

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

**O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV**

Methodical recommendations

for practical classes

on an academic discipline

**“FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES”**

*(for first-year full-time*

*students (bachelor's) level of higher education*

*specialty 206 – Landscape Gardening)*

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## UNIT 1

### 1.1 LEAD IN

1. What do you know about landscape gardening?
2. What do landscape gardeners use to create beautiful outdoor spaces?
3. How is landscape gardening similar to painting a picture?

### 1.2 READING

#### WHAT IS LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Landscape gardening refers to the art and practice of designing and creating outdoor spaces that are aesthetically pleasing, functional, and in harmony with nature. It involves the careful selection, arrangement, and cultivation of plants, as well as the strategic placement of hardscape elements such as pathways, patios, and water



features. Landscape gardening is not just about beautifying outdoor areas; it also aims to create sustainable and environmentally friendly spaces that enhance the quality of life for those who interact with them.

The concept of landscape gardening has a rich history that dates back to ancient times. The Egyptians, for example, were known to have created ornamental gardens around 1500 BC. These gardens featured elements like trellises, ponds, and sculptures, and were often associated with temples and palaces. In ancient Rome, landscape gardens were considered status symbols and were designed to showcase wealth and power. One of the most famous examples of this is the Gardens of Versailles in France, which were created during the reign of Louis XIV.

#### Principles of Landscape Gardening

Landscape gardening follows several key principles to achieve its objectives. These principles guide the design and implementation process, resulting in visually appealing and functional outdoor spaces. Some of the core principles of landscape gardening include:

1. Unity and Harmony

Creating a sense of unity and harmony is crucial in landscape gardening. This involves creating a cohesive design that combines various elements seamlessly. Unity can be achieved through the use of complementary colors, repetitive patterns, and consistent materials for hardscape features.

## 2. Balance and Proportion

Balance and proportion are essential in landscape design to ensure that all elements blend well together and create a visually pleasing space. This can be achieved by balancing the size and placement of plants, as well as considering the scale of hardscape features in relation to the overall area.

## 3. Functionality and Practicality

While aesthetics plays a significant role in landscape gardening, functionality and practicality should not be overlooked. Outdoor spaces should be designed to serve their intended purposes, whether it be relaxation, entertainment, or recreation. Ensuring practicality also involves considering factors such as maintenance requirements and the climate of the area.

## 4. Sustainability and Environmental Consciousness

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on sustainability and environmental consciousness in landscape gardening. Designers are now incorporating eco-friendly practices and using native plants that require less water and maintenance. Additionally, sustainable features like rain gardens and permeable paving are being integrated to manage water runoff and reduce the impact on the environment.

## **Benefits of Landscape Gardening**

Landscape gardening provides numerous benefits, both aesthetically and functionally. Some of the key benefits include:

1. Enhanced aesthetics: Well-designed outdoor spaces can significantly improve the visual appeal of a property, creating a welcoming and attractive environment.

2. Increased property value: Landscaped gardens have been found to increase property values and curb appeal. A beautifully designed garden can make a significant difference in the overall value of a property.

3. Improved well-being: Spending time in natural environments has been proven to have positive effects on mental health and well-being. Landscaped gardens provide a peaceful and serene space for relaxation and rejuvenation.

4. Environmental benefits: Carefully planned gardens can contribute to the environment by providing habitat for local wildlife, improving air quality, reducing soil erosion, and conserving water.

5. Landscape gardening is a dynamic and evolving field that combines art, science, and nature to create beautiful and functional outdoor spaces. By following principles of design, sustainability, and practicality, landscape gardeners can transform any outdoor area into a harmonious and inviting space. The benefits of landscape gardening extend beyond aesthetics to include increased property value, improved well-being, and environmental stewardship. As our understanding of the environment grows, landscape gardening continues to adapt to incorporate sustainable practices that preserve and enhance the beauty of our natural spaces.

**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is landscape gardening, and why is it important?
2. Can you name some elements that landscape gardening involves, like plants and pathways?
3. What are some examples of landscape gardening from ancient times, mentioned in the text?
4. What are the key principles of landscape gardening, and why are they important in creating outdoor spaces?
5. Why is creating unity and harmony important in landscape gardening, according to the text?
6. How do balance and proportion play a role in making a garden look good?
7. Why should outdoor spaces be both beautiful and practical, according to the text?
8. What are some recent trends in landscape gardening, focusing on sustainability and the environment?

9. How can well-designed outdoor spaces positively impact mental health and well-being, according to the text?

10. What are some environmental benefits mentioned in the text that landscape gardening can provide?

**2. Read the following sentences about landscape gardening. Decide if each statement is TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. Landscape gardening is about designing and creating outdoor spaces that are not aesthetically pleasing.

2. Hardscape elements in landscape gardening can include things like pathways, patios, and water features.

3. Landscape gardening only focuses on making outdoor areas beautiful and doesn't consider functionality.

4. The concept of landscape gardening has a history that dates back to ancient times, including the Egyptians and Romans.

5. The Gardens of Versailles in France were created during the reign of Louis XIV and are an example of landscape gardening.

6. Unity and harmony in landscape gardening involve creating a design with clashing elements.

7. Balance and proportion are not important in landscape design, and any size or placement of plants will work.

8. Functionality and practicality are overlooked in landscape gardening, which focuses only on aesthetics.

9. Sustainability and environmental consciousness are recent considerations in landscape gardening.

10. Landscaped gardens have no impact on property value or curb appeal.

11. Spending time in natural environments, like landscaped gardens, has no proven positive effects on mental health and well-being.

12. Sustainable features like rain gardens and permeable paving are not being integrated into modern landscape gardening.

**3. Read the sentence and choose the correct variant according to the text:**

1. Landscape gardening involves the careful selection, arrangement, and cultivation of:

- a) animals
- b) rocks
- c) plants
- d) cars

2. The Gardens of Versailles in France were created during the reign of:

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Cleopatra
- c) Louis XIV
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

3. Balance and proportion in landscape design help to create a visually:

- a) unappealing space
- b) pleasing space
- c) crowded space
- d) dark space

4. The Egyptians created ornamental gardens around:

- a) 1000 BC
- b) 1500 BC
- c) 500 BC
- d) 2000 BC

5. Landscape gardening aims to create outdoor spaces that are in harmony with:

- a) urban areas
- b) nature
- c) indoor spaces
- d) deserts

6. Unity in landscape gardening can be achieved through the use of:

- a) clashing colors
- b) complementary colors



c) dull colors

d) random colors

7. Outdoor spaces in landscape gardening should be designed for:

a) chaos

b) relaxation, entertainment, or recreation

c) abandonment

d) isolation

8. Well-designed outdoor spaces can significantly improve the visual:

a) smell

b) appeal

c) sound

d) taste

9. Landscape gardening can contribute to the environment by reducing:

a) property values

b) well-being

c) soil erosion

d) plant diversity

10. The concept of landscape gardening has a rich history that dates back to:

a) the Middle Ages

b) Ancient times

c) the Renaissance

d) the Industrial Revolution

### 1.3 LANGUAGE FOCUS

**1. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the present tenses (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous).**

1. Sarah usually (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ spending time in her landscaped garden during weekends.

2. The gardener (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on a new project in the backyard this month.

3. We (plant) \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of flowers in the front garden last spring.

4. The sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_ brightly, and the birds (sing) \_\_\_\_\_ in the landscaped area.

5. By the time you arrive, we (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ setting up the new garden decorations.

6. The gardener (water) \_\_\_\_\_ the plants every evening to keep them healthy.

7. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ many famous landscaped gardens around the world in the past few years.

8. The landscape designer (create) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful layout for the backyard this year.

9. The children (play) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden since the morning.

10. By the end of the day, the landscape project (complete) \_\_\_\_\_ successfully.

11. The flowers (blossom) \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully in the landscaped area.

12. The gardener (not/stop) \_\_\_\_\_ working on the garden since early morning.

13. We (never/see) \_\_\_\_\_ such a stunning garden before.

14. The family (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in their house with the landscaped garden for over a decade.

15. The landscape architect (design) \_\_\_\_\_ many award-winning gardens during his career.

**2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant, paying attention to the usage of state verbs.**

1. Sarah (is liking/likes) to spend time in her beautifully landscaped garden.

2. The flowers in the garden (are smelling/smell) wonderful after the rain.

3. The gardener (is knowing/knows) a lot about different plant species.

4. The children (are preferring/prefer) playing in the landscaped area rather than indoors.

5. The landscape architect (is believing/believes) that simplicity is key to a beautiful garden design.

6. The sun (is shining/shines) brightly, creating a warm and inviting atmosphere.

7. We (are having/have) a collection of rare plants in our landscaped garden.
8. The trees in the garden (are standing/stand) tall and majestic.
9. The gardener (is understanding/understands) the importance of proper soil nutrition.
10. The family (is owning/owns) this house with the landscaped garden for many years.
11. The fragrance of the blooming flowers (is filling/fills) the entire garden.
12. The landscape designer (is thinking/thinks) of incorporating a water feature in the upcoming project.
13. The children (are seeming/seem) happy and content in the garden.
14. The beauty of the garden (is lying/lies) in its simplicity and harmony.
15. The landscape project (is lasting/lasts) for several months, showcasing attention to detail.

**3. Read the following sentences and correct the wrong ones, paying attention to the usage of personal pronouns.**

1. Jenny and me went to the nursery to buy new plants.
2. My sister and her visited the garden show last weekend.
3. Them are excited about starting their own landscaping project.
4. He and I enjoy spending time in our beautifully designed backyard.
5. Us often have picnics in the garden during the summer.
6. The gift is from she and I.
7. Me and my friend are planning to attend a gardening workshop.
8. Her and him worked hard to create a lovely flowerbed.
9. They and we often exchange gardening tips with each other.
10. My brother and his are growing vegetables in their backyard.
11. Us are thinking of adding a new fountain to the garden.
12. Him and his sister planted a row of roses along the fence.
13. She and us collaborated on the landscaping project for months.
14. Them designed a stunning rock garden in their front yard.
15. Me and my family appreciate the beauty of our landscaped surroundings.

## UNIT 2

### 2.1 LEAD IN

1. What are some popular flowers and plants that people in Ukraine often choose for their gardens?
2. How do Ukrainian families pass down gardening traditions?
3. Why do Ukrainians believe that having a beautiful garden is important for their homes?

### 2.2 READING

#### LANDSCAPE GARDENING IN UKRAINE

Welcome to the world of landscape gardening in Ukraine! Landscape gardening is like painting with nature, making outdoor spaces beautiful and full of life. In Ukraine, people love creating gardens that are not just pretty but also cozy places to relax.



Landscape gardening in Ukraine is about making the land look like a colorful painting. People use many different flowers, plants, and trees to create stunning gardens. These gardens can be in homes, schools, or even in big parks for everyone to enjoy.

In Ukraine, you can find many lovely plants in gardens. Sunflowers, roses, and tulips are popular choices. These flowers bring bright colors and happiness to the gardens. People also plant trees like apple and cherry trees, creating shady spots to rest on sunny days.

Ukrainian people have a long history of gardening. Families pass down gardening secrets from grandparents to parents and then to children. It's a special tradition to grow vegetables like tomatoes, cucumbers, and potatoes in the garden. This way, families have fresh and tasty food from their own backyard.

Ukrainian gardens are not just pretty in one season – they change with the weather. In spring, flowers bloom, and trees come to life. Summer brings warmth and

fullness to the gardens. In autumn, leaves turn into beautiful colors, and winter adds a magical touch with snow-covered landscapes.

### **Benefits of Landscape Gardening in Ukraine**

1. **Bringing People Together.** In Ukraine, landscape gardening is more than just planting flowers. It's a way for people to come together. Families work in their gardens, neighbors share tips, and communities celebrate special garden events. It's like a big gardening family!

2. **Making Homes Beautiful.** Ukrainians believe that a beautiful garden makes a home special. Many homes have lovely front yards with flowers and greenery. It's a warm welcome for guests and a peaceful place for families to enjoy.

3. **Caring for Nature.** Landscape gardening in Ukraine is not just about making things look pretty – it's also about taking care of nature. People use eco-friendly ways to grow plants, and some even create habitats for birds and butterflies. It's like making a little piece of paradise for everyone, including the small creatures.

4. **Looking to the Future.** As Ukraine grows, so does its love for landscape gardening. More and more people are discovering the joy of creating their own green spaces. The future holds exciting possibilities for Ukrainian gardens, with new ideas and beautiful landscapes waiting to bloom!

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is landscape gardening in Ukraine compared to?
2. What is the purpose of creating gardens in Ukraine?
3. Where can you find stunning gardens in Ukraine?
4. Name three popular choices of flowers found in Ukrainian gardens.
5. What is a special tradition related to gardening in Ukrainian families?
6. How do Ukrainian gardens change with the seasons?
7. What does the text say about the benefits of landscape gardening in Ukraine?
8. How do Ukrainians believe a beautiful garden contributes to their homes?
9. Besides planting flowers, what else do people in Ukraine do in their gardens?
10. What does the future hold for landscape gardening in Ukraine, according to the text?

**2. Read the following sentences about landscape gardening in Ukraine.**

**Decide if each statement is TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. Landscape gardening in Ukraine is compared to drawing with nature.
2. In Ukraine, people only create gardens for their beauty and not for relaxation.
3. Sunflowers, roses, and tulips are not popular choices for plants in Ukrainian gardens.
4. Ukrainian families pass down gardening secrets from parents to grandparents.
5. Ukrainian gardens look the same in every season and don't change with the weather.
6. Landscape gardening in Ukraine is not about bringing people together; it's just about planting flowers.
7. Ukrainians believe that a beautiful garden doesn't make a home special.
8. Caring for nature is not mentioned as a part of landscape gardening in Ukraine.
9. Ukrainian families use non-eco-friendly ways to grow plants in their gardens.
10. The text mentions that the future of landscape gardening in Ukraine holds exciting possibilities.

**3. Read the sentence and choose the correct variant according to the text:**

1. Landscape gardening in Ukraine is compared to:
  - a) cooking
  - b) drawing with nature
  - c) building houses
  - d) playing music
2. Ukrainian people create gardens for:
  - a) relaxation only
  - b) beauty and relaxation
  - c) cooking purposes
  - d) building houses
3. Where can you find stunning gardens in Ukraine?
  - a) only in big cities
  - b) only in schools

- c) in homes, schools, or big parks
  - d) only in homes
4. What are three popular choices of flowers in Ukrainian gardens?
- a) daisies, sunflowers, and daffodils
  - b) roses, tulips, and lilies
  - c) orchids, marigolds, and peonies
  - d) bluebells, carnations, and dahlias
5. Ukrainian families pass down gardening secrets from:
- a) parents to grandparents
  - b) grandparents to parents
  - c) children to grandparents
  - d) parents to children
6. How do Ukrainian gardens change with the seasons?
- a) they stay the same
  - b) they change colors
  - c) they only change in winter
  - d) they become smaller
7. What is landscape gardening in Ukraine about, according to the benefits?
- a) only planting flowers
  - b) bringing people together
  - c) making homes busy
  - d) creating noise
8. How do Ukrainians believe a beautiful garden contributes to their homes?
- a) It doesn't make a difference
  - b) It makes a home special
  - c) It makes a home boring
  - d) It makes a home noisy
9. What do people in Ukraine do in their gardens besides planting flowers?
- a) only relax
  - b) share gardening tips

- c) ignore each other
- d) never go to the garden

10. According to the text, what does the future hold for landscape gardening in Ukraine?

- a) nothing exciting
- b) new ideas and beautiful landscapes waiting to bloom
- c) the end of gardening
- d) gardens becoming smaller

### 2.3 LANGUAGE FOCUS

**1. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the past tenses (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous).**

1. While we (play) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden, it suddenly started raining.
2. By the time Maria arrived, the landscape designer already (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ the project.
3. Last summer, our family (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the famous botanical gardens in Kyiv.
4. The gardener (work) \_\_\_\_\_ hard all day, and the garden looked amazing in the evening.
5. Before the storm hit, we (plant) \_\_\_\_\_ new flowers in the backyard.
6. The children (build) \_\_\_\_\_ a treehouse in the garden during their summer vacation.
7. By the time the guests arrived, we (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful outdoor feast.
8. While I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ a book in the garden, I heard a beautiful bird singing.
9. The landscape project (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in progress for several months before it was completed.
10. Last winter, the whole garden (cover) \_\_\_\_\_ in a blanket of snow.
11. We (never/see) \_\_\_\_\_ such vibrant colors in the garden before we planted those flowers.



12. The sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_ brightly, and the flowers (bloom) \_\_\_\_\_ in the warm weather.

13. Before the event started, the families (exchange) \_\_\_\_\_ gardening tips.

14. While we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic in the garden, a butterfly (land) \_\_\_\_\_ on a flower nearby.

15. By the time the landscape designer arrived, the homeowners (already/decide) \_\_\_\_\_ on the garden layout.

**2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant, paying attention to the usage of countable and uncountable nouns.**

1. The gardener bought (some/several) new plants for the garden.

2. We need (many/much) soil to fill the flower beds.

3. Can you pass me (a little/a few) water for the thirsty plants?

4. There are (fewer/less) trees in the backyard now.

5. She planted (a lot of/a few) tulips in the front yard.

6. The children enjoyed (many/much) ice cream after playing in the garden.

7. We have (a little/a few) space left for more flowers in the flower bed.

8. There were (few/less) butterflies in the garden this year.

9. The landscape designer suggested adding (a little/a few) decorative rocks to enhance the design.

10. I would like (some/many) advice on choosing the right plants for my garden.

11. She picked (a lot of/a few) apples from the tree in the backyard.

12. We need (less/fewer) fertilizer for the vegetable garden.

13. The gardeners planted (some/several) rose bushes along the pathway.

14. The children collected (many/much) fallen leaves to make compost.

15. She added (fewer/les) sugar to the hummingbird feeder to attract more birds.

**3. Read the following sentences and correct the wrong ones, paying attention to the usage of structure – there is/there are, there was/there were**

1. There's three butterflies in the garden.

2. There is a lot of birds in the trees.

3. There's many flowers blooming in the front yard.

4. There were a few apples on the tree yesterday.
5. There was many people at the garden party.
6. There is a beautiful fountain in the park.
7. There was some new plants near the entrance.
8. There's a few chairs in the outdoor sitting area.
9. There were not any squirrels in the garden last week.
10. There is many vegetables in the vegetable patch.
11. There's a picnic table and some benches in the corner.
12. There was some colorful kites flying in the sky.
13. There is a lot of excitement about the upcoming garden event.
14. There were not much sunlight in the garden yesterday.
15. There's some children playing near the blooming flowers.

### **UNIT 3**

#### **3.1 LEAD IN**

1. What are some famous countries known for their landscape gardening abroad?
2. How do people in different countries approach landscape gardening?
3. Can you name a specific example of a well-known international garden or park known for its beautiful landscaping?

#### **3.2 READING**

##### **LANDSCAPE GARDENING ABROAD**

Welcome to the magical world of landscape gardening in different countries! Just like how we create beautiful gardens at home, people in other places around the world also love making outdoor spaces stunning and full of life. Let's take a little journey to explore landscape gardening abroad.



Landscape gardening abroad is about making the land look amazing in different countries. People use many different plants, flowers, and creative ideas to design gardens that are unique to their culture and climate. These gardens can be found in homes, cities, or even in the heart of nature.

In gardens abroad, you can find plants and flowers that might be different from the ones in our backyard. Imagine colorful cherry blossoms in Japan, beautiful cacti gardens in Mexico, or rows of lavender fields in France. Every country has its own special plants that make their gardens extraordinary.

Different countries have their own special gardening traditions. Families in England, for example, love growing roses in their gardens, and in China, you might find peaceful bamboo gardens. These traditions are like little secrets that families pass down to make their gardens even more special.

Just like our gardens, landscapes abroad change with the seasons. In spring, flowers bloom, and in summer, gardens are full of life. Autumn brings the beauty of falling leaves, and winter might cover the gardens with a blanket of snow. It's like nature is telling a story through the changing landscapes.

### **Benefits of Landscape Gardening Abroad**

**Bringing People Together.** Landscape gardening abroad is not just about plants; it's also about people coming together. Families work in their gardens, friends share gardening tips, and communities celebrate special garden festivals. It's like a big international gardening family!

**Making Places Beautiful.** In other countries, people believe that a beautiful garden makes their homes and cities special. Many homes have lovely front yards, and cities have parks with breathtaking landscapes. It's like a gift to everyone who visits these places.

**Caring for Nature.** Landscape gardening abroad is not only about making things look pretty; it's also about taking care of nature. People use eco-friendly ways to grow plants, and some even create homes for animals like birds and butterflies. It's like making a little paradise for everyone, including the small creatures.

**Looking to the Future.** As we explore landscape gardening abroad, we see that more and more people are discovering the joy of creating their own green spaces. The future holds exciting possibilities for gardens around the world, with new ideas and beautiful landscapes waiting to bloom!

**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is landscape gardening abroad about?
2. Where can you find gardens in different countries?
3. What makes the plants in gardens abroad extraordinary?
4. Give an example of a gardening tradition mentioned in the text.
5. How do landscapes abroad change with the seasons?
6. What do families in England love growing in their gardens?
7. What is the significance of gardens in making places beautiful abroad?
8. What is one benefit of landscape gardening abroad mentioned in the text?
9. How do people care for nature in landscape gardening abroad?
10. What does the future hold for gardens around the world according to the text?

**2. Read the following sentences about landscape gardening in Ukraine.**

**Decide if each statement is TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. People around the world create stunning outdoor spaces in their countries.
2. Landscape gardening abroad is only about using the same plants found in our backyards.
3. Gardens abroad can be found in homes, cities, or the heart of nature.
4. In gardens abroad, the same plants and flowers are grown everywhere.
5. Different countries have their own unique gardening traditions.
6. Seasons do not affect landscapes abroad, and they remain the same throughout the year.
7. Families in England have a tradition of growing bamboo in their gardens.
8. Landscapes abroad change with the seasons, including the beauty of falling leaves in autumn.
9. Landscape gardening abroad is not about bringing people together; it's only about plants.
10. People believe that beautiful gardens in other countries make their homes and cities special.

**3. Read the sentence and choose the correct variant according to the text:**

1. Landscape gardening abroad is compared to:

a) cooking

b) painting with nature

c) building houses

d) playing music

2. Gardens abroad can be found in:

a) homes, cities, or the heart of nature

b) only in cities

c) only in homes

d) only in nature reserves

3. Plants and flowers in gardens abroad are described as:

a) always the same as in our backyards

b) unique to each country

c) similar to our backyard plants

d) imported from other countries

4. Different countries have their own special:

a) climate

b) gardening traditions

c) plants and flowers

d) cities

5. Seasons affect landscapes abroad, and in autumn:

a) leaves never fall

b) gardens remain the same

c) beauty comes from falling leaves

d) snow covers the gardens

6. Families in England have a tradition of growing:

a) roses

b) bamboo

c) sunflowers

d) cacti

7. Landscapes abroad change with the seasons, including:

- a) only spring
- b) only summer
- c) autumn leaves falling
- d) no change in winter

8. Landscape gardening abroad is not only about plants but also about:

- a) animals
- b) people coming together
- c) music
- d) cooking

9. People believe that beautiful gardens abroad make their homes and cities:

- a) less special
- b) common
- c) boring
- d) special

10. According to the text, landscape gardening abroad looks forward to:

- a) staying the same
- b) fading away
- c) new ideas and beautiful landscapes
- d) no change in the future

### 3.3 LANGUAGE FOCUS

**1. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the future tenses (Future Simple, Future Continuous, to be going to, Future Perfect).**

1. By this time next year, they (complete) \_\_\_\_\_ their landscape gardening project.

2. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the famous gardens in Japan next summer.

3. We (start) \_\_\_\_\_ planting new flowers in the garden next weekend.

4. The landscape designer (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting with the clients about the garden design.

5. By the time you arrive, we (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ the soil for the new flower beds.

6. She (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of her garden when the sun sets tomorrow.
7. By the end of the month, the gardeners (plant) \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of trees in the park.
8. Next year, they (celebrate) \_\_\_\_\_ the tenth anniversary of their community garden.
9. I (take) \_\_\_\_\_ gardening classes next month to improve my skills.
10. The flowers (bloom) \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the garden show begins.
11. By this time next week, we (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ the construction of the garden pathways.
12. They (not/start) \_\_\_\_\_ the landscaping project until they get the necessary permits.
13. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful garden in my backyard by the end of the year.
14. The landscape architect (design) \_\_\_\_\_ a stunning water feature for the garden.
15. The gardener (harvest) \_\_\_\_\_ fresh vegetables from the garden throughout the summer.

**2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant, paying attention to the usage of articles (a, the, zero article).**

1. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful rose in \_\_\_\_\_ garden yesterday.
2. Let's plant \_\_\_\_\_ tulips near \_\_\_\_\_ entrance.
3. She wants to have \_\_\_\_\_ apple tree in \_\_\_\_\_ backyard.
4. We visited \_\_\_\_\_ stunning botanical garden in \_\_\_\_\_ city.
5. Can you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ watering can for \_\_\_\_\_ plants?
6. They built \_\_\_\_\_ gazebo at \_\_\_\_\_ center of \_\_\_\_\_ garden.
7. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ new plants for \_\_\_\_\_ front yard.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ sunflowers in \_\_\_\_\_ park look magnificent.
9. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ idea for \_\_\_\_\_ small herb garden?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ cherry blossoms in Japan are famous worldwide.
11. He decided to add \_\_\_\_\_ benches to \_\_\_\_\_ outdoor sitting area.
12. We planted \_\_\_\_\_ roses, \_\_\_\_\_ daisies, and \_\_\_\_\_ lilies.

13. There is \_\_\_\_\_ oak tree at \_\_\_\_\_ corner of \_\_\_\_\_ street.

14. She enjoys spending time in \_\_\_\_\_ garden during \_\_\_\_\_ summer evenings.

15. I have \_\_\_\_\_ feeling that \_\_\_\_\_ garden will look amazing in \_\_\_\_\_ spring.

**3. Read the following sentences and correct the wrong ones, paying attention to the usage of article *THE* with countable and uncountable nouns**

1. I bought **a** new soil for my garden yesterday.
2. She enjoys spending time in **the** nature.
3. We have **the** beautiful roses in our backyard.
4. Can you pass me **a** water for the thirsty plants?
5. There's **the** sunflower blooming near **the** entrance.
6. He wants to plant **the** apple tree in **a** corner of his garden.
7. **A** rain is forecasted for tomorrow.
8. They are going to add **a** benches to **the** outdoor sitting area.
9. I need to buy **a** fresh flowers for the vase.
10. **The** gardening is an enjoyable activity for many people.
11. I watered **the** plants and then went to **the** work.
12. He's interested in growing **the** organic vegetables in his garden.
13. We visited **the** famous botanical garden in our city.
14. Can you bring **the** fertilizer from **the** garage?
15. She decided to add **the** trellis to her garden design.

## UNIT 4

### 4.1 LEAD IN

1. What is floriculture?
2. Why do people enjoy floriculture?
3. What are some popular flowers grown in floriculture?



## 4.2 READING

### FLORICULTURE

Welcome to the colorful world of floriculture! Floriculture is all about growing and caring for beautiful flowers. People around the world enjoy floriculture as a hobby and a profession. Let's explore this enchanting world and discover the joy of working with flowers.



Floriculture is the art and science of cultivating and arranging flowers. It involves growing various types of flowers, from vibrant roses to delicate daisies. Floriculturists, the people who practice floriculture, use their skills to nurture flowers and create stunning arrangements.

In floriculture, flowers are grown in gardens, greenhouses, and sometimes even indoors. Each flower requires different care, including the right amount of sunlight, water, and soil. Floriculturists carefully tend to the needs of each flower to help them bloom beautifully.

Floriculture includes a wide variety of flowers that bring joy and beauty. Some popular flowers grown in floriculture are roses, tulips, daisies, and sunflowers. Each flower has its own unique charm and colors, making floriculture a delightful and diverse activity.

Many people take up floriculture as a hobby. They create small gardens at home, balconies, or even window sills where they can grow and enjoy flowers. Floriculture enthusiasts find peace and happiness in nurturing their own little flower havens.

Floriculture is not just about growing flowers; it's also about arranging them in beautiful ways. Florists, who are experts in floriculture, use their creativity to design stunning bouquets and arrangements for various occasions like weddings, birthdays, and celebrations.

#### **Benefits of Floriculture**

Floriculture offers numerous benefits, both for individuals and the environment:

1. **Aesthetic Pleasure:** Flowers bring beauty and color to our surroundings, creating a visually pleasing environment.

2. **Emotional Well-being:** Being around flowers has a positive effect on our mood and emotions, promoting a sense of calmness and happiness.

3. **Connection with Nature:** Floriculture allows people to connect with nature and appreciate the wonders of the plant world.

4. **Environmental Contribution:** Flowers contribute to the ecosystem by providing nectar for bees, supporting biodiversity, and enhancing the overall environment.

5. **Cultural Significance:** Flowers play a significant role in cultural and social events, symbolizing love, friendship, and various sentiments.

6. Floriculture is a magical journey into the world of blossoms and blooms. Whether you're tending to a small garden at home or creating intricate flower arrangements, floriculture offers endless opportunities to appreciate the beauty and vitality of flowers. So, grab your gardening tools and let the colorful adventure of floriculture begin!

**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is floriculture all about?
2. How do floriculturists contribute to the world of flowers?
3. Where are flowers grown in floriculture?
4. What are some factors that floriculturists consider for the care of flowers?
5. Name a few popular flowers in floriculture mentioned in the text.
6. Why do people take up floriculture as a hobby?
7. Apart from growing, what else is floriculture about?
8. What benefits does floriculture offer for individuals?
9. How do flowers contribute to the environment in floriculture?
10. What does the text suggest about floriculture's connection to cultural events?

**2. Read the following sentences about floriculture. Decide if each statement is TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. Floriculture is all about growing and caring for beautiful flowers.

2. Floriculturists are people who practice floriculture and design stunning arrangements.

3. Flowers in floriculture are only grown outdoors in gardens.

4. Floriculturists don't need to consider factors like sunlight, water, and soil for each flower.

5. Roses, tulips, daisies, and sunflowers are mentioned as popular flowers in floriculture.

6. People take up floriculture as a hobby to create small gardens at home.

7. Floriculture is solely about growing flowers and not arranging them.

8. Flowers in floriculture contribute to the environment by providing nectar for bees.

9. Floriculture has no emotional benefits, and being around flowers does not affect mood.

10. According to the text, floriculture has no cultural significance.

**3. Read the sentence and choose the correct variant according to the text:**

1. Floriculture is primarily about:

- a) growing and caring for beautiful flowers
- b) growing vegetables
- c) designing landscapes
- d) building houses

2. People who practice floriculture are known as:

- a) architects
- b) engineers
- c) florists
- d) farmers

3. Flowers in floriculture are grown in:

- a) deserts
- b) mountains
- c) gardens, greenhouses, and sometimes indoors
- d) oceans

4. Each flower in floriculture requires careful attention to:
- a) the wind speed
  - b) the number of clouds
  - c) sunlight, water, and soil
  - d) the temperature of the moon
5. Popular flowers mentioned in floriculture include:
- a) cacti and succulents
  - b) bamboo and ferns
  - c) roses, tulips, daisies, and sunflowers
  - d) moss and algae
6. People often take up floriculture as a hobby to:
- a) grow giant pumpkins
  - b) create small gardens and enjoy flowers
  - c) rear exotic animals
  - d) study astronomy
7. Floriculture is not only about growing flowers but also about:
- a) cooking
  - b) arranging them in beautiful ways
  - c) building furniture
  - d) writing novels
8. According to the text, what does floriculture offer for individuals?
- a) endless rain
  - b) countless problems
  - c) numerous benefits
  - d) limited joy
9. Flowers in floriculture contribute to the environment by:
- a) increasing pollution
  - b) providing habitat for dinosaurs
  - c) supporting biodiversity and providing nectar for bees
  - d) creating deserts

10. Floriculture has cultural significance by symbolizing:

- a) traffic rules
- b) weather patterns
- c) love, friendship, and various sentiments
- d) quantum physics theories

### 4.3 LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### 1. Read the sentences and change them from Active Voice into Passive Voice.

1. Floriculture is the art of growing and arranging flowers.
2. People who practice floriculture are called florists.
3. Florists plant seeds or bulbs to grow beautiful flowers.
4. They take care of flowers by watering them and giving them sunlight.
5. Florists use different tools like shovels and watering cans for gardening.
6. They also use scissors to cut flowers from the plants.
7. Floriculture helps make gardens, parks, and homes colorful and pretty.
8. Flowers like roses, tulips, and daisies are popular in floriculture.
9. Floriculture brings joy to people who receive flowers as gifts.
10. Florists arrange flowers in bouquets and vases for special occasions.
11. Flower festivals celebrate the beauty of floriculture.
12. Florists can create amazing designs with different types and colors of flowers.
13. Many people enjoy visiting flower shops to pick out their favorite blooms.
14. Floriculture is an important part of agriculture and gardening.
15. By learning about floriculture, we can appreciate the beauty of nature and flowers.

#### 2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant, paying attention to the usage of quantifiers (*some/any/no, every/each; a lot of – much –many, a few/few – a little/little; both/neither – all/none – either*).

1. \_\_\_ of the students in the class have completed their homework.
2. Can I have \_\_\_ cookies, please?
3. There is \_\_\_ milk left in the refrigerator.

4. \_\_\_ of the flowers in the garden are red roses.
5. I have \_\_\_ time to finish my assignment.
6. \_\_\_ of the children like to play in the park.
7. She has \_\_\_ friends who live in the city.
8. I would like \_\_\_ orange juice with my breakfast.
9. \_\_\_ of the options seem suitable for the project.
10. \_\_\_ of the boys have finished reading the book.
11. There are \_\_\_ clouds in the sky today.
12. Would you like \_\_\_ sugar in your tea?
13. \_\_\_ of the students have chosen the history elective.
14. I have \_\_\_ pencils in my pencil case.
15. \_\_\_ of the books on the shelf are science fiction novels.

**3. Read the following sentences and correct the wrong ones, paying attention to the usage of quantifiers (some/any/no, every/each; a lot of – much – many, a few/few – a little/little; both/neither – all/none – either).**

1. No of the students in the class have completed their homework.
2. Can I have a little cookies, please?
3. There is much milk left in the refrigerator.
4. Every of the flowers in the garden are red roses.
5. I have few time to finish my assignment.
6. All of the children like to play in the park.
7. She has neither friends who live in the city.
8. I would like either orange juice with my breakfast.
9. Some of the options seem suitable for the project.
10. None of the boys have finished reading the book.
11. There is a lot of clouds in the sky today.
12. Would you like some sugar in your tea?
13. All of the students have chosen the history elective.
14. I have both pencils in my pencil case.
15. Either of the books on the shelf are science fiction novels.

## UNIT 5

### 5.1 LEAD IN

1. What is formal landscape design, and how does it differ from other types of landscape designs?
2. Can you name some key elements commonly found in formal landscape designs?
3. How do formal landscape designs contribute to creating an organized and elegant outdoor space?

### 5.2 READING

#### FORMAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Welcome to the world of formal landscape design! Formal landscape design is like creating a beautiful outdoor picture using plants, pathways, and carefully arranged elements. Let's explore what formal landscape design is all about and how it makes outdoor spaces look organized and elegant.



Formal landscape design is a way of planning and arranging outdoor spaces with a sense of order and symmetry. It involves using straight lines, geometric shapes, and well-trimmed plants to create a structured and elegant appearance. Imagine a garden that looks like a well-organized painting, where everything has its place.

#### Elements of Formal Landscape Design

**Symmetry:** In formal design, things are often balanced on both sides, like a mirror image. If there's a pathway on one side, there will likely be a similar one on the other side.

**Straight Lines:** Formal landscapes prefer straight lines and clean edges. Paths, hedges, and flower beds often follow straight lines to create a neat and organized look.

**Geometric Shapes:** Shapes like squares, rectangles, and circles are commonly used in formal design. They give a sense of precision and order to the outdoor space.

**Well-Defined Spaces:** Each area in a formal garden has a specific purpose and is clearly defined. Whether it's a sitting area or a flower bed, everything has its own space.

### **Benefits of Formal Landscape Design**

**Elegance:** Formal landscapes look elegant and refined, making outdoor areas feel sophisticated and well-planned.

**Easy Maintenance:** With well-defined spaces and straight lines, formal gardens are often easier to maintain.

**Classic Appeal:** Formal design has a timeless and classic appeal, giving outdoor spaces a sense of tradition and beauty.

### **Tips for Creating a Formal Landscape Design**

**Plan Your Design:** Before starting, sketch a plan of how you want your garden to look. Think about where paths, plants, and sitting areas will go.

**Use Symmetry:** Create a balanced and symmetrical layout for a formal feel. If you have a flower bed on one side, consider having a similar one on the opposite side.

**Straight Edges:** Keep edges of pathways, flower beds, and lawns straight to maintain a neat appearance.

**Choose Formal Plants:** Opt for well-trimmed plants and bushes that add to the formal and structured look.

**Include Geometric Shapes:** Integrate geometric shapes like squares or circles in your design to enhance the formal feel.

Formal landscape design is a way to turn outdoor spaces into organized and elegant environments. By using symmetry, straight lines, and well-defined spaces, you can create a garden that feels both timeless and beautiful. Whether you're designing a small backyard or a larger outdoor area, formal landscape design offers a structured and classic approach to outdoor aesthetics.

#### **1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is formal landscape design compared to?
2. How is formal landscape design described in terms of creating outdoor spaces?



3. What are the key elements involved in formal landscape design?
4. How does formal design use symmetry in arranging things?
5. What preference does formal landscape design have for the shape of paths and flower beds?
6. What is the purpose of using geometric shapes in formal design?
7. How are areas in a formal garden described in terms of purpose and definition?
8. Name one benefit mentioned for formal landscape design.
9. What is suggested to be easier in formal gardens due to well-defined spaces and straight lines?
10. What is recommended for planning a formal landscape design before starting the actual work?

**2. Read the following sentences about floriculture. Decide if each statement is TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. Formal landscape design involves creating organized and elegant outdoor spaces using various elements like plants and pathways.
2. Symmetry in formal design means that things are randomly placed without any balance.
3. Straight lines, geometric shapes, and well-trimmed plants are elements commonly used in formal landscape design.
4. In formal design, pathways, hedges, and flower beds often follow curved lines to create a natural look.
5. Well-defined spaces in a formal garden mean that each area has a specific purpose and is clearly identified.
6. Formal landscapes are known for their chaotic and unorganized appearance.
7. Easy maintenance is mentioned as one of the benefits of formal landscape design.
8. According to the text, formal design has a modern and trendy appeal.
9. Including random shapes like stars and hearts is recommended for a formal landscape design.

10. Planning the design and using symmetry are mentioned as tips for creating a formal landscape.

**3. Read the sentence and choose the correct variant according to the text:**

1. Formal landscape design is compared to:

- a) cooking a meal
- b) creating a beautiful outdoor picture
- c) building a spaceship
- d) learning to swim

2. Formal landscape design is described as a way of planning and arranging outdoor spaces with:

- a) chaos and randomness
- b) a sense of order and symmetry
- c) unpredictable patterns
- d) a messy appearance

3. What is involved in formal landscape design to create a structured and elegant appearance?

- a) wild and untamed plants
- b) crooked and uneven pathways
- c) straight lines, geometric shapes, and well-trimmed plants
- d) randomly scattered elements

4. What does the text suggest about well-organized painting in a formal garden?

- a) everything is randomly placed
- b) nothing has its place
- c) everything has its place
- d) there is no structure

5. Symmetry in formal design often involves balancing things on both sides like:

- a) a seesaw
- b) a random arrangement
- c) a mirror image
- d) an unpredictable pattern

6. What is the preference for the lines in formal landscapes concerning pathways, hedges, and flower beds?
- a) curved lines
  - b) zigzag lines
  - c) straight lines
  - d) irregular lines
7. What does each area in a formal garden have, according to the text?
- a) random purpose
  - b) a chaotic appearance
  - c) a specific purpose and is clearly defined
  - d) no identity
8. What is one benefit mentioned for formal landscape design?
- a) chaotic appearance
  - b) hard maintenance
  - c) elegance
  - d) unpredictable shapes
9. What is suggested to be easier in formal gardens due to well-defined spaces and straight lines?
- a) building a spaceship
  - b) maintaining the garden
  - c) creating chaos
  - d) predicting shapes
10. What is recommended for planning a formal landscape design before starting the actual work?
- a) random placement
  - b) random shapes
  - c) sketching a plan
  - d) avoiding symmetry

### 5.3 LANGUAGE FOCUS

**1. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the modal verbs (must, can, can't, have to, may/might, should, ought to, need to).**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ water the plants every day to keep them healthy.
2. Students \_\_\_\_\_ follow the school rules to maintain a disciplined environment.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ finish my homework before going out to play.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ recycle to help protect the environment.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ attend the meeting tomorrow as it's important.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain later, so you might want to bring an umbrella.
7. Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ obey traffic signals for everyone's safety.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ take care of yourself during the flu season.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ ask for help if he doesn't understand the assignment.
10. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ be respectful to each other in the workplace.
11. The children \_\_\_\_\_ be accompanied by an adult at the swimming pool.
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet in the library so others can concentrate.
13. Employees \_\_\_\_\_ attend the mandatory training session next week.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your pen for a moment?
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ turn off the lights when leaving the room to save energy.

**2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant, paying attention to the usage of comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.**

1. This is (taller / tallest) building in the city.
2. Of all the fruits, the apple is (cheaper / cheapest).
3. The weather in summer is (hotter / hottest) than in spring.
4. Elephants are (larger / largest) than most other land animals.
5. Today's test was (easier / easiest) than the previous one.
6. Mount Everest is (higher / highest) than any other mountain in the world.
7. The bluebird is (smallest / smaller) than the robin.
8. Sarah is (older / oldest) in her family.
9. This is (more interesting / most interesting) book I've ever read.

10. Of all the subjects, math is (more challenging / most challenging) for me.
11. The Sahara Desert is (larger / largest) desert in the world.
12. The leopard is (faster / fastest) than many other big cats.
13. This puzzle is (harder / hardest) than the one we did yesterday.
14. Of the two options, the second one seems (better / best).
15. Her house is (farther / farthest) from the school than mine.

**3. Read the following sentences and correct the wrong ones, paying attention to the usage structures (as...as, not so...as, the more... the less, the same as; the + comparative).**

1. She is not as tall than her sister.
2. The more I study, the I understand.
3. This car is not as expensive as the one I saw yesterday.
4. The less you procrastinate, you will achieve better results.
5. Mary is not so smart than her classmates.
6. The more you practice, the you improve.
7. This jacket is not as warm like the one I have at home.
8. The more you exercise, the healthier you become.
9. The same as her brother, she enjoys playing the piano.
10. The less you sleep, you will feel more tired.
11. The more I think about it, the I want to do it.
12. This smartphone is not as expensive as the latest model.
13. The more you save, the you have for the future.
14. The same as his best friend, he has a passion for photography.
15. The less you complain, you will find more happiness.

## **UNIT 6**

### **6.1 LEAD IN**

1. What is the importance of business correspondence in the field of horticulture?
2. Can you provide an example of a common phrase used in business emails or letters related to horticulture?

3. How does clear communication play a role in organizing events such as plant sales or garden tours in horticulture?

## **6.2 READING**

### **BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE IN HORTICULTURE**

In the world of horticulture, which is about growing plants and gardening, communication plays an important role. Business correspondence, or letters and emails exchanged between people in the field of horticulture, helps to share information, make arrangements, and discuss important matters.

When writing a letter or email in horticulture, it's important to be clear and polite. People often write to each other to discuss things like plant care, upcoming events, or orders for seeds and plants.

For example, if you're a gardener writing to a plant supplier, you might start your letter by greeting them politely and then asking about the availability of certain plants or seeds. You could also inquire about the prices and delivery options.

Similarly, if you're a nursery owner writing to customers, you might inform them about new arrivals of plants, special offers, or upcoming workshops on gardening techniques. Clear communication helps both parties understand each other's needs and expectations.

In horticulture, as in any field, it's important to use professional language and proper grammar when writing business correspondence. This helps to convey your message clearly and shows respect for the recipient.

Now let's look at some examples of common phrases used in business correspondence in the field of horticulture:

"Dear [Recipient's Name],"

"I am writing to inquire about..."

"Could you please provide more information about..."

"Thank you for your prompt response."

"Looking forward to hearing from you soon."

Using these phrases can make your letters and emails sound polite and professional, which is important in business communication.

In horticulture, business correspondence can also involve making arrangements for events like plant sales, garden tours, or workshops. When organizing such events, clear communication is key to ensuring everything runs smoothly.

For example, if you're planning a garden tour for visitors, you might send out emails to inform people about the date, time, and location of the tour. You could also provide details about what they can expect to see and any special instructions they need to follow.

Likewise, if you're coordinating a plant sale, you might send out letters to potential customers, inviting them to attend and highlighting the variety of plants available for purchase. You could also include information about any discounts or promotions being offered.

In all types of business correspondence in horticulture, it's important to be organized and responsive. This means keeping track of incoming emails and letters, responding to inquiries in a timely manner, and following up on any agreements or arrangements made.

By practicing good communication skills in business correspondence, those in the field of horticulture can build strong relationships with suppliers, customers, and other stakeholders. This, in turn, can help to ensure the success and growth of their businesses and endeavors in the world of plants and gardening.

**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is clear and polite communication important in business correspondence within horticulture?

2. What are some common topics discussed in letters or emails exchanged in the field of horticulture?

3. How might a gardener inquire about the availability of specific plants or seeds from a supplier?

4. Give an example of information a nursery owner might include in a letter to customers.

5. What role does professional language and proper grammar play in horticultural business communication?

6. Can you provide one of the common phrases used in business correspondence mentioned in the text?

7. How can business correspondence be utilized for organizing events in horticulture?

8. What types of details might be included in an email about a garden tour in horticulture?

9. How can good communication skills benefit those involved in horticulture-related businesses?

10. In what ways does effective business correspondence contribute to the success and growth of businesses in the field of horticulture?

**2. Read the following sentences about floriculture. Decide if each statement is TRUE OR FALSE.**

1. Business correspondence in horticulture mainly involves discussions about cooking recipes.

2. Polite and clear communication is considered important in horticultural business correspondence.

3. In horticulture, it is not necessary to use professional language in business letters and emails.

4. A gardener might write to a plant supplier to inquire about the availability of certain plants or seeds.

5. Nursery owners never inform their customers about new arrivals or special offers in business correspondence.

6. Clear communication is irrelevant when organizing events like garden tours or workshops in horticulture.

7. Using common phrases like "Dear [Recipient's Name]" is not considered professional in business correspondence.

8. The text suggests that business correspondence can play a role in the success and growth of horticulture-related businesses.

9. Providing details about the date, time, and location of a garden tour is an example of organizing business correspondence.



10. The exercise suggests that keeping track of incoming emails and responding to inquiries promptly is not important in horticultural business communication.

**3. Read the sentence and choose the correct variant according to the text:**

1. In the field of horticulture, communication doesn't play a crucial role.

- a) true
- b) false
- c) not mentioned
- d) partially true

2. Using professional language and proper grammar is considered:

- a) unnecessary
- b) essential
- c) rarely important
- d) occasionally useful

3. The text provides examples of:

- a) uncommon phrases
- b) everyday language
- c) common phrases
- d) rare expressions

4. When writing to a plant supplier, a gardener might:

- a) avoid asking about plant availability
- b) start the letter with a casual greeting
- c) inquire about the prices and delivery options
- d) skip the polite greeting

5. Clear communication is considered essential when organizing events like:

- a) formal dinners
- b) art exhibitions
- c) plant sales and garden tours
- d) movie nights

6. The text mentions that nursery owners:

- a) rarely inform customers about new arrivals

- b) only discuss discounts in letters
- c) inform customers about new arrivals and special offers
- d) don't communicate with customers

7. The text suggests that being disorganized and unresponsive is:

- a) acceptable
- b) unimportant
- c) discouraged
- d) not mentioned

8. Practicing good communication skills in business correspondence:

- a) has no impact on relationships
- b) can negatively affect relationships
- c) helps build strong relationships
- d) is irrelevant in horticulture

9. Providing details about the date, time, and location of a garden tour is mentioned as an example of:

- a) disorganized communication
- b) unimportant information
- c) organizing business correspondence
- d) formal language use

10. Keeping track of incoming emails and responding to inquiries promptly is:

- a) crucial in horticultural business communication
- b) not necessary for success
- c) occasionally useful
- d) discouraged in the text

### 6.3 LANGUAGE FOCUS

**1. Use the verbs in brackets paying attention to the usage of gerund.**

1. She enjoys (read) \_\_\_\_\_ books in her free time.
2. We started (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ about different plants in our horticulture class.
3. The gardener finished (plant) \_\_\_\_\_ new flowers in the garden.
4. I like (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ butterflies in the garden during summer.

5. They are considering (start) \_\_\_\_\_ their own small flower garden.
6. She admitted (not know) \_\_\_\_\_ much about pruning roses.
7. We avoid (use) \_\_\_\_\_ harmful chemicals in our garden.
8. The children can't wait (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the botanical garden next week.
9. He's thinking about (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to grow tomatoes in his backyard.
10. The whole class is busy (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ for the upcoming plant sale.
11. After (water) \_\_\_\_\_ the plants, she sat down to rest.
12. We can't stop (admire) \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful tulips in the park.
13. The team started (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on the community garden project.
14. They finished (build) \_\_\_\_\_ a new greenhouse last month.
15. I suggest (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ the local plant nursery for gardening supplies.

**2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant, paying attention to the usage of conditional sentences.**

1. If it rains, we (will/would) need an umbrella.
2. I (will/would) buy ice cream if it's hot.
3. If you eat too much candy, you (will/would) get a stomachache.
4. We (will/would) go to the beach if it's sunny.
5. If you water the plants, they (will/would) grow.
6. If she studies hard, she (will/would) get good grades.
7. If you don't clean your room, you (will/would) not get dessert.
8. If it snows, we (will/would) build a snowman.
9. They (will/would) play outside if it's not raining.
10. If you finish your homework, you (will/would) be allowed to watch TV.
11. If the sun sets, it (will/would) get dark.
12. If I find your lost toy, I (will/would) give it back to you.
13. If the dog barks, it (will/would) wake up the baby.
14. If you mix blue and yellow, you (will/would) get green.
15. If you invite your friends, they (will/would) come to your party.

**3. Read the following sentences and correct the wrong ones, paying attention to the usage of conditional sentences.**

1. If it rains tomorrow, we would cancel the outdoor garden party.
2. If you plant the flowers now, it blooms beautifully in spring.
3. If I will have more time, I will design a new layout for the garden.
4. If the gardener watered the plants regularly, it doesn't wither.
5. If you choose the right soil, the plants will thriving.
6. If the sun will shine, the garden will look more vibrant.
7. If they will prune the trees, they will grow healthier.
8. If you mix too much fertilizer, the plants will not growing well.
9. If we plant more trees, it will helping the environment.
10. If the weather was warmer, the flowers will blossom earlier.
11. If you were more careful, the delicate flowers won't be damaged.
12. If we have chosen a different location, the garden doesn't suffer from poor sunlight.
13. If you add compost to the soil, it improves its fertility.
14. If I would have more gardening tools, the work will be easier.
15. If they had watered the garden last week, it would looking better now.

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*Електронне навчальне видання*

Методичні рекомендації

до проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни

**«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»**

*(для здобувачів першого курсу денної форми навчання  
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти  
зі спеціальності 206 – Садово-паркове господарство)*

(Англ. мовою)

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