedures owned and utilized by the Employer or Employer’s company, this Agreement shall govern.

d.) **Probationary period.** The Employee will be subject to a probationary period of the following duration: _____ During this probationary period the Employer may terminate the employment relationship at any time, for any reason, in the Employer's sole and exclusive discretion, with or without notice.

3. COMPENSATION

a.) The Employer will pay the Employee for the services rendered by the Employee under the terms of this Agreement the following compensation: _____ daily. Such Compensation may be subject to normal provincial and federal deductions.

b.) **Payment.** Compensation will be payable to the Employee in the following manner.

c.) **Expenses.** The Employer will reimburse any expenses arising directly out of the employment, so long as the expenses were authorised prior to being incurred and appropriate receipts were provided to Employer.

d.) **Bonus.** Any additional remuneration payed to the Employee in the form of bonuses or other similar incentive remuneration will rest in the sole discretion of the Employer, and the Employee will not earn or accrue any right to incentive remuneration by reason of the Employee's employment.

4. OVERTIME

The Employee will be paid for overtime hours in accordance with the Employer's policies in effect.

5. SCHEDULE, LOCATION.

a.) **Work hours.** The Employee's normal hours of work, including breaks, are as follows:

b.) **Additional hours.** The Employee may be required to work additional hours as deemed necessary by the Employer, to meet the business needs of the Employer.

c.) **Location.** The Employee's primary place of work is the following location:

6. VACATION

a.) **Amount of vacation.** The Employee is entitled to the following amount of vacation time per year: _____ weeks, or as entitled by law, whichever is greater. The times and dates for any vacation will be determined by mutual agreement between the Employer and Employee.

b.) **Compensation upon termination.** Upon termination of employment, the Employer will compensate the employee for any unused vacation time.

c.) **Unused vacation.** If the Employee does not take all the vacation time to which the Employee is entitled in one year, the unused vacation time will be dealt in accordance with the legislation.

7. PERFORMANCE REVIEW.

Employee will be subject to performance review at the following intervals:_____

8. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

During the term of this Agreement, the Employee will not accept work, enter into a contract, or accept an obligation, inconsistent or incompatible with the Employee's duties and obligations under this Agreement. The Employee warrants that, there is no other contract or duty on the Employee's part that conflicts with or is inconsistent with this Agreement.

9. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

a.) Means non-public information of the Employer, whether a trade secret or not, disclosed oral, written or electronic form learned by Employee under this Agreement that should reasonably be known to be confidential.

b.) **Obligations.** The Employee may use Confidential information solely for the purpose of his or her employment with the Employer and for no other purposes.

10. ASSIGNMENT

This Agreement is personal to the Employee. The Employee shall not assign any of the Employee's rights or delegate any of the Employee's obligations under this agreement to any other person, other than by will or succession.

11. GOVERNING LAW

This agreement will be governed exclusively in accordance with the local laws and the laws of the country. For litigation arising from this Agreement, the Parties submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of _____ (place). Neither Party may seek to enforce an order that has its origin in any court other than the court of_____(place).

12. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement and supersedes all other understandings whether written or oral between the Parties.

13. SEVERABILITY

The Parties acknowledge that if a dispute between the Parties arises out of this Agreement or the subject matter of this Agreement, they would want the court to interpret the *Agreement as follows*:

- i*; with respect to any provision that it holds unenforceable, or if that modification is not permitted by law, by disregarding that provision;
- ii*; if an unenforceable provision is modified or disregarded in accordance with the present section, by holding that the rest of the Agreement will remain in effect as written;
- iii*; by holding that any unenforceable provision will remain written in any circumstances other than those in which the provision is held to be unenforceable;
- iv*; if modifying or disregarding the unenforceable provision would result in a failure of an essential purpose of this Agreement, by holding the entire Agreement unenforceable.

14. NO MODIFICATION

No amendment of this Agreement will be effective unless it is in writing and executed by the Parties.

15. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which will be deemed to be an original, and counterparts together constitute one instrument. Delivery by facsimile or by electronic transmission in portable document format (PDF) of an executed counterpart of this Agreement is as effective as delivery of an originally executed counterpart of this Agreement.

The parties are signing this Agreement on the date stated in the introductory clause.

By _____

Name:

Title:

13.1 Answer the questions.

- What are the most important parts of the Employment Agreement?
 - *The date of employment,*
 - *Probationary period,*
 - *Payment,*
 - *Overtime,*
 - *Schedule,*
 - *Vacation,*
 - *Conflicts of interest,*
 - *Modification rules.*
- Who has the right to change the employee's duties?
The Employer reserves the right to change the Employee's title and duties
- What's the main point of the probationary period?
The Employer may terminate the employment relationship at any time, for any reason, in the Employer's sole and exclusive discretion, with or without notice.
- In what case will the Employer reimburse the expenses arising out of the employment?
If the expenses were authorised prior to being incurred and appropriate receipts were provided to Employer.
- What is a bonus?
Any additional remuneration payed to the Employee.
- When does the employee have to work additional hours?
If it is deemed necessary by the Employer, to meet the business needs of the Employer.
- What happens if the employee does not use the vacation time?
The Employer will compensate the employee for any unused vacation time.
- How long will this agreement not change?
It will not change unless it is in writing and executed by the Parties.

13.2 Decide if the statements are true or false.

- The employee can change his title. **F**
- The overtime is compensated for the employee. **T**

- The time for vacation is decided by the employer. *F*
- The employee may sign any other contract anywhere. *F*
- The employee may never use confidential information. *F*

13.3 Read a job description for an agricultural mechanic.

- They are responsible for the installation and maintenance of machinery, systems and vehicles used in agricultural, forestry, horticultural, construction and communal services.
- When farm machinery breaks down, they use diagnostic tools and their knowledge of equipment systems to diagnose and repair machines.
- They perform general maintenance. Change oils, lubricants and coolants. They check the breaks, replace seals, hoses and filters if necessary.
- They deal with the maintenance and repair of the cultivation machines such as tractors, combines and other farm implements.
- They test machine systems and troubleshoot problems and even repair the faulty part of parts using computer aided systems if errors occur.
- They have to find cost effective solutions for problems.
- They have to weld cracked pipefittings.
- If it is necessary, they prepare tools and parts by themselves.
- They have to work on an engine's electrical system or carburettor.
- They upgrade outdated components.
- They do calibration of a fertilizer dispensing system.
- They equip a chain to a chainsaw.
- They keep the occupational safety regulations.
- They prepare the vehicles and trailers for the official tests and exams.
- Improve the setting of atomizers and injection systems.
- They check the mechanical connections and safety elements.
- As more and more electronically controlled systems are used in agriculture, installers of agricultural machinery must check and adjust electrical and electronic control and regulating devices.

https://study.com/articles/Agricultural_Mechanic_Job_Description_Duties_and_Requirements.html

13.4 Answer the questions.

- Which sectors can they work in?
They can work in agricultural, forestry, horticultural, construction and communal services.
- What maintenance work do they do in general?
They change oils, lubricants and coolants. They check the breaks, replace seals, hoses and filters if necessary.
- What type of machines do they maintain and fix? Give examples.
The cultivation machines such as tractors, combines and other farm implements.
- What occupational safety regulations could you mention?
You can repair machines only if the engine is not working during the fixing process. The machine has to be stabilised while being repaired. The fixing can be made only with perfect/faultless tools. If the machine is lifted, it must be fixed so that it cannot move or fall down. The tools must be used in a proper way.
- What do they use diagnostic tools for?
They use it to diagnose and repair machines.
- Why do they have to be good at electrical systems?
 - *Because they have to work on an engine's electrical system or carburettor.*
 - *They do calibration of a fertilizer dispensing system.*
 - *They test machine systems and troubleshoot problems and even repair the faulty parts and they use computer aided systems if errors occur.*
 - *As more and more electronically controlled systems are used in agriculture, installers of agricultural machinery must check and adjust electrical and electronic control and regulating devices.*
- What clothes do they have to wear?
They have to keep safety regulations. They must wear PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). special anorak/suit, special boots, goggles, gloves and helmet.

13.5 Let's collect more information about an agricultural mechanic.

- What tools and devices do they use in their work?
They use welding machines, computers, wrenches and pliers. special tools for special machines, diagnostic equipment.
- What type of welding work do they do?
They identify the problem, weld cracked pipefittings, change the faulty parts, order or get the parts needed, fix the machines, do idle tests and give the machine to the operator for use.
- What official controls do they have to prepare different machines for?
They prepare the vehicles and trailers for the official tests and exams.
- What fields are computers used in?
In diagnostics, testing machine systems, troubleshooting problems, engine's electrical system or carburettor, calibration a fertilizer dispensing system and ordering piece parts.

14 VOCABULARY

14.1 Grammar

acacia → akác	Faculty of Agriculture → mezőgazdasági kar	organic farming → biogazdálkodás
admit → elismer	fertile → termékeny	organic pest control → kártévők elleni védekezés természetes anyagokkal
advisor → tanácsadó	fertiliser → (mű)trágya	pest → kártevő
baler → bálázó	field → (termő)föld, mező	plantation → ültetvény
barn → istálló	footpath → gyalogút	plow /plough → eke
Agribusiness management → agrárgazdasági menedzsmnet	frankly → őszintén	raise animal → állatot tart
beekeeper → méhész	GMO → genetikailag módosított szervezetek	resistant → ellenálló
boar → vaddisznó	grain → gabona	root → gyökér
branch → ág	grape harvest → szüret	rototiller → mélylazító
client → ügyfél	grapes → szőlő	seed drill → vetőgép
combine harvester → kombájn	grow → termeszt, nő	shade → árnyék
conveyor belt → szállítószalag	grow plants → növényt termeszt	shed → fészer
cow → tehén	habitat → élőhely	slaughterhouse → vágóhíd
crop → termés	harvest-machine operator → kombájnkezelő	soil → talaj
cultivate → művel	hay → széna	sowing → vetés
cultivation → művelés	horse → ló	spacious → tágas
cultivator → kultivátor, talajlazító	humidity → nedvesség	species → faj
development → fejlődés	inhale → belélegez	stable → (ló)istálló
deworming → féregtelenítés	insect → rovar	sunflower → napraforgó
domestic animal → háziállat	intolerant → türelmetlen,	swine → sertés
donkey → szamár	leaf → (fa)levél	thorn → tövis
dove → galamb	livestock → állatállomány	tool → szerszám, eszköz
drought → szárazság	lowland → alföld	top - bar hive → kaptár
effective → hatékony, sikeres	maintain → karbantart	waste → elveszteget
engineering → géptan	market strategy → piac stratégia	weed → gyom
equipment → felszerelés	mechanical engineer → gépésznök	winemaker → borász
expert → szakember	organic → bio	

14.2 Chapter one

agricultural engineer → agrármérnök	loyal → hűséges	punctual → pontos
average → átlagos	machine minder → gépkezelő	respectful → tiszteletteljes
brother - in law → sógor	mean → zsugori	retire → visszavonul, nyugdíjba megy
calm → nyugodt	mechanical engineering → gépészet	self - employer → vállalkozó
emphatic → empatikus (együttérző)	mechanical technician → gépésztechnikus	selfish → önző
flammable → lobbanékony	mother – in - law → anyós	suddenly → hirtelen
frank → őszinte	nephew → unokaöccs	support → támogat
get on well with sy → jól kijönni valakivel	niece → unokahúg	suspicious → gyanakvó, gyanús
harvester machine → aratógép (kombájn)	obedient → engedelmes	uncertain → bizonytalan
honest → őszinte, becsületes	patient → türelmes	understanding → megértő
immature → éretlen	persistent → kitartó	untidy → rendetlen
impolite → udvariatlan	polite → udvarias	vet → állatorvos
insecure → bizonytalan	property → tulajdon, ingatlan	

14.1 Chapter two

academically advanced → kiemelkedő tanulmányi teljesítményt nyújtó	fertilize/fertilise → trágyáz	process → folyamat
accountant → könyvelő	fix → javít, szerel	prosperous → virágzó, gyümölcsöző
agricultural mechanical technician → mezőgazdasági gépésztechnikus	flight attendant → légiutaskísérő	psychiatrist → pszichiáter
animal husbandry → állattenyésztés	forage → takarmány	require → elvár, követel
asses → értékkel	forklift truck engineer → targonca mérnök	researcher → kutató
astronaut → űrhajós	fruit picker → gyümölcszedő	seasonal worker → idénymunkás

Bachelor's degree → főiskolai diploma	harrowing → boronálás	seed → mag
breed animals → állatot tenyésztani	fertilising → trágyázás	pesticides → rovarirtók
certificate → bizonyítvány	harvesting → aratás	seedbed preparation and sowing in one round → magágyelőkészítés és vetés egy menetben
chopping → szeletelés, szecskázás	higher education → felsőoktatás	stock breeder → állattenyésztő
clover → lóhere	irrigate → öntöz	stubble cultivation → tarlólántás
compulsory → kötelező	irrigation → öntözés	surgeon → sebész
control pests → kártevők ellen küzdeni	journalist → újságíró	surgery → rendelő
cuisine → konyha	machine operator → gépkezelő	talented → tehetséges
cultipacker → henger	majority → többség	technical degree → technikusi fokozat
economist → közgazdász	Master's degree → mesterfokozat (egyetemi diploma)	technical qualification → technikusi (műszaki) képesítés
electrician → villanyszerelő	mechanic → szerelő	tractor driver → traktorvezető
engineering → mérnöki, gépipari ismeretek	mow → nyír	vocational school → szakiskola
enrol → felvételt nyer, regisztrál	obligatory → kötelező	workshop → műhely
estate agent → ingatlanügynök	occur → előfordul	process → folyamat

14.2 Chapter three

alfalfa cutting → lucernavágás/kaszálás	hog → disznó	plant protection → növényvédelem
amendment → módosítás	hog barn → disznóól	poultry → baromfi
cattle → marha	lime (stone)– mészke	prepare the topsoil → előkészíteni a talajt
chisel ploughing → mélyszántás	maintenance → karbantartás	productive → termékeny

coop → csirkeól	mechanised feed distribution system → gépesített takarmányelosztó rendszer	protein → fehérje
corn → kukorica	milking → fejés	repairman → szerelő
deep rototilling → mélylazítás	milking system → fejőrendszer	seedbed preparation → magágyelőkészítés
feed distribution → takarmányelosztás	minerals → ásványok	sow → vet
feed formula → takarmány-összetétel	nutrient → tápanyag	sulphur → kén
gain mass → tömeget elérni	phosphorous → foszfor	transplanting → ültetés
hen → tyúk	pig → disznó	weeding → gyomirtás/gyomtalanítás
higher grade of beef → magasabb minőségű marhahús/borjú		

14.3 Chapter four

apple → alma	fork → villa	peach → őszibarack
apricot → sárgabarack	garlic → fokhagyma	pear → körte
barley → árpa	jar → befőttes üveg	pepper → parika, bors
bean → bab	jug → kancsó	plate → tányér
cabbage → káposzta	lettuce → saláta	plum → szilva
carrot → répa	maze → kukorica	potato → burgonya
chemicals → vegyszerek	mug → bögre	residential building → lakóépület
cherry → cseresznye	napkin → szalvéta	sour cherry → meggy
corn → kukorica	onion → vöröshagyma	spoon → kanál
cucumber → uborka	pantry → kárma	storehouse → raktár
environmental → környezeti	parsley → petrezselyem	tea towel → konyharuha
sustainability → fenntarthatóság	pea → borsó	tomato → paradicsom
fixing → szerelés		

14.4 Chapter five

altitude → magasság	destination → úti cél	silage making → szilázs készítés
asparagus → spárga	duke → herceg	slippers → papucs
baling → bálázás	fortress → erőd	sloe → kökény
bed linen → ágynemű	Friesian cow → fríz tehén	suddenly → hirtetlen

blue bush flowers → kék búzavirág	ginger → gyömbér	suitable for → alkalmas valamire
broom → seprű	high heeled shoes → magassarkú cipő	Swedish Red cow → svéd vörös tehén
bury → eltemet	hip → csipkebogyó	thistle → bogáncs
chives → metélőhagyma	melon → görögdinnye	unforgettable → felejthetetlen
composting → komposztálás	muck spreading → trágyaszórás	unique → egyedi
constitutional → alkotmányos	ragwort pulling → aggófü irtás	unpredictable → kiszámíthatatlan
crown jewels → koronázási ékszerek	rowan → vörösberkenye	without a doubt → kétségkívül
currency → valuta	ruler → uralkodó	zucchini → cukkini

14.5 Chapter six

artificial fertiliser → műtrágya	goat → kecske	slaughter → levág (állatot)
carbohydrate → szénhidrát	junk food → egészségtelen étel	Sponge cake in Somló style → Somlói galuska
cottage cheese dumplings → túrógombóc	queue → sor, sorban állás	tarragon → tárkony
essential → lényeges	raisin → mazsola	tip → borraivaló
fibre → rost	ratatouille → lecsó	tripe → pacal
flour → liszt	shank → marhalábszár	yeast → élesztő

14.6 Chapter seven

aerate → szellőztet	fungicide → gombaölő	seed trench → vetőmag árok
break apart soil → szétaprítani a talajt	grain tank → gabona tartály	smooth → sima, simít
chaser bin → gabonakocsi	grass → fű	soy → szója
coulter → csoroszlya	herbicide → gyomirtó	sprayer machine → permetezőgép
cover → fedő, betakar	liquid fertilizer spreader → folyékony műtrágyaszóró	substance → anyag, tartalom
destroy → lerombol	loosen → lazít	sugar beet → cukorrépa
discing → tárcsázás	manuring → trágyázás (szerves)	supress → nyom, lenyom
disease → betegség	organism → szervezet	tillage → talajművelés

dispense → kijuttat	pipe → cső	tractor trailer → pótkocsi
earthing up/drawing up the soil → talajfeltöltés (szekunder bakhát készítése)	prevent → megelőz, megakadályoz	thresh → csépel
fertility → termékenység	rape → repce	vertical cut → függőleges vágás
forage harvester → takarmány-betakarító	seed hopper → vetőszerkezet	wrap → csomagol
fungus disease → gomba betegség		

14.7 Chapter eight

ABS system → ABS rendszer	fuel hose → üzemanyag → tömlő	rubber adhesive → gumiragasztó
accelerator pedal → gázpedál	fuel tank cap → üzemanyagtank sapka	rubber tube → gumicső
adjust → beállít	fuel tank → üzemanyagtank	run out of fuel → kifogy az üzemanyag
air filter → légszűrő	gloves → kesztyű	saw → fűrész
Allen key → imbuszkulcs	goggles → védőszemüveg	scale → mérleg
brake pedal → fékpedál	grinder → sarokcsiszoló	screw → csavar
braking equipment → fékberendezés	hammer → kalapács	screw mother → csavaranya
cable drum → kábeldob	heat sink → hűtőborda	screwdriver → csavarhúzó
cartridge wrench → fűrészfém	helmet → sisak	seals → tömítések
change your oil → olajat cserélsz	high-pressure cleaner → magasnyomású tisztító	seat → ülés
circular saw → körfűrész	hydraulic control lever → hidraulikus útváltókar	side clearance → mellső lámpa
clog → eltömődik	impact wrench → levegős ütvecsavarozó	slider → tolómérő
clutch pedal → kuplung	instrument panel → műszerfal	slip out → kicsúszik
combination plier → kombinált fogó	leak → szivárog	socket wrench → dugókulcs
combination wrench → kombinált csavarkulcs	lift arm → emelőkar	spirit level → vízmérték

consumption rate → fogyasztás mértéke	main speed change lever → sebességváltó kar	steering equipment → kormánymű
cooler system → hűtőrendszer	meadow → rét	steering wheel → kormány
cooling system → hűtőrendszer	metric combination wrench → kombinált csavarkulcs	step → lépcső
crowbar → feszítővas	muffler → kipufogócső	throttle lever → kézi gázkar
cutting plier → csípőfogó	multimeter → multiméter	turn signal lamp → irányjelző
drill → fúró	oil filter remover → olajszűrő leszedő	tyre pressure → guminyomás
drill bit → fúrószár	operating hour → üzemóra	tyre → gumi
electrode → elektróda	patch → folt	water pump plier → vízszivattyú fogó
engine hood → motorháztető	pipe connector → csőcsatlakozó	weld → hegeszt
engine → motor	pipe plier → csőfogó	welding machine → hegesztőgép
fender → sárvédő	pliers → fogók	welding plier → hegesztő fogó
file → reszelő	PPE (personal protecting equipment) → munkavédelmi öltözet	wheel (nut) wrench → kerékanyakulcs
filter → szűrő	rear axle housing → hátsó híd	wrench → csavarkulcs
flat plier → lapos fogó	rear tire → hátsó gumi	
front wheel → első kerék	receptacle → gyűjtőedény	

14.8 Munkavállalói szókincs

ability → képesség	employee → alkalmazott	permanent → állandó
accept → elfogad	employer → munkáltató	permission → engedély
accrue származik, növekszik	employment → foglalkoztatás	permit → megenged
acknowledge → elismer	employment agreement → munkaszerződés	personal details → személyes adatok
adapt to → alkalmazkodik	enforce → érvényesít, végrehajt	piece part → alkatrész
additional hours → túlórák	entire → teljes, egész	pipefittings → csőszerelvények

remuneration → díjazás	error analysis → hibaelemzés	post → poszt, beosztás
advancement → haladás, előrejutás	essential → lényeges	probationary period → próbaidő
advertise → reklámoz, hirdet	evaluation → értékelés	procedure manual → kézikönyv
agree → egyetért, beleegyeznek	exclusive → kizárólagos	provide → biztosít, ellát
applicable → alkalmazható	execute → végrehajt	provision → gondoskodás, ellátás
applicant → jelentkező, kérvényező	expenses → költségek	publish → publikál, közlést megjelentet,
apply for → jelentkezni valahova	expert → szakember	purpose → cél
appropriate → megfelelő	extended work hours → meghosszabbított munkaidő	reasonable → méltányos, reális
arise → felmerül	facility → adottság	recruit → toboroz
assembly parts → alkatrészek	facsimile → fax	reference → referencia, utalás
assign → kijelöl, átruház	failure → hiba, tévedés, kudarc	regulation → szabályozás
assignment → kijelölés, beosztás	farm implements → mezőgazdasági eszközök	reimburse → megtérít
au pair → bébiszitter	federal → szövetségi	render → nyújt, viszonz
authorised prior → előzetesen engedélyezett	flexible → rugalmas	research material → kutatási anyag
authorities → hatóságok	former → korábbi, előbbi	responsible for → felelős valamiért
autobiography → önéletrajz	get a pension → nyugdíjat kap	resume → önéletrajz
be entitled → feljogosítva lenni	goal → cél	rule → szabály
be experienced → tapasztalt	governing → irányadó	salary → fizetés
belong to → tartozik valamihez, valakihez	hereinafter → a továbbiakban	seed stock → magkészlelet
bonus → prémium, pótlék	horticultural → kertészeti	atomizer → porlasztó
building industry → építőipar	hoses → tömlők	injection system → befecskendező rendszer

calibration → beállítás	idle test → üresjáratú próba	sick leave → betegszabadság
candidate → jelölt	implementation → végrehajtás, kivitelezés	significant → jelentős
chainsaw → láncfűrész	incentive → ösztönző	skill → képesség
circumstance → körülmény	incompatible → összeegyeztethetetlen	skilled worker → képzett munkaező
citizen → polgár	inconsistent → következetlen	sole → egyetlen
colleague → kolléga	incur → magára von, kiteszi magát valaminek	solely → kizárólag
commence → kezdődik	industry → iparág	standard → norma
communal services → kommunális szolgáltatások	installation → telepítés	strengths → erősségek
company culture → vállalati kultúra	internship → gyakorlat	submit → beküld, véglegesít
compensation → kompenzáció, kárpótlás, viszonzás	job experience → munkatapasztalat	success → siker
confident → magabiztos	jurisdiction → igazságszolgáltatás	succession → sorozat, öröklés
confidential → bizalmas	key area → kulcsterület	suitable → megfelelő
conflict of the interests → érdekütközés	knowledge → tudás	supersede → helyettesít, felvált
constitute → alapít, alkot	leave → szabadság	task → feladat
construction services → építkezési, szervezeti szolgáltatások	legislation → törvényhozás	team spirit → csapatszellem
contribute → hozzájárul	litigation → pereskedés	temporary → átmeneti
convince → meggyőz	local government → helyi önkormányzat	tenancy → bérlemény. bérleti
court → bíróság	logistics → logisztika	terminate → megszüntet, véget ér
cover → fedez	lubricants → kenőanyagok	terms and conditions → szerződési feltételek
curriculum vitae → önéletrajz	manufacture → gyártás	thresher cséplőgép
CV → önéletrajz	market leader → piacvezető	title → rang, cím
day off → szabadnap	medical treatment → orvosi kezelés	troubleshoot → hibaelhárítás

deem → tekint, vél, hisz	modify → módosít	unused → fel nem használt, igénybe nem vett
delegate obligations → delegálja (átruházza) a kötelezettségeket	motivation letter → motivációs levél	utilize → használ, hasznosít
demand → igény/kereslet	mutual → kölcsönös	vacation → szabadság
develop → fejlődik, fejleszt	non - public → nem nyilvános	valid → érvényes
diagnostic tools → diagnosztikai eszközök	obligation → kötelesség	wage → bér
disclose → nyilvánosságra hoz, feltár	offer → ajánl, ajánlat	warehouse → raktár
dispute → vitat	operate → működik, üzemeltet	warrant → szavatol
disregarded → tekintet nélkül, figyelmen kívül hagyva	operation → működés	notice → értesítés, közlés
duty → kötelezettség, kötelesség	opportunity → alkalom, lehetőség	abroad → külföld
earn → keres (pénzt)	overtime → túlóra	atmosphere → légkör
educational background → végzettség	Party → (az egyik) fél	work in shifts → több műszakban dolgozni
electrician → villanyszerelő	tax → adó	work schedule → munkarend
employ → alkalmaz	performance review → teljesítményértékelés	workshop director → műhelyvezető, műhelyfőnök
discretion → mérlegelési jogkör	policy → irányelv	
deduction → levonás	fit into → beleillik	

Tartalomjegyzék

1	ELŐSZÓ	2
2	INTRODUCTION GRAMMAR REVIEW	3
2.1	SZEMÉLYES NÉVMÁSOK	3
2.1.1	Underline the correct words.	3
2.1.2	Replace the nouns in bold with the correct subject or object pronoun.	3
2.1.3	Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective.	4
2.1.4	Which is correct? Select it.	4
2.1.5	Choose a, b or c.	4
2.2	A LÉTIGE (LENNI) ALAKJAI: TO BE	4
2.2.1	Complete the dialogues. Use the correct personal pronoun and the correct form of to be.	5
2.2.2	Complete the text about a family with the correct form of the verb be.	5
2.2.3	Find the correct word order to form a question.	5
2.2.4	Form questions using the correct form of to be.	6
2.3	BIRTOKOLNI: TO HAVE GOT	6
2.3.1	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb have got.	6
2.3.2	Have got or Be?	7
2.4	A FŐNEVEK TÖBBES SZÁMA	7
2.4.1	Rewrite the sentences into plural.	8
2.4.2	Rewrite the sentences into singular.	8
2.4.3	Plural → Singular, Singular → Plural.	9
2.5	ÁLLÍTÓ MONDAT SZÓRENDJE	9
2.5.1	Correct the sentences.	10
2.5.2	Place the time adverbials into the sentences.	10
2.6	WHEN? → AT/ ON/IN – ‘MIKOR?’ KÉRDÉSRE VÁLASZOLÓ	11
	ELŐLJÁRÓS SZERKEZETEK	11
2.6.1	Complete the text with the prepositions of time if it's necessary.	11
2.6.2	Write the correct preposition (at, in, on) in front of the words or phrases if it's needed.	11
2.7	SZÁMNEVEK	12
2.7.1	Complete the sentences with one of the quantifiers.	12
2.7.2	Use few, little, both, all, each, every in the blanks. Use each word only once.	13
2.8	MELLÉKNÉVFOKOZÁS	13
2.8.1	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives.	14
2.8.2	Correct the sentences. Each sentence has a mistake.	14
2.8.3	Write comparisons with the words given.	15
2.8.4	Write five comparisons based on the pictures.	16
2.9	IGEIDŐK	16
2.9.1	Create sentences in the given tense.	17

2.9.2	Rewrite the sentences with the time adverbials given.	17
2.9.3	Create a sentence using the correct forms of the words given.	18
2.10	IGÉBŐL KÉPZETT FŐNÉV	19
2.10.1	Complete the sentences by adding gerundial phrases.	20
2.10.2	Create a sentence using the words given.	20
2.10.3	Add -‘ing’ to the verbs and create a sentence with them using gerund structure.	20
2.11	FŐNÉVI IGENÉV	21
2.11.1	Write ‘to’ when it is necessary.	22
2.11.2	Combine the sentences into one.	22
2.11.3	Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).	23
2.12	FELTÉTELES MÓD	23
2.12.1	Find the pairs.	24
2.12.2	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.	24
2.12.3	Finish the sentences.	25
2.13	ÖSSZETETT MONDATOK VONATKOZÓ NÉVMÁSSAL	25
2.13.1	Make one sentence from the two.	25
2.14	MÓDBELI SEGÉDIGÉK	26
2.14.1	Complete the sentences with a correct form of a modal verb. You can use each only once.	27
2.14.2	Translate the sentences.	27
2.15	KÉRDÉSALKOTÁS	28
2.15.1	Ask questions for the words in italics.	28
2.16	SZENVEDŐSZERKEZET	29
2.16.1	Rewrite the sentences into passive.	29
2.16.2	Translate the sentences using passive voice.	29
2.17	FÜGGŐBESZÉD.	30
2.17.1	Rewrite the sentences into reported speech. Start the sentences with ‘He says’	30
2.17.2	Rewrite the sentences into reported speech. Start the sentences with ‘He said’	31
2.17.3	Form reported questions. Start the sentences with ‘He asks’	33
2.17.4	Form reported questions. Start the sentences with ‘He asked’	33
2.17.5	Form reported questions. Start the sentences with ‘He asks’	33
2.17.6	Form reported questions. Start the sentences with ‘He asked’	34
2.17.7	Form reported sentences. Start the sentences with ‘He said / He asked’	34
2.17.8	Change the commands into reported commands. Start them with ‘He told ...’	35
3	CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCE YOURSELF	37
3.1	Rad the text.	37
3.1.1	Complete Tom’s family tree according to the text.	38
3.1.2	Fill in the form with the correct personal details.	39

3.2	Work in pairs.....	39
3.3	Enlarge your vocabulary. Collect words. Use the internet.....	39
3.4	Word snake. Find the inner characteristics. Group them.	40
3.5	Work in pairs. Describe your best friend.	40
3.6	Describe your family. Use the words given below.	40
3.7	Describe two family members, a man and a woman.	41
3.8	Work in pairs. Describe yourselves.	41
3.9	Match the nouns with their definitions.	41
3.10	Do the crossword.	42
3.11	Role play. Play the dialogue with your partner.....	43
4	CHAPTER TWO WORK AND STUDIES	44
4.1	What jobs have you already known in English? Collect them.....	44
4.2	What jobs/activities are characteristic on a farm?.....	44
4.3	Group the jobs you know.....	44
4.4	Match the professions to the places.	44
4.5	Complete the sentences with the name of the job.	45
4.6	Name the activities.....	45
4.7	Read the text.	46
4.8	Collect the main tasks a farmer has to do around the year.....	47
4.9	Find the correct verb to the nouns.....	47
4.10	Learning.....	47
4.10.1	Study the educational system in Hungary.....	47
4.10.2	Study the educational system in the UK.....	49
4.11	Fill in the chart.....	49
4.12	Complete the text with the correct word.....	50
4.13	Make a dialogue. What educational possibilities do you have in Hungary?.....	50
4.14	Read the dialogue.....	50
4.15	Write the correct information if it can be found in the text.	51
4.16	Write a composition about your future plans (100-120 words).	52
5	CHAPTER THREE DAILY ACTIVITIES	52
5.1	Read the text.	52
5.2	Answer the questions based on the text.	53
5.3	Read the text.	54
5.4	You are a member of the family in exercise one. Tell us your day.	54
5.5	Collect the tasks from exercise one that can be done:	55
5.6	Decide if the statements are true or false.	55
5.7	Tasks are different in different seasons. Group the activities. Any of them can appear in more seasons.	56

5.8	Match the machines to the activities.	56
5.9	Describe me a typical weekday of yours.	58
5.10	Work in pairs. Answer each other's questions.	59
5.11	How do you share housework at home? Collect tasks.	60
5.12	Name the free time activities. Collect more.	60
5.13	Tell about yourself. What are you interested in? How often do you do it?	60
6	CHAPTER FOUR HOUSING.	60
6.1	What can you see in the photos? Do you grow any of them?	60
6.2	Read the text about a typical Hungarian farm in the south of the country.	61
6.3	Match the fruit to their names in the text.	61
6.4	Fill in the form based on the text.	62
6.5	Introduce your Town/city/village with the help of phrases below.	63
6.6	Read the text.	63
6.7	Name the rooms.	64
6.8	Which room does it belong to? You can use the words more than once.	64
6.9	Draw the plan of the room according to the text.	65
6.10	Describe your room.	65
6.11	Work in pairs. Plan your dream house. Discuss the:	65
6.12	We have a new house. It is almost ready but the kitchen is still empty. Let's collect what devices we need into it. Name the items.	66
6.13	Complete the sentences about the room below.	67
6.14	A farmhouse in Hungary. Read the text.	67
6.15	Fill in the chart based on the text.	68
7	CHAPTER FIVE TRAVELING.	68
7.1	Read the text.	68
7.2	Decide if the sentences are true or false.	69
7.3	Answer the questions.	69
7.3.1	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	70
7.3.2	London, the capital city of Britain.	70
7.4	Fill in this form about the UK.	71
7.5	With the help of the Internet find the place of the national parks on the map.	72
7.6	Which part of The United Kingdom can the parks be found on?	72
7.7	Which part of The United Kingdom doesn't have any National parks?	73
7.8	Plan your holiday. What do you take and what do you leave at home?	73
7.9	Read the dialogue.	73
7.10	Work in pairs. Make a dialogue about your last holiday based on the previous task.	74
7.11	What type of holiday do they prefer? Match the words to the description.	74
7.12	Where would you like to spend your next holiday? Why?	74

7.13	Match the plants to their names.	75
7.14	What's the weather like?.....	75
7.15	Write in the names of the seasons. Fill in the chart.	76
7.16	Write a composition about Hungary.	77
8	CHAPTER SIX EATING	77
8.1	Read the text.	77
8.2	Answer the questions.	77
8.3	Group the words then find out some more.....	78
8.4	Healthy eating. Which baby's family runs a healthy lifestyle? Decide if they are healthy or unhealthy types of food.	79
8.5	Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.....	79
8.6	Let's cook something traditional Hungarian!	79
8.7	The Hungarian cuisine	80
8.8	Write your favourite menu for a Sunday.	81
8.9	In the restaurant. Read the text.....	81
8.10	Work in pairs. Act out a situation in a restaurant. Use the menu.....	82
8.11	Fast Food Restaurants	82
8.12	Decide if the statements are True (T), False (F) or We Don't Know (DK).	82
8.13	Team work. Work in groups and collect the characteristics of the:.....	83
9	Chapter seven A year on the farm.....	83
9.1	Read the text.	83
9.2	Answer the questions using the text.....	85
9.3	Match the words with their definitions.	86
9.4	Complete the text with the words given.....	86
9.5	What are they used for? Find a photo of each on the Internet and answer the question.	86
9.6	Read the text about plant growing.	87
9.7	Answer the questions.	87
9.8	Work in pairs.....	87
10	CHAPTER EIGHT IN THE WORKSHOP	88
10.1	Read the text.	88
10.2	Name the items from the text.....	88
10.3	What can be found in a workshop? Put a tick in front of the correct items.	89
10.4	Read the dialogue.....	89
10.5	Work in pairs and make your own dialogues. Use the words given.	90
10.6	What do you use if you want to:	90
10.7	Find the pairs.....	90
10.8	Check the parts of a tractor.	91
10.9	Where can you find the parts written below.	92

10.10	Read the text	92
10.11	Read the telephone conversation.....	93
10.12	Work in pairs. Act out similar dialogues.	93
10.13	Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.....	93
10.14	What devices can you join a tractor? Put a tick in front of the correct nouns.....	94
11	CHAPTER NINE WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF WORK.....	94
11.1	Pre-reading task. Let's talk.	94
11.2	Read the text.	94
11.3	Let's learn how you should write a motivation letter.	94
11.4	Read the sample.	95
11.5	What makes this letter formal?	96
11.6	Give synonyms to the words below.	96
11.7	Remember the key words and expressions and try to use them every time you write an application letter or during a job interview. Write a sentence with each phrase.	97
11.8	Write a motivation letter to the firm given below.....	97
11.9	Surf the Internet.	98
12	CREATE YOUR OWN CV.....	99
12.1	Read the dialogue.....	100
12.2	Work in team. What do you have to know before going to a job interview?	102
12.3	Remember the typical information you should give during a job interview.....	102
12.4	Fill in the form to get a new job.....	102
12.5	Work in pairs. Make dialogues in the Labour Office/Job centre.	103
12.6	Read the job advertisement.	103
12.7	Make a list what conditions you meet and what you don't. Are you suitable for any position?.....	104
12.8	What information should a job advertisement consist of?	104
12.9	You are an employer. You need some employees because of the harvest time. Publish an ad on the internet and in the local newspaper. You can choose a position listed below.	104
12.10	Read the text.	105
12.11	Answer the questions.	105
12.12	Read the text.	106
12.13	Decide if the statements are true or false.	106
12.14	How do you prepare for working abroad? What do you have to arrange?	107
13	STUDY THE LABOUR CONTRACT.....	108
13.1	Answer the questions.	112
13.2	Decide if the statements are true or false.	112
13.3	Read a job description for an agricultural mechanic.....	113

13.4	Answer the questions.	114
13.5	Let's collect more information about an agricultural mechanic.	115
14	VOCABULARY.....	116
14.1	Grammar	116
14.2	Chapter one	117
14.1	Chapter two.....	117
14.2	Chapter three.....	118
14.3	Chapter four	119
14.4	Chapter five.....	119
14.5	Chapter six	120
14.6	Chapter seven.....	120
14.7	Chapter eight.....	121
14.8	Munkavállalói szókincs	122