



МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РФ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЛИЧНОСТНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ

*Учебное пособие для студентов направления подготовки 02040001.62,
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Учебное пособие содержит задания по формированию коммуникативных компетенций, в том числе, иноязычной профессиональной компетенции, нацеленных на достижение соответствующего коммуникативного эффекта. Предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

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СТРУКТУРА ПОСОБИЯ

Настоящее учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов неязыковых вузов профиля «Экология». Пособие рассчитано на 100–140 часов аудиторных занятий на 1–2 курсах и состоит из 10 разделов, посвященных определенной теме.

Пособие построено на материалах современной учебной и справочной литературы, а также публикаций в периодической печати англоязычных стран. Некоторые оригинальные тексты подвергнуты незначительному сокращению.

Каждый раздел включает коммуникативные задания, систему творческих, проблемных, поисковых и аналитических заданий: ролевые игры, проекты, технологии анализа ситуации для активного обучения, мозговая атака, работа над кейс-стади, составление портфолио.

Пособие сочетает различные формы работы: индивидуальная, парная, групповая, фронтальная.

При разработке учебного пособия мы исходили из того, что большинство студентов, поступающих в университет на неязыковые специальности, обладает невысоким уровнем знаний по языку, слабо развитой мотивацией учебной деятельности.

Последние разделы пособия призваны расширить кругозор студента и обучить навыкам реферирования, аннотирования, сформировать умения профессионального межкультурного общения, этому служат приложения.

Неизменным условием работы с данным пособием является атмосфера доброжелательности, доверия, сотрудничества между преподавателем и студентами.

Преподаватель может варьировать задания, расставляя акценты в курсе овладения иностранным языком как в содержательном, так и в технологическом плане, как в рамках аудиторных занятий, так и в ходе самостоятельной работы, отдавая предпочтение развитию той или иной компетенции.

UNIT 1 WHAT IS ECOLOGY?

Vocabulary:

urgent – срочный, неотложный, необходимый

to concern – 1) касаться, относиться; 2) затрагивать, вовлекать

benefit – выгода, польза, прибыль, преимущество

pollution – загрязнение

megalopolis – мегаполис, город-гигант

source – источник, начало, первоисточник, первопричина, причина

chimney – труба (дымовая или вытяжная), дымоход

soot – сажа, копоть

to influence – оказывать влияние, влиять, воздействовать

environment – окружение, окружающая обстановка, окружающая среда

litter – сор, мусор

tin – жестяная консервная банка, жестянка

threat – опасность, угроза

nuclear weapon – ядерное оружие

dirt – нечистоты, экскременты

1. Give the plural forms of the nouns: city, fish, life, technology, centre, reason, factory, lorry, airplane, substance, ship, machine.

2. Put down the noun in singular or plural: 1) There are a lot of (problem) facing people on the Earth. 2) (Pollution) comes from plants and factories. 3) The greatest (threat) is a nuclear weapon. 4) Some (river) are dead completely. 5) Near such rivers (land) is dead.

3. Arrange the words in pairs of opposite: Left, fast, dead, most, big, to reduce, least, to right, cold, from, to stop, to increase, hot, partly, to pollute, secondary, small, alive, to start, slow, to clean, main, completely.

4. Find the definition of the word:

influence	The common liquid which forms the rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans.
pollute	A sign or warning of common trouble, danger.
litter	Unclean matter.
threat	The planet on which we live.
dirt	Surrounding objects, conditions and influences.
environment	Power to produce results by indirect means.
Earth	Odds and ends scattered about unwanted things left lying about state of disorder.
oil	Any of several kinds of thick or fatty liquids of vegetable animal or mineral origin.
water	Make foul filthy.

Text A

Ecology

There are a lot of problems facing people on the Earth: the growth of the world population, economic crisis, ethnic conflicts, etc. But the most urgent problem concerning the people of the whole world is the ecological one.

Ecology is the science that studies the conditions of the habitation of the man, animals and plants for the benefit of present and future generations. The Earth is our home and we must do our best to reduce the pollution.

And where does the pollution come from? It comes from plants, factories, from big cities, from big machines such as lorries, trucks, big ships and airplanes. Megalopolises are full of lorries, buses, cars. Every car is a little factory but there are millions of them and they pollute the air in the cities. Factories and plants are the main sources of pollution. They pollute air with fume, harmful and poisonous substances. Their chimneys release thousands of tons of soot. They pollute water too. They release chemical and industrial substances and it influences harmfully flora and fauna of the rivers and the seas in which rivers bring their water.

People pollute environment with garbage, litter, tins, paper. Ships which transport oil sometimes meet with an accident and oil covers water. Some rivers are dead completely. Near such rivers the land is dead. And there is no fish in them.

And the greatest threat of life on Earth is a nuclear weapon. Preserving peace remains the most urgent task facing mankind.

These all processes are the reasons of pollution of the environment. The sky is covered with soot and dirt, so it's hard to breath. There is great noise pollution in great industrial and economical centers.

If pollution grows, we'll die. That's why we must develop and improve new technologies and find some ways to use wastes as raw material. We must do our best to stop nuclear tests by all nations. In short we must fight with all kinds of pollution.

5. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

The most urgent problem concerning the people of	with garbage, litter, tins, paper.
People pollute environment	must fight with all kinds of pollution.
If pollution	factories big machines and plants.
People	lorries,buses,cars.
Big cities are full of	the whole world is the ecological one.
People must develop	pollute air with fume and harmful substances.
Plants and factories	and improve new technologies.
Pollution comes from	grows, we will die.

6. Complete the sentences, using the text: 1) The most urgent problem for us is... 2) Ecology is the science that studies... . 3) Pollution comes from... 4) Plants and factories pollute air with... . 5) People pollute environment with... . 6) The greatest threat of life is... . 7) There is great noise pollution in... .

7. Find the answers to the questions in the text: 1) What is the most urgent problem concerning the people of the whole world? 2) What does ecology study? 3) Why must we do our best to reduce the pollution? 4) How do factories and plants pollute our environment? 5) Where does the pollution come from? 6) What is the great threat of life on Earth? 7) What remains the most urgent task facing mankind?

8. Prepare the report on the problem and listen to the other students, define which message is the most laconic and exhaustive.

* * *

Vocabulary:

influence – влияние

vice versa – наоборот

science – наука

to disappear – исчезать

to acquire – приобретать

dust – пыль

to suffer – страдать

mention – упоминать

exploration – исследование



1. Border the words, translate the sentences:

Ecological problems are very dangerous. The worst ecology means the worst ecology situation we can find in the big cities. Forests are cut down. People enjoy nature.

2. Find in the text the sentences with the following verbs, translate them: to explore, to protect, to pollute, to disappear, to influence, to determine.

3. Change, where it's possible, the words with the preposition «of» into the Possessive Case: The new club of environmentalists, the poem of Lermontov, the clothes of the men, the reason of the worst ecology situation, the sources of electromagnetic radiation, the exploration on natural resources, 1000 tons of industrial dust, all forms of life.

4. Translate into English: загадки природы, ресурсы природы, влияние человека, океаны мира, реки мира, проблемы человека, поверхность земли.

5. Using Appendix 2, express your opinion on the problem of the text.

Text B

Ecological Review

We all enjoy nature: we travel to see different nature's riddles; poets and artists are inspired by it; scientists explore it — a lot of people manage minerals output (for example, coal and ore), rich countries sell their natural resources. So I think it's very important to know about natural influence on the people and vice versa. Ecology will help us with it because it's a science which studies the relationships between all forms of life on our planet with its environment.

The word "ecology" means "house", "quarters". In the 20th century due to the environmental pollution and strength of man's influence on the nature, ecology acquires special importance.

Since ancient times the nature has served the man giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, water to drink, food to eat and wood for building. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on the nature began to increase. As a result some species of animals, birds, fish and plants have disappeared. That's why every year the atmosphere is polluted with about 1,000 tons of industrial dust. Big cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut down in Africa, South America and Asia for the needs of industries in Europe and in the USA. Rivers and lakes dry up; also we have problems with the pollution of the world's oceans and the thinning of the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun.

In Russia there are some areas where ecology is in a poor state. For example, it's the Urals or Lake Baikal (more than twenty years ago a pulp-and-paper factory was built on the shore of this lake), Chernobyl (after the disaster a lot of people died and some of them have become invalids). The worst ecology situation we can find in the big cities. For example, in Moscow. The reasons of it are following: the increase of construction area, transport and factories, agriculture, recreation establishment, water supply problems, radiation and electromagnetic pollution (wire radio communication, computers, TV sets, electro transmission lines — all above mentioned are the sources of electromagnetic radiation), noise problems (noise reduces human life to 5-10 years), necessity of waste utilization.

Of course these problems are very dangerous. And if we are not trying to solve these problems it will have a negative influence on our future. So if we want our children to live in the same world we live in, or in the better world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution. For instance, space exploration helps us with it. Now we can determine from outer space where fish is or where natural resources are hidden in the Earth. If we are unable to learn to use the environment carefully (because I think the main people's mistake is exploration of natural resources more than it is necessary for them) and protect it from damage caused by human activities, very soon we'll have no world to live in. But in any case the question is whether the mankind is going to live or die.

6. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

The worst ecology situation	our negative influence on the nature began to increase.
When the industrial revolution	where ecology is in a poor state.
Ecology is a	It will have a negative influence on our future.
The word “ecology”	know about natural influence on the people and vice versa.
We have same areas	science which studies the relationships between all forms of life.
If we are not trying to solve the ecological problems	outer space where fish is hidden in the Earth.
Big cities	more than it is necessary.
It's very important to	we can find in big cities.
We can determine from	means «house», «quarters».
The main people mistake is exploration of natural resources	suffer from smog.

7. Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue using the following phrases: ecology is in a poor state / Due to the environmental pollution / Ozone layer / Industrial revolution / The worst situation / Water supply problems.

8. Find the answers in the text: 1) Is it important to know about natural influence on the people and vice versa? 2) What does ecology study? 3) What does the word “ecology” mean? 4) When does ecology acquire special importance? 5) Why do big cities suffer? 6) What protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun? 7) Where is ecology in a poor state? 8) Where can we find the worst situation? 9) What are the reasons of it? 10) What is the main people mistake?

9. Discuss the alternatives of the problem's solving, their advantages and disadvantages.

Vocabulary:

ecology – экология
science - наука
relationship - отношения
to include - включать
population - население
nature - природа

chemistry - химия
harm - вред
nuclear tests – ядерные испытания
bomb - бомба
future – будущее
insects - насекомые

1. Find in the text word-combinations with the following words: индустрия, население, проблема, решать, глобальный, озеро, вопрос.

2. Change, where it's possible, the words with the preposition “of” into the Possessive Case: the meaning of the word, forms of life, the whole planet of ours,

all kinds of technological wastes, development of science, growth of population, pollution of the environment, advice of J. Galsworthy, all of us.

3. Find the equivalents with the Possessive Case for the following: порядка ради, в двух шагах, ради старого знакомства.

4. Translate the sentences in written form, using the Possessive Case: 1) Московские заводы крупнейшие в стране. 2) Россия имеет самые большие месторождения нефти в мире. 3) Развитие промышленности привело к загрязнению планеты. 4) Загрязнение окружающей среды – глобальная проблема. 5) Рост населения требует больше воды и продуктов.

Text C

Must Technology Bring Apology to Ecology?

To answer this question we must first of all learn the meaning of the word “ecology”. Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet with its environment. This word came from the Greek “oikos” which means “home”. This idea of “home” includes the whole planet of ours. It’s population, the Nature, animals, birds, fish, insects, all other living beings and even the atmosphere around our planet. Do all of them live a happy and healthy life in our home nowadays? Unfortunately, it is not so. Indeed, many territories, water basins, lakes, rivers, seas, oceans – and the atmosphere are polluted with all kinds of technological, agricultural, chemical, nuclear and other wastes. The intensive development of sciences, industry and chemistry in the 20th century has made the pollution of our environment a global problem which should be solved by all means.

Besides, rapid growth of our population (there are about 6 billion people living on our planet now) needs more and more land, food, goods and modern conveniences for newly-born people. The production of them in large amounts will greatly increase the pollution of the environment. And what to say about the awful harm caused to our home by nuclear tests, atom bombs and accidents at our atomic power stations? Isn’t it high time to start solving this global problem and to make our life in our home happy and healthy?

Now you know the answer to the question of why technology must bring apology to ecology. You are right. Because it has polluted and is badly polluting our environment.

And in conclusion all of us should always remember the wise advice of a great English writer John Galsworthy who said: “If you don’t think about the future you will not have it”.

5. Find the answers in the text: 1) What does the idea of “home” include? 2) What made the pollution of environment a global problem? 3) Who said “If you don’t think about the future you will not have it”? 4) What does “ecology” mean?

5) Are many territories polluted with all kinds of technological, agricultural, chemical, nuclear and other wastes?

6. Translate the sentences, using the text: 1) Экология – это наука, изучающая отношения между всеми формами жизни и окружающей средой. 2) Слово «oikos» в переводе с греческого означает «дом». 3) Понятие «дом» включает целую планету: население, природу, животных, птиц, рыб, насекомых. 4) Быстрый рост населения требует больше и больше земли, пищи и благ для новорожденных людей. 5) Сейчас мы знаем ответ на вопрос, почему технологии должны принести извинения экологии? 6) Интенсивное развитие науки и индустрии делает загрязнение окружающей среды глобальной проблемой. 7) Озера, реки, моря загрязнены всеми видами технологических, сельскохозяйственных, химических и других отходов.

7. Project work. Using the Internet and/ or newspapers and magazines, collect some data on the problem and discuss the results in your group.

UNIT 1 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Give the plural form of the following nouns in written form: planet, plant, environment, environmentalists, man, animal, woman, plant, mouse, bird, goose, fish, sky.

2. Translate the phrases, using the Possessive Case, in written form: влияние человека, ресурсы природы, загадки природы, мировые океаны, значение слова, стихотворение Голсуорси.

3. Make the sentences complete (in written form): 1) Ecology is the science that studies the conditions of the habitation of the man, ... 2) People pollute environment with garbage, ... 3) Ecology teaches us that ... 4) Environmentalism looks forward to ... 5) The word “ecology” means ... 6) Rapid growth of our population needs more land, ... 7) Technology must bring apology to ... 8) John Galsworthy said: “If you don’t think about the future, you ...

4. Answer the questions: 1) What is the most urgent problem concerning the people? 2) Where does the pollution come from? 3) Where are vast forests cut down? 4) What protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the sun? 5) What does ecology study? 6) What are ecologically poor regions in Russia? 7) Why can we find the worst ecology situation in the big cities? 8) What can we determine from outer space?

5. Choose the right variant: 1) *Pollution comes from plants, factories, from big cities and big ...* a) flowers b) plants c) machines d) animals 2) *Some rivers are dead ...* a) usually b) completely c) partly d) fully 3) *In short we must fight with all kinds of ...* a) ecology b) environmentalism c) environment d) pollution 4) *Environmentalists recognise the interdependence of ...* a) all plants b) all living things c) all people d) all animals 5) *Ecology, transferred to the public domain is an*

... science. a) interesting b) important c) neutral d) poor 6) *The word "ecology" means ...* . a) air b) house c) pollution d) environment 7) *Rivers and ... dry up.* a) oceans b) groundwater c) lakes d) seas 8) *Big cities suffer from ...* . a) smog b) snow c) rain d) soil

6. Put special questions to the sentences (in written form): 1) People pollute environment with garbage, litter, tins. 2) Some rivers are dead completely. 3) If pollutions grows, we'll die. 4) Environmentalism looks forward to a better tomorrow 5) Vast forests are cut down in Africa and Asia. 6) In Russia there are some areas where ecology is in a poor state 7) The question is whether the mankind is going to live or die. 8) Every year the atmosphere is polluted with about 1000 tons of industrial dust.

7. Match two parts of the sentences:

1. These all processes	1. improve new technologies.
2. The sky is covered	2. to all people.
3. We must develop and	3. have disappeared.
4. Progress is not one thing	4. are the reasons of pollution.
5. Ecology is	5. dry up.
6. If we are not trying to solve	6. a neutral science.
7. Some species of birds	7. it will have a negative influence on our future.
8. Rivers and lakes	8. with soot and dirt.

UNIT 2 ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Vocabulary:

to maintain – устанавливать

consequence – следствие

to pour – вливать

vast – крупный

victim – жертва

to reduce – уменьшаться

in support – в поддержку

1. Give three degrees of comparison (in written form):

big, heavy, soft, dirty, clean, good, important, essential, powerful, serious, large.



2. Put down the adjectives in the necessary degree of comparison: 1) The more humans get aware of it the (good) it is. 2) His plan is (practical) than yours. 3) Now there is (great) threat of global pollution. 4) The Neva is (wide) and (deep) than Moscow river. 5) Today environmental protection is (important) problem. 6) A great amount of factories pour used substances just into the rivers.

3. Find in the text the equivalents for: защитить природу, проблема загрязнения окружающей среды, хозяин природы, неразумные поступки, объединяться в поддержку, технологический прогресс, экологические последствия, следующие поколения, часть экологической системы, согласно статистике.

4. Try to explain the following phrases in English: concerned actions, to maintain harmony, ecological consequences, unite in support, environmental pollution, to protect the world, next generations, work in pairs.

5. Border the words, read and translate the sentences:

There is great threat of global pollution.

We understand that it's high time for action.

People unite in support of environmental defense.

People have become victims of their unreasonable actions.

Most babies have various diseases.

We must preserve our nature from elimination.

Text A

Ecological Problems. Defence of Ecology

Nature is a vast pantry of resources essential for people. But it doesn't mean that society has the right to exercise complete sway of nature. Some people think that man is a powerful master of nature, but it's not so — man is only a part of ecological system, that is why the principal aim of people is to maintain harmony between nature and man. None of large enterprises influencing the environment can avoid serious ecological consequences.

Now there is a great threat of global pollution. The purity of our air isn't ideal anymore. A great amount of factories pour used substances just into the rivers. The damage to nature of vast industrial corporations increases.

Even people themselves have become victims of their unreasonable actions. According to statistics the birth of healthy babies reduces every year. Most of them have various diseases that are bred in the bone.

The problems of environmental pollution are important nowadays, and we must do something to protect our world. One of the reasons of such damage is technological progress, but we aren't able to stop it. So the only thing we can do is to avert negative influence of progress.

Most people, who are already worrying about next generations, understand that it's high time for actions. Different groups of people unite in support of environmental defence. The more humans get aware of it, the better it is. Only by concerned actions we can preserve our nature from elimination.

6. Make the sentences complete, using the text:

1) We can preserve our nature only...	6) The purity of our air is...
2) There is a great threat of...	7) People think that man is...
3) We understand that it's high...	8) Nature is a vast pantry of...
4) The birth of healthy babies...	9) Most babies have various diseases that are...
5) We have become victims of...	10) The damage to nature of vast...

7. Find the answers in the text: 1) What is the purity of our air? 2) Where do factories pour used substances? 3) Does the birth of healthy babies increases or reduces? 4) What must we do to protect our world? 5) How can we preserve our nature? 6) Is nature a vast pantry of resources essential for people? 7) Is man a powerful master of nature? 8) Can large enterprises avoid ecological consequences?

8. Comment on the photo in pairs.

Vocabulary:

environment - окружающая среда	enemy - враг
pollution - загрязнение	to search for - искать
to suffer - страдать	to lead – вести
to be guilty - быть виноватым	

1. Write out all the adjectives from the text, give three forms of comparison.

2. Find the phrases in the text, read the sentences with them: никогда не разрушат, результат нашей деятельности, единственный враг человека, ничего взамен, необходимые для нашей жизни, основной источник загрязнения, атомное оружие, осознать опасность, продолжают появляться, искать новые методы.

Text B**Ecological Problems**

The environment is the only thing, which gives us everything for our normal life. We take resources from nature, but give nothing instead.

Now we live in the industrial world, but our «roots» lie in the nature. We have factories, machines and other things, necessary for our life today. But we also «kill» our nature.

I can not understand why we do it today. All the people know that the pollution of the environment is mortal for us, but numerous plants, sky-scrapers continue to appear. The nature has shown us the result of our activity and not one. For instance, the accident with Chernobyl, with Lake Baikal. Vast forests are cut down in Africa, South America and Asia. Large cities suffer from smog, cars with their engines have become the main source of pollution in industrial countries.

My heart sinks, when on TV I see small fur seals in pools of oil. We have done it with them, they are not guilty. A man is the only enemy of a man. We tell about the development, it is necessary, because we search for new methods, new medicines. But this development leads us to our death, and the task is to realize its danger.

Everyone knows about the problems, connected with smog, pollution of the air and water. There are a lot of other problems, more important. For example, atomic weapon. Its tests are held in Nevada, on the South of our country. It is mortal for the nature of these regions. Also it is the radiation which kills everything alive.

What are we waiting for? Our children are born ill, we have a lot of chronic diseases. Are we waiting when there will be no fresh air to breathe and water to drink?

Scientists are right: in the future there will be only animals - more sensible beings. Maybe they are not as developed as we are, but they will never destroy their planet.

3. Find the answers to the questions:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) Where do people take resources? | 1) we «kill» our nature |
| 2) Where do our «roots» lie? | 2) in Africa, S. Africa and Asia |
| 3) Who «kills» our nature? | 3) a man |
| 4) Where are vast forests cut down? | 4) from nature |
| 5) Who is the only enemy of a man? | 5) in the nature |
| 6) What do scientists tell us about our future? | 6) will be only animals |

4. Prepare the report on the problem and listen to the other students, define which message is the most laconic and exhaustive.

Vocabulary:

factory - фабрика	litter - мусор
plant - завод	completely - совершенно, полностью

1. Write down three forms of comparison of the following adjectives: useful, hot, wet, famous, long, good, simple, common, cold, young, old.

2. Find the following word-combinations in the text, translate the sentences with them: водная система, загрязняют окружающую среду, сажают деревья, зеленые зоны, помочь экологии, загрязняют воздух, может быть полностью разрушена, строгие (суровые) законы.

3. Give all the possible word-combinations with the following verbs: to pollute, to stabilize, to plant, to destroy, to wash, to lower, to produce, to help.

4. Find the border between the words in the sentences.

- 1) Moscowhassomegreenzones.
- 2) ThepopulationofMoscowisinmillionpeople.
- 3) Wemusthelpourecolgy.
- 4) Moscowfactoriesmusthave-goodmodernfilters.
- 5) Therearealotofpoundsinmoscow.
- 6) Ourgover-nmentmustmakestrictlaws.
- 7) MoscowisthecapitalofRussia.
- 8) Weplant-treesandremovethelitter.
- 9) Ilikeourcapital.
- 10) Exceptschoolsand-shopstherearealotoffactoryiessinmoscow.

Text C

Ecological Problems of Moscow

As you know Moscow is the capital of Russia and, of course, one of the most beautiful and modern cities in the world. The population of our city is about

nine million people. And about 7,000,000 work in Moscow. Except schools, shops, markets there are a lot of factories in Moscow such as «AZLK» (this plant makes automobiles), Moscow polymer factory and so on. Of course there are a lot of heat power stations in our capital and they pollute the environment of our city.

Now the government of Moscow is trying to help our ecological system. People plant trees, remove the litter, wash the streets and so on.

We have some green zones like Izmailovo park, Kuskovo park, Terletskie Prudi and many others. There are a lot of trees in these parks which produce a lot of oxygen and they help us to stabilize environmental pollution in Moscow.

Cars pollute the air and because of it we have smog, dust, harmful gases (some of them are invisible).

Now I want to tell you about water pollution in our city. As you know there are a lot of ponds in Moscow and not all of them are clean, because some factories merge their litter into the water system of our city.

I think our government must make strict laws, because in a few years our ecological system can be completely destroyed. And I think that factories in Moscow must have good modern filters that lower the level of pollution to a minimum.

I think that we must help our ecology, because I want my children to live in a clean world!

5. Make the sentences complete, using the text:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. We want our children to live in ... | 6. About 7,000,000 people work in... |
| 2. The largest Moscow factories are.. | 7. Heat power stations pollute ... |
| 3. Moscow green zones are ... | 8. Our ecological system can be ... |
| 4. Cars pollute ... | 9. Trees produce a lot of... |
| 5. The population of Moscow is... | 10. Moscow factories must have ... |

6. Find the answers in the text: 1) What Moscow factories do you know? 2) What can you say about heat power stations? 3) Who is trying to help Moscow ecological system now? 4) Name some Moscow green zones. 5) What can you say about these zones? 6) Why do we have smog, dust and harmful gases? 7) What lowers the level of pollution to a minimum? 8) What must we do to help our ecology?

7. Formulate the problem with position of the group, which interests you present.

Vocabulary:

region - регион, область

unfavorable - неблагоприятный

polluting substances – загрязняющие вещества

inhabitant - житель

atomic explosion - атомный взрыв

to limit - ограничивать

to define - определять

permission - разрешение

1. Begin the sentences with «there is» or «there are»:

- 1) ... some ecologically unsafe regions in our country.
- 2) ... no reason for us to treat our planet in such way.
- 3) ... two magazines about environmental protection on my table.
- 4) ... a large river near my native town.
- 5) ... some lakes in Svetly.

2. Make up your own sentences, beginning with «there are», use the phrases: ecological problems, kinds of flowers, kinds of animals, some steps, wild animals, rare plants, water supply problems.

3. Find in the text the sentences with the following words, translate them: region, city, town, the Ural river, lake.

4. Find in the text the equivalents for the following words, translate the sentences with them: в особенности, житель, заботится, свежая вода, загрязнение, взрыв, защита, атомные взрывы, лебедь, сурок.

Text D

Ecological Situation in Orenburg Region

Each region has its own ecological problem. Our region is known as ecologically unfavorable. According to the total volume of polluting substances the area takes the 8th place among 77 provinces of Russia and the 3rd place in the eastern part and Orenburg, Novotroitsk, Orsk and Mednogorsk in particular. Every inhabitant has about 3 tons of dangerous wastes to breathe. These towns are included in the list of the most polluted towns of Russia. Factories and plants are the main pollutants of air, water and soil. The wastes and by-products are dispersed into the rivers. The index of air and water pollution with harmful substances is above the norm. Due to the Orenburg Gas Plant the air pollution index in Orenburg is also very high (4%).

Atomic explosions are another problem. The first one took place on September, 14, 1954. It greatly influenced nature and the health of the population. The rate of cancer is 4-5 times higher than in other regions.

The region also faces fresh water supply problems. There are not many rivers and lakes and people must take care of them. Nature has suffered greatly because of sloughing up the steppe, felling the trees, pollution of water and soil. 132 kinds of flowers and 30 kinds of animals need protection (marmots, heath-cocks, capercaillies, eagles, swans, herons). There are 18 hunting reservations in the region and also reservations, of lilies of the valley and sweet-berries in Buguruslan and Ilel where wild animals and rare plants are protected. There are some lakes in Svetly.

Recently the Regional Ecological and Nature Protection Committee has been established. It's a plenipotentiary agency regulating the use of nature resources and providing ecological safety of the region. Laboratories and inspection services are

submitted to this state committee, which takes part in the program planning for preservation of nature: monitors the surrounding, maintains limits for the use of natural resources, defines levels of pollution and so on.

Only half of the 305 enterprises got permission on disposing garbage. 40 plants throw down the flows in the rivers and lakes. Some steps have been taken for saving the Ural river, but it is obviously insufficient.

5. Translate from Russian into English, using the text: 1) Каждый житель вдыхает 3 тонны опасных веществ. 2) Атомные взрывы – другая проблема. 3) Люди должны заботиться о реках и озерах. 4) Природа страдает больше всего. 5) Очень много различных видов животных и растений требуют защиты.

6. Find the answers in the text: 1)What ecological problems do our region have? 2)What are the main pollutants? 3)Why must people take care of rivers and lakes? 4) What animals must we protect? 5) How can we protect our region?

7. Formulate the problem with position of the group, which interests you present.

Vocabulary:

source - источник

rich - богатый

interference - вмешательство

destruction - разрушение

interaction – взаимодействие

disaster – бедствие, катастрофа

to befall – происходить, случаться

security - безопасный

generation – поколение

1. Find the sentences with the following word-combinations in the text, translate them: the protection of nature, the environmental problems, air pollution, suffer from smog.

Text E

Ecological Problems in our Country

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Belarus and its people as the result of the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 per cent of the territory of Belarus was polluted with radio-active substances. Great damage has been done to the republic's agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station have been truly tragic for the Belarusian nation.

Environmental protection is a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has already been made in this direction. As many as 159 UN member-states have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems of ecologically unsafe regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. And international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization "Greenpeace" is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be followed by others to protect nature and save life on the planet not only for the present but also for the future generations.

2. Translate into English, using the text: 1) Взаимодействие человека и природы неотделимо от истории человечества. 2) Экологические изменения – одна из важнейших проблем, с которыми столкнулось человечество. 3) Загрязнение воды и воздуха – результат небрежного отношения человека к природе. 4) Планета Земля – наш общий дом, поэтому защита окружающей среды должна стать нашей общей заботой. 5) Международное сообщество предпринимает конкретные меры для охраны природы.

3. Find the answers in the text: 1) Is nature the source of human life? 2) For thousands of years people lived in harmony with nature, did they not? 3) Has man's interference with nature accompanied the development of civilization? What has it led to? 4) Why did some species of animals, birds, plants disappear from man's careless treatment of nature? 5) What do you know about the Chernobyl ecological disaster? 6) What are the consequences of this tragedy? 7) Environmental protection is a universal concern of everyone, isn't it? 8) Has anything been done to solve ecological problems? 9) Is international cooperation necessary to create a system of ecological security? Why do you think so?

4. Read and translate the dialogue:

- Phew! I'm terribly tired.
- Where have you been?
- I have had a long walk around our village.

- Did you enjoy it?
- It's a lovely place. I like to go to the forest and the river. Some years ago our Zuzelga was such a pretty place to sit on its bank on a hot summer day.
- But today the situation is quite different, isn't it?
- Yes, that's all changed now. Some years ago we could catch eatable fish in Zuzelga. Now houses have appeared on either side of the river and people throw tins and waste paper into it. Did you see what colour the water in Zuzelga was?
- Yes, the water is not clear but brown and there's rubbish floating in it. Nothing can live or grow in this polluted water. But I want to talk about other kinds of pollution. What do you know about the Chernobyl ecological disaster?
- It is the most horrible ecological disaster that hit Belarus and its people in April 1986.
- What are the consequences of this tragedy?
- About 18 percent of Belarus' territory was polluted with radioactive substances. Great damage has been done to the republic's agriculture, forests and people's health.
- Has anything been done to address ecological problems?
- Yes, Russia is cooperating in the field of environmental protection with the USA, Canada, Norway, Finland and other countries. The international organization "Greenpeace" is also doing much to save life on the planet not only for the present but also for the future generations.

5. Ask your friend:

- знает ли он что-нибудь об экологических проблемах нашей республики;
- какие последствия небрежного вмешательства человека в природу можно наблюдать сейчас;
- что он знает об экологической обстановке в зоне Чернобыльской аварии;
- какова экологическая обстановка в районе Аральского моря (озера Байкал, Кузбасса, нашей области, Великих американских озер);
- почему охрана окружающей среды является общим делом;
- какие меры принимаются для предотвращения экологической катастрофы.

6. Project work. Using the Internet and/ or newspapers and magazines, collect some data on the ecological disasters in Russia and discuss the results in your group.

Vocabulary:

attention - внимание
 poisonous - ядовитый
 substance - вещество
 to demand - требовать
 illness - болезнь
 death - смерть



advertisement - реклама

to reflect - отражать

to influence - влиять

to preserve – защищать

1. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and word-combinations:

ecological problems, ecological situation, planet, effects of civilization on nature, contacts, results of contacts, TV programmes, information, special organization, journalist.

2. Find in the text English equivalents for the following word-combinations, translate the sentences with them:

спрашивать людей о, будущие поколения, в большой опасности, продолжаем загрязнять, вредны для природы, болезнь и смерть, закрыть заводы, еще не решено, много информации о.

3. Find in the text the sentences with “ there is “ and “ there are”, translate them.

4. Translate the sentences using «there is» or «there are»: 1) Есть журналы, которые специализируются по экологической теме. 2) Есть также чат в Интернете по этой теме. 3) Существует множество документальных фильмов, освещающих вопрос охраны природы. 4) В нашем городе есть клуб защитников окружающей среды. 5) На учительском столе книга об экологической ситуации в Оренбуржье.

Text F

Ecological Situation on the Earth

Nowdays much attention is paid to ecological problems, because environment is really in a great danger. Poisonous substances from the factories, wastes from chemical plants, smoke from chimneys have made our Earth so dirty as it is now. And the reasons of all these problems are we, the people. Yes, we know about the ecological situation on the planet and we also know that we must protect the enviroment, but few of us are getting alarmed and demand urgent actions to protect nature. We continue to pollute it.

We often hear the words «harmful effects of civilization on nature». It means, thae not all of the human contacts with nature are helpful. The experiment shows, that the biggest part of them is harmful to nature. And the results of these contacts are illnesses and even deaths.

At the present day there is a lot of advertisement about ecological problems and the environmental protection. There are also many TV programmes on this theme , for example «The World of Animals», which show us the problems of the Earth. Such programmes reflect the ecological situation on our planet. Their aim is to influence public opinion on matters of enviromental protection. When people

watch these programmes they learn much information about different animals and plants, which die of the hand of some people. There are special organizations which specialize on these problems. The most famous organization in our country is «Greenpeace». It tries to avert the extinction of different species of animals and plants. The organization wants to get help from people, but now it gets nothing, because its aim is to close many plants and for people it is a big risk to lose their jobs.

The journalists ask people about the situation on the Earth and they express their opinions. But the words must be proved by deeds. It is not so. People think about themselves but they don't think about the world around them. And so this problem is not solved yet.

But I think that our attitude towards nature will change together with the knowledge we are acquiring. We all know that man's survival depends upon the way he treats his environment, and so it is our responsibility to preserve this planet for future generations.

5. Make up sentences: 1. Helpful, human, are, with, contacts, nature, the, of, all, not. 2. About, we, situation, the, on, planet, know, ecological, the. 3. Danger, a, in, great, really, is, environment. 4. Most, the, ecological, famous, organization, «Greenpeace», is. 5. «The World of Animals», on, planet, our, the, situation, ecological, reflects. 6. Deeds, words, by, must, the, proved, be 7. Aim, their, is, influence, to, opinion, public. 8. Will, attitude, our, towards, change, nature.

6. Make the sentences complete, using the text:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Environment is in ... | 6) We feel uncomfortable when ... |
| 2) Special kinds of gasoline can help to ... | 7) Radiation is the most horrible ... |
| 3) Either we stop killing the Earth or ... | 8) Don't forget that our planet is ... |
| 4) Water pollution is caused by ... | 9) Every day people throw away ... |
| 5) Air pollution is caused by ... | 10) It's difficult to forecast... |

7. Find the answers in the text: 1) Why is much attention paid to ecological problems? 2) What made our Earth so dirty as it is now? 3) Why do people continue to pollute their nature? 4) What are the results of the human contacts with nature? 5) What can people learn from TV programmes about ecological problems? 6) What do you know about «Greenpeace»? 7) What does man's survival depend upon?

8. Discuss the alternatives of the problem's solving, their advantages and disadvantages.

UNIT 2 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Make the sentences complete (in written form): 1) Some people think that man is a powerful ... 2) The most of tests atomic weapon are held in ... 3) The government of Moscow is trying to help ... 4) There are a lot of factories in Moscow such as ... 5) Our region is known as ... 6) Orenburg, Novotroitsk, Orsk, and Mednogorsk are ... 7) The Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbas, Donbass, Semipalatinsk are ... 8) Our survival depends upon ...

2. Answer the questions (in written form): 1) Has the society the right to exercise complete way of nature? 2) Is the purity of our air ideal? 3) Where do our “ roots “ lie? 4) What are Moscow green zones? 5) What is ecological situation in Orenburg? 6) How did people live with environment for thousands of years? 7) What can you say about lake Baikal? 8) What do the words “ harmful effects of civilization on nature “ mean?

3. Choose the right variant: 1. *Now there is a ... threat of global pollution.* a) big b) great c) small d) little 2. *Vast ... are cut down in Africa.* a) trees b) plants c) forests d) flowers 3. *What ... we waiting for?* a) have b) is c) am d) are 4. *Izmailov park, Kuskovo park, Terletskie Prudi are ... zones in Moccow.* a) blue b) green c) dark d) light 5. *Due to the Orenburg Gas Plant the air pollution index is very* a) small b) big c) low d) high 6. *Environmental protection is a ... concern* a) universal b) regional c) large d) small 7. *Environment really is in a great* a) position b) danger c) harm d) save 8. *Our ecological system can be completely...* a) passed b) built c) destroyed d) finished

4. Put special questions to the sentences (in written form): 1) Cars pollute the air. 2) The government of Moscow helps our ecological system 3) Man is a powerful master of nature 4) The purity of air isn't ideal. 5) People unite in support of environmental defence. 6) Vast forests are cut down in Asia. 7) Izmailov park is a green zone in Moscow. 8) About 7,000,000 people work in Moscow.

5. Match 2 parts of the sentences:

1. Factories must	1. that it's high time for actions
2. Most people understand	2. lakes in Svetly
3. The problem of	3. of Belarus was polluted
4. There are some	4. environmental pollution are important
5. Some steps have been	5. proved by deeds
6. About 18% of the territory	6. pollute our planet
7. The words must be	7. taken for saving the Ural river
8. We continue to	8. have good filters

6. Write down three forms of comparison of the adjectives: interesting, big, old, dirty, clean, important, small, high, bad, good.

7. Translate the sentences in written form: 1) There is great threat of global pollution. 2) There are a lot of other problems, more important. 3) There are not many rivers and lakes and people must take care of them. 4) There are 18 hunting reservations in our region. 5) There are also TV programmes on this theme. 6) There are special organizations which specialize on these problems.

UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Vocabulary:

jeweller - ювелир

sophisticated - искусный

a dandelion - одуванчик

blossom - расцветать

meadow - луг

rare - редкий

to vanish - исчезать

bumble-bee - шмель

butterfly - бабочка

dragonfly - стрекоза

pesticides - пестициды

excessive - чрезмерный

1. Find in the text word – combinations with the following adjectives, translate them: rare, sunny, excessive, useful, sophisticated.

2. Find in the text the equivalents for the following words, translate the sentences with them: насекомые, промышленность, заседание (собрание), лес, стихи, вреден, неотложный, научный, берег.

2. Divide the sentences: Flowers have become rare and vanish. Excessive radiation and transport are harmful to people and animals. These problems become very pressing.

Text A

The Problems of Environmental Protection are Pressing

Suppose you get out of your house on an early sunny April day and see...

"Oh, what is it?" It is a yellow dandelion. It looks at you from the ground and says "Protect me, please."

Do you know how much Russian people like it? The poet Anna Akhmatova and writer Vladimir Soloukhin devoted their verse to it. Faberge, a famous Russian jeweller, made a sophisticated figure of a dandelion.

Our land is full of beautiful flowers, plants, trees which grow and blossom in meadows, on the banks of the rivers and lakes, in the forests and in our gardens.

Many flowers have become rare and vanish. Our useful insects: bees, bumblebees, butterflies, dragonflies, grasshoppers can't live in the atmosphere of chemicals and pesticides. Excessive radiation and transport are harmful to people and animals.

But industry is developing sometimes without any care of the environment.

We know that a great number of people all over the world are taking part in the policy of controlling the atmosphere, the water, the climatic changes, because of man's interference in nature.

These problems become very pressing. Let everybody remember: we live only once and not a very long life.

We have one earth for all those who love it and who do not.

4. Ask questions to each sentence, beginning with the word, given in brackets:

1) These problems become very pressing. (What...) 2) It looks at you from the ground. (Where...) 3) We live only once and not a very long life. (Who...) 4) We have one earth for all those who love it and who do not. (What...) 5) Beautiful flowers, plants, trees grow and blossom in meadows, on the banks of the rivers and lakes and in the forests. (Where...)

5. Find the answers in the text: 1) What looks at us from the ground and says "Protect me, please"? 2) Why must we protect our land? 3) Why do people pay attention especially to rare flowers and insects? 4) What is harmful to people and animals? 5) What do many Russian people like? 6) What becomes very pressing? 7) Where do plants, trees and flowers grow?

6. Refer the text: 1) Многие растения становятся редкими и исчезают 2) Чрезмерная радиация и транспорт вредят людям и животным. 3) Эти проблемы становятся очень неотложным предметом для обсуждений на многих научных заседаниях. 4) Каждый должен помнить: мы живем только один раз и не очень долгую жизнь 5) Он смотрит на вас из земли и говорит «Защитите меня, пожалуйста!»

7. Discuss in the groups what problems the text states.

Vocabulary:

to pollute - загрязнять
chemical - химический
sea - море
lake - озеро
river - река
industrial – промышленный
nuclear waste - ядерные отходы
to be dead - быть мертвым
species - виды
to protect – защищать
danger - опасность
radiation – радиация
plant - растение
to plant - высаживать, сажать



1. Find the antonym to each word: 1.continue, 2.pollute, 3.build, 4.near, 5.dead, 6.big, 7.forward, 8.receive, 9.against

1. small, 2. backward, 3. pro, 4. spend, 5. far, 6. alive, 7. destroy, 8. clean, 9. finish.

2. Find the definition to each word:

1. nature	1. this world, the planet on which we live
2. to protect	2. weak or disabled as the result of ill health or injury
3. tree	3. a gas without colour, smell or taste, necessary for life
4. radiation	4. a large plant on a thick stem
5. invalid	5. keep safe, guard, defend
6. oxygen	6. the world itself and everything in it not made by man
7. Earth	7. impurity, foulness
8. pollution	8. sending out heat, energy, etc in rays

3. Find in the text indefinite pronouns “some” and “any”, explain why they are used there.

4. Translate the sentences using the indefinite pronouns “some” and “any”: 1)

Некоторые виды животных занесены в Красную книгу. 2) Некоторые проблемы по защите окружающей среды в нашей области уже решены. 3) Есть ли у вас какие-нибудь интересные книги по экологическим проблемам Оренбуржья? 4) Ты видел здесь каких-нибудь птиц? 5) Некоторые из моих приятелей вступили в клуб Защиты окружающей среды.

Text B

Are you for Environmental Protection?

Nowadays people all over the world talk about environmental protection. But continue to pollute water, air and soil. The chemical plants are being built near seas, lakes and rivers. Their waters are filled with industrial and nuclear waste. Some lakes and seas are nearly dead, but the Aral sea is already dead. Some species of animals, plants and insects are dying out forever. People must do something serious to save them. And some people do it.

Some organizations are created to protect our environment. Such an organization is «Greenpeace». It protects animals from dying out. People must control atmosphere and air pollution, study the man's influence on the climate and pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of people.

One of the most dangerous sources of air pollution is different means of transport in cities.

Another danger for the nature and for the man is radiation. There are some atomic power stations in our country. It is even a greater disaster for the world. We all remember about the Chernobyl catastrophe and its tragic results. Many people, having fought against that fire and received a certain dose of radiation, are invalids. People realize that various environmental problems are very important for them and they have to do their best to protect our nature.

Of course I'm for environmental protection and I have planted two trees near my house because plants are the source of oxygen. I'm looking forward to the day

when every person who lives on the Earth will plant at least two trees and our planet will be green again.

5. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1. We understand that various environmental problems	1. already dead
2. Pupils have planted many	2. air pollution
3. The Aral sea is	3. protects animals from dying out
4. «Greenpeace»	4. filled with industrial waste
5. Transport is	5. are very important today
6. Waters of rivers are	6. one of the most dangerous sources of air pollution
7. People must control	7. trees near their

6. Find the answers to the questions:

1) What do people all over the world talk about?	1) yes, it is
2) Do people continue to pollute water, air and soil?	2) transport
3) Is the Aral sea already dead?	3) about environmental protection
4) What is dying out forever?	4) yes, they do
5) What must people do to save our planet?	5) some species of animals are dying out forever
6) What is one of the most dangerous sources of air pollution?	6) yes, I am
7) Are you for environmental protection?	7) yes, I have
8) What do you know about the Chernobyl catastrophe and its results?	8) people must do something serious
9) Have you ever planted any trees?	9) its results were tragic

7. Translate the sentences, using the text: 1) Растения - это источник кислорода, вот почему мы посадили 30 деревьев около института. 2) Радиация - это большая угроза для природы и человека. 3) Он стал инвалидом после Чернобыльской катастрофы. 4) Эта организация образована с целью защиты окружающей среды. 5) Транспорт - источник загрязнения воздуха. 6) Эта река практически мертва. 7) Мы должны уделить большое внимание защите окружающей среды.

8. Using Appendix 2, express your opinion on the problem of the text.

Vocabulary:

to invent - изобретать

to surround - окружать

chest - грудь, грудная клетка

wealth - богатство

tense - напряженный

avoid - избегать

health - здоровье

threaten - угрожать

mankind - человечество

1. Find word-combinations with the following words in the text: machines, result, gases, activity, natural, really, resources, practically, plastic, modern, technologies, computerized.

2. Fill in the necessary word from the vocabulary:

1) He always ... this man.	4) My sister... by kind people.
2) The most important thing for him is ...	5) The problem of pollution ... our planet.
3) My life became very ...	6) This machine ... in 1894.

3. Put the questions to the following sentences, beginning with the word, given in brackets: 1) Modern technologies will help us to make our planet clean.(Whom...) 2) And perhaps, our beautiful planet will die. (What...) 3) There will be no fresh air. (What...) 4) There will be no mysterious jungles, which are so interesting to explore. (What...)

4. Translate the sentences, using the text, in written form: 1) Он расскажет нам о защите окружающей среды 2) Человек попытается помочь природе. 3) Эта фабрика будет загрязнять нашу реку. 4) Что сделает человека по настоящему счастливым? 5) Он изобретет новые современные фильтры.

Text C

Environmental Protection

From the time of the Stone Age till nowadays a man has been trying to make the world better. He invented many machines. A man invented a car because he wanted to move faster. But it is not good both for us, but also for everything and everyone who surrounds us. But for the fume gases which pollute the air, it can be especially dangerous for the environment. Besides, many people work at factories and the waste produced by the majority of these plants, is the cause of water and sometimes even air pollution.

Probably you know that highways are widely spread all over the world and moreover natural resources are exhausted practically everywhere especially in our country. What is more a man makes a lot of pollution himself. He throws away cans, plastic things and old newspapers, and perhaps in some time the Earth, our beautiful planet will die. There will be no fresh air, which we enjoy breathing with full chest. There will be no wonderful lakes which we like to look at. There will be no mysterious jungles, which are so interesting to explore. Do you like it? Of course, you do not. But I am afraid, that is the result of human activities. And in no time our planet will be so highly polluted that we will not be able to live on it.

But, you know, many people live for the only thing - to become rich, to gain a lot of money. But is it wealth that makes you really happy? I do not think so. In my opinion, real happiness is, when on the one hand you live on a beautiful, clean planet. But on the other hand you have modern technologies, computerized man-

agement, which is considered to be very useful in our modern world. And now we feel that our life has become so tense and complicated because the world around us has been changing faster and faster. I have already mentioned that modern technologies help us to make our planet clean. You see, that from my point of view men will be able to do it only using modern machines. But first men should do everything to avoid the problem of global pollution, because it is his merit that in some places our planet is so highly polluted.

Finally I want to stress the fact that if we want our children to live in a better and healthier world or if we just want to save what we are having we should keep and protect our nature from pollution, which is threatening the whole mankind and the planet itself.

5. Find the answers in the text: 1) What has a man been trying to do from the time of the Stone Age till nowadays? 2) How does a man pollute our planet? 3) What can happen in future? 4) What makes people really happy? 5) How can we avoid the problem of global pollution? 6) What should we do if we want our children to live in a better and healthier world?

6. Agree or disagree with the sentences, using Appendix 2: 1) A man invented a car because he wanted to move faster. 2) The waste produced by the majority of the plants isn't the cause of water pollution. 3) Highways aren't widely spread all over the world. 4) People never throw away cans, plastic things and old newspapers. 5) Many people live for the only thing - to become rich. 6) Wealth makes us really happy.

Vocabulary:

to increase - увеличиваться
constantly - постоянно
poisoning - отравление
creature - существо

to exist - существовать
unique - уникальный
in order to - для того чтобы

1. Find the following phrases in the text: увеличивается постоянно, разрушают природу, общая обязанность, думают о природе и здоровье, город будущего, решает проблемы экологии, думать о будущих поколениях, уникальная планета, загрязняют атмосферу, интересный способ.

2. Find a) the antonyms to the following words: 1. to increase, 2. to pollute, 3. unwisely, 4. future, 5. new.

1. old, 2. past, 3. to clean, 4. wisely, 5. to decrease.

b) the sentences with them in the text.

3. Translate the sentences in written form: 1) These piles of rubbish become bigger and bigger every year. 2) All these facts leads to the changes in ecological

system. 3) This problem makes people realize that environment at protection is their own common duty. 4) They had a brilliant idea to process rubbish in a special way. 5) They packed blocks up near the coast in the ocean.

Text D

The Problems of Environmental Protection

Our Earth is a beautiful home for living beings, common for all the humanity forever. It is not big at all and besides demands care and love. The number of the planet's population is increasing constantly, but the technical progress works not only for the people's welfare, but also threatens the life itself. When people pursue great profits, they often act unwisely — destroy nature, pollute the environment. The poisoning of air, land and oceans is the fastest spreading disease of civilization.

Different countries nowadays have the same important problem — the processing of rubbish.

Today many different materials are invented and created. But such materials can't be destroyed without any trace. And we also must not burn them, because when they are burnt, they pollute the atmosphere with poisonous substances. So big dumps appear in the outskirts of cities. These piles of rubbish become bigger and bigger every year. Rotting of this rubbish pollutes the air and this problem has become as serious as pollution with industrial and car emissions.

All these facts lead to the changes in ecological system. They cause a great damage to every living creature. And this problem at the same time makes people realize that the protection of their home - environment — is their own common duty. The problem of removal and utilization of the rubbish was solved in Japan in a very interesting way. Careful Japanese people, who think of their nature and health, gather food and industrial waste separately. Several years ago they had a brilliant idea to process rubbish in a special way and to press it in blocks. Those blocks were packed territory was formed. Now on this land there is a new town. It is called a town of the up near the coast in the ocean. So the coast was built up and a new future, and this town is the only one yet.

Those, who live now must also think of the future generations, which also should exist in a clean and beautiful home — our dearest unique planet. The governments should wake up to what is happening. I think that if all the countries get together in order to solve the problems of ecology and protection of environment, our home will be saved from the last catastrophe.

4. Make up the sentences complete, using the text:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Our planet demands... | 6) The problem of utilization is... |
| 2) The planet's population... | 7) A new town is called... |
| 3) The fastest spreading disease of civilization is... | 8) The big dumps appear... |
| | 9) The protection of our environment |

- 4) Different courtiers have the same problem... is...
 5) The piles of rubbish become... 10) Our planet will be saved if...

5. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1. Our Earth is	1. there is a new town.
2. Today many different	2. materials are invented.
3. They process rubbish and	3. to the changes in ecological system.
4. We have to save our	4. beautiful home for living beings.
5. Now on this land	5. of their nature and health.
6. When they are burnt	6. press it in blocks.
7. All these facts lead	7. home from the last catastrophe.
8. Japanese people think	8. they pollute the atmosphere.
9. Big dumps appear	9. in the outskirts of cities.
10. The protection of our home	10. is our own common duty.

6. Find the answers to the questions:

1) What does our Earth demand?	1) they gather food and industrial waste separately
2) How does technical progress work?	2) it demands care and love
3) What is the fastest spreading disease of civilization?	3) if all the countries get together
4) What causes a great damage to every living creature?	4) ecological changes
5) How was the problem of reutilization of the rubbish solved in Japan?	5) it threatens the life
6) When will our planet be saved from the last catastrophe?	6) the poisoning of air, land and oceans

Vocabulary:

to turn out - оказываться
 to spoil - портить
 nuclear - ядерный
 to ignore - игнорировать

to reach - достигать
 solvable - решаемый
 state - состояние, положение
 universal - всеобщий

1. Find the definition to the following words:

1. protection	1. stretch or hold out; extend, try to get
2. survive	2. the earth and all living things
3. world	3. not to notice
4. ignore	4. defence
5. reach	5. belonging to all
6. universal	6. continue to live or exist
7. spoil	7. to become bad or unfit for use

2. Make up sentences, write them down: 1) pollute, we, water, we, the, drink. 2) is, radiation, main, one, problems, the, of. 3) We, understand, must, that, protection, our, is environmental, concern, universal. 4) smoky, cars, and, factories, and, spoil, pollute, we, air, the, in, breathe. 5) build, stations, people, nuclear, power.

3. Write out from the text the sentences with the following phrases, translate them in written form: people were destroying pollution, is hanging, it is hurting.

4. Change the sentences using Continuous Tenses.

Model: Factories pollute our air. → Now factories are polluting our air.

1) "Friends of the Earth" tried to put pressure upon our government. 2) These plants will pollute the water. 3) The rapid growth of population turns into another grave problem. 4) Our Gas plant pollutes the air. 5) Pollution hurted our lungs.

5. Make up sentences with the following phrases in Continuous Tenses: real state of the planet; to carry out nuclear tests; to be able to survive; research centers; to become dangerous; boundless and endless.

6. Formulate the problem of environmental protection with position of the group, which interests you present.

Text E

Protection of Environment

It is a small world we live in, and it is high time for all of us to realize it. Since ancient times people have been trying to produce more and more to increase human wealth. Nobody noticed that we were destroying nature by using it as a source of raw materials, and as a garbage can for our waste. Nature seemed to be boundless and endless... Far from it as it turned out.

Millions of cars and smoky factories pollute and spoil the air we breathe in. Pollution is hanging over big cities like an ugly brown cloud. It is hurting our lungs as well as the life of animals, birds and plants.

People need wood and paper, so we cut down our forests.

We don't know what to do with waste materials of our industry, so we pour them into water, bury them into soil, shoot them into atmosphere. We pollute the

water we drink, and the land we live on.

People build nuclear power stations and carry out nuclear tests. As a result, radiation represents one of the main problems nowadays.

The rapid growth of population in the world may turn into another grave problem very soon.

The speed with which we are using up our non-renewable resources like oil and gas, is appalling.

With the development of our civilization we have become dangerous to the planet and to ourselves. What must we do not to find ourselves in a dirty desert in the near future? This question cannot be ignored.

Some scientists are pessimistic about our problems. They suppose that we have already reached the point of no return. Others are more optimistic and believe that our ecological problems are solvable because more and more people begin to understand how dangerous they are. There is increasing awareness of people of the real state of the planet. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are set up. Such organizations as "Greenpeace" and "Friends of the Earth" try to put pressure upon those governments that do not care for ecology in their countries. The human kind will be able to survive only if we all understand that environmental protection is our universal concern.

6. Make the sentences complete, using the text:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. People build nuclear power stations and... | 6. The human kind will be able to survive only if... ? |
| 2. Environmental protection agencies are... | 7. We need wood and paper, so... . |
| 3. We have become dangerous to... | 8. Pollution is hanging over big cities like... . |
| 4. It's high time for us to... | 9. Radiation represents... . |
| 5. We were destroying nature by... | 10. Pollution is hurting our lungs as well as... . |

7. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1 People don't know what	1 pessimistic about ecological problems
2 We pollute the water we	2 world we live in.
3 Some scientists are	3 problems are solvable
4 Our ecological	4 drink and the land we live on
5 People build nuclear power	5 that our ecological problems are solvable.
6 It is a small	6 protection agencies are set up
7 We used nature as	7 boundless and endless.
8 Nature seemed to be	8 a source of raw materials
9 Some scientists believe	9 stations and carry out nuclear test
10 Many environmental	10 to do with waste materials

8. Find the answers in the text: 1) How were we destroying nature? 2) Did nature seem to be boundless and endless? 3) What pollutes and spoils the air we breathe in? 4) What is pollution hurting? 5) Why do we cut down our forests? 6) Why do we pour waste materials into water? 7) What does radiation represent? 8) What question can't be ignored? 9) What tries to put pressure upon the government? 10) When will we be able to survive?

9. Discuss the alternatives of the problem's solving, their advantages and disadvantages.

UNIT 3 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Make the sentences complete (in written form):

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Anna Ahmatova devoted her verse to... | 5) If we want our children to live in a better world... |
| 2) Many flowers have become... | 6) The number of the planet's population... |
| 3) The Aral sea is already... | 7) We have become dangerous to... |
| 4) Many people live for the only thing- ... | 8) People need wood and paper, so we... |

2. Answer the questions (in written form): 1) What pollutes and spoils our water? 2) What does "Greenpeace" do? 3) What do careful Japanese people do with rubbish? 4) Is our Earth a beautiful home for living beings? 5) Why did a man invent a car? 6) How do modern technologies help us? 7) What can you say about atomic power station? 8) Have you planted any tree?

3. Choose the right variant: 1. *Some scientists are pessimistic about our...* a) thoughts b) problem c) doings d) question 2. *People must do something...to save our planet.* a) interesting b) amazing c) serious d) dull 3. *I'm afraid, that it is a ... of human activities.* a) result b) answer c) question d) thought 4. *The problem of removal and utilization of the ... was solved in Japan.* a) trees b) plants c) clothes d) rubbish 5. *A man invented a car because he wanted to ... faster.* a) move b) swim c) go d) fly 6. *We all remember about the ... catastrophe and its tragic results.* a) Orsk b) Orenburg c) Moscow d) Chernobyl 7. *People build nuclea power stations and ... nuclear tests* a) carry out b) fill in c) put down d) set up 8. *The poet Anna Ahmatova devoted her ... to a yellow dandelion.* a) poetry b) novel c) book d) verse

4. Put down special questions to the sentences: 1) People will protect our Earth. 2) He solved that problem. 3) Now I'm reading a book about environmental protection. 4) It is becoming a serious problem. 5) They built it several years ago. 6) Many flowers become rare. 7) He is doing his best to help her. 8) They were discussing that problem all the evening.

5. Match two parts of the sentences:

1. We pollute the 1. our lungs
2. It is hurting 2. mysterious jungles
3. There will be no 3. atmosphere of chemicals and pesticides
4. Now on this land 4. upon governments
5. It is called 5. water we drink
6. Our insects can't live 6. become very pressing
in the
7. These problems 7. a town of the future
8. "Friends of the Earth" 8. there is a new town
try to put pressure

UNIT 4 SAVE THE EARTH!

Vocabulary:

creature - существо

to desire - желать

tender - нежный

sad - печальный

to crown - короновать

1. Read a poem:

Evil

From the fairest creatures we desire
increase,
That thereby beauty's rose could never die,
But as the ripper should by time decease,
Her tender heir might bear her memory.
But thou, contracted to thine own bright
eyes,
Feed'st thy light'st flame with self-
substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies,
Thyself thy foe, to thy sweet self too cruel.
The mortal moon hath her eclipse endured.
And the sad augurs mock their own
presage;
Incertainties now crown themselves
assured
And peace proclaims olives of endless
age.
The Earth'll stay, but not so long,
And we'll never reach good life,
But if we try to change life song,
People won't harm anymore the Earth.
Never anymore!

2. Try to make your own literary translation of the poem.

3. Comment on the photo in pairs.



Зло

Потомства от существ прекрасных все
хотят,
Чтоб в мире красота цвела, не умирала.
Пусть зрелая краса со временем увяла,
Ее ростки о ней нам память сохранят.
Свечой в огне себя мы сами губим,
В зажженные с любовью глядя очи.
Мир изобилья голод нам присудит,
Поскольку нет существ, которые людей
жесточе.
Затмилась тихо смертная луна,
Пророчества авгуров получились
лживы;
Уверенность на трон возведена,
И вечные объявлены оливы.
Недолго быть Земле осталось —
Нам лучшей жизни не досталось,
Так попытаемся исправиться хотя бы в
этом веке,
Ведь зло к Земле мы поощряем в
человеке!

Vocabulary:

natural resources – природ. ископаемые	to save - беречь, сберегать
to throw - выбрасывать	to disappear - исчезать
rubbish - мусор	health - здоровье

1. Write out from the text the equivalents for the following word-combinations: зависит от нас, используют природные ресурсы, должны беречь Землю, население растёт, должны думать об этом тоже, эксперты говорят; сейчас, а не потом, они не исчезнут, много тонн мусора, очень важный вопрос, беречь природные ресурсы, есть, пить и одевать что-то.

2. Write out from the text all the sentences with the modal verbs, translate them.

3. Translate the sentences: 1) People must save the Earth! 2) We must think about disappearing animals. 3) Can you help me? 4) Can people do it? 5) The people must think how they use gas and oil. 6) We can save energy.

4. Translate the sentences in written form: 1) Мы должны думать о нашей хрупкой планете. 2) Люди должны ограничить использование нефти, газа и угля. 3) Мы можем сохранить наши реки и озера. 4) Люди должны уделять больше внимания защите окружающей среды. 5) Наше правительство может решить эту проблему. 6) Мы можем спасти нашу планету.

Text A

Save the Earth!

Many people live in the world. And every person needs to eat, to drink and to wear something. But the population of the world is growing. The experts say we will have serious problems. There will be many factories in the world. We must think about «our» Earth Now, but not Then! It is a very important question. The people must think how they use natural resources.

Every day we throw many tons of rubbish. But we can use it again, for example: paper, cloth, glass, etc. We must think about it, because it's very important for us and for the nature. And we can save energy. It would be very good! We can use the sun, wind, water.

And we throw glass, plastic, metal. They will not disappear for many years. It is very bad for our nature, our health. We must think about it too.

We must save natural resources, because some of these resources will not be restored at all, for example: gas, oil, coal, etc.

The life in the world depends on us. It's very important! And we must save the Earth!

5. Find the answers in the text: 1) What does every person need? 2) The population of the world is growing, isn't it? 3) What will we have in future? 4) What is a very important question? 5) What do we throw every day? 6) Can we save energy? 7) Why must we save natural resources?

6. Agree or disagree with the statements, using Appendix 2: 1) The life in the world depends on us. 2) There won't be many factories in the world. 3) The people must think how they use natural resources. 4) People don't throw many tons of rubbish. 5) Every person needs to eat, to drink and to wear something.

Vocabulary:

room – место, комната
extinct - вымерший
to enjoy - наслаждаться
dinosaur - динозавр
zebra - зебра
robin - малиновка
to die out - вымирать



1. Write down the Past forms of the following modal verbs: can, may, must, need, ought, have to.

2. Find the sentences with the modal verbs in the text, translate them.

3. Make up your own sentences with the phrases: must live, could happen, can become, must protect, must save.

Text B

Disappearing Animals

Every day, there are more and more people living on Earth. All these people need room to live. So they move into places that are already homes for plants and animals. Forests are cut down, and wild areas are filled with houses and stores.

When people move into new land, the plants and animals that live there can become endangered – which means that because there's no place for them to live, they begin to disappear. Some even become extinct – which means that they all die out, and are gone from the Earth forever.

We enjoy pictures and stories about the dinosaurs who lived on the Earth many millions of years ago, they're all extinct now. That could happen to elephants, zebras, red-wood trees, frogs, butterflies, robins, or goldfish... or other animals, if we're not careful.

4. Translate, using the text: 1) All these people need room to live. 2) Forests are cut down, wild areas are filled with houses and stores. 3) Some become extinct - which means that they all die out and are gone from the Earth forever. 4) We enjoy pictures and stories about the dinosaurs, who lived on the Earth many millions years ago, they are all extinct now.

5. Using Appendix 2, express your opinion on the problem of the text.

Vocabulary:

billion - миллиард

tropical - тропический

jungles - джунгли

equator - экватор

the Moon - луна

numerous - многочисленный

dark - темнота

to communicate - общаться

sense - чувство, ощущение.

1. Find the synonyms to the words: 1. to say, 2. different, 3. to build, 4. to destroy, 5. crowded, 6. to communicate, 7. sense, 8. dark.

1. feeling, 2. darkness, 3. to associate, 4. to speak, 5. to construct, 6. diverse, 7. populous, 8. to demolish.

2. Write out the following phrases from the text: изменить мир, разрушить его, посетили луну, высочайшие горы, могут пролететь тысячи миль, самый многочисленный, в тропических джунглях, никакое другое животное, различные уголки.

Text C

People Control the World

There are five billion people in the world and they live in all different corners of it. They live on the snow and ice of the Poles and in the tropical jungles on the equator. They have climbed the highest mountains and walked on the sea bed. Some of them have even left the Earth and visited the Moon. The human species is the most numerous and the most powerful of all the animals on earth. How did this happen? In many ways, animals can do things better than we can. Dogs can smell and hear better than we can. Cats can see in the dark. Birds can fly thousands of miles away and return to the same place every time, play football, tell jokes, get married, have prisons, write symphonies, elect presidents, or go to the Moon. There is one thing about all that makes people and animals different. People love to talk - talk - talk. We are the greatest communicators! And we can communicate so many things in so many ways - with our faces, our hands, our bodies, and our voices. Most important of all, we can record what we say and think in writing, so that we can communicate through time. We have a sense of past and future, not just present. We are the only species that can change the world, and we are the species that can choose either to look after our world or to destroy it.

3. Fill in the necessary word, using the text: 1) Animals can do things ... an people do. 2) We are the only species that can ... the world. 3) Cats can... in the dark. 4) Dogs can ... and ... better than people do. 5) People can choose either to look after the Earth or ... it.

4. Find the answers in the text: 1) How many people are there in the world? 2) Where do people live? 3) What can animals do better than we can? 4) What makes people and animals different? 5) How can we communicate? 6) Who can change the world?

5. Translate the sentences: 1) Он смог прочитать на французском языке эту статью об экологической ситуации во Франции. 2) Наше правительство должно решить эту проблему. 3) Мы можем сберечь наши моря и реки. 4) Вам не надо этого делать. 5) Вопрос защиты окружающей среды должен быть решен немедленно.

6. Discuss the following in pairs: 1. The human species is the most powerful of all the animals on earth. 2. We are the only species that can change the world, and we are the species that can choose either to look after our world or to destroy it. 3. People control the world.

7. Prepare the report on the problem and listen to the other students, define which message is the most laconic and exhaustive.

Vocabulary:

existence - существование condition - условие
protection - защита to be forbidden - быть под запретом

1. Write out from the text the equivalents for the following word-combinations: число животных и растений, промышленные отходы, на большом расстоянии, зависит от атмосферы, охота на этот вид животных, живые организмы, главная цель, загрязнить территорию, их количество возросло до.

2. Find the definition:

1. existence	1. Go out of sight.
2. protection	2. A living thing that can feel and move about.
3. life	3. Refuse to allow.
4. condition	4. The state of being.
5. to forbid	5. All the forces that produced the world.
6. disappear	6. All persons born about the same time.
7. generation	7. The state in which a person or thing is.
8. nature	8. The state of existence as a human being.
9. animal	9. The act of protecting or defending.

3. Write down the sentences: 1 because, poaching, of, disappear, of, lots, species, of, birds. 2 must, we, care, take, about, planet, our. 3 was forbidden, 1983 in hunting, this, on, of, find, animals. 4 accident, the, most, terrifying, was, the, on, reactor, Chernobyl's. 5 On, life, the, Earth, on, is, depending, atmosphere.

Text D

Life around us

Nowadays people don't care about conditions of the environment. Nature is a source of existence for them. The main aim of the protection of the nature is to create propitious conditions for the man's life and his next generation.

Life on the Earth is depending on atmosphere, on a cover of our planet, which protects living organisms from the influence of the space radiation. The cause of people's economical activities, a lot of chemical substances are given off into atmosphere, which destroys organisms of living essences. The most terrifying accident in the history of humanity was on the Chernobyl's nuclear reactor in 1986. Radioactive substances rose on a big distance and polluted some territories.

Also basins are polluted by the industrial wastes because of the deficit of fresh water. The most wide-spread pollution is the pollution by oil. It covers water by thin stratum. As a result a lot of water birds and animals have died out.

Lots of species of birds and beasts disappear because of poaching. For example, at the end of the nineteenth century a sea otter, a sea animal with thick fur, was almost exterminated, and in 1924 there were only 350 specimens. In 1912 hunting on that kind of animals was forbidden and its number rose to 3,000 species.

Every year in the "Red Book" the number of animals and plants becomes bigger and bigger. In the "Red Book" of the Russian Federation of 1983 there were 274 species of beasts.

A way of subjugation of the nature by men led to ecological accidents and to undermining possibility of existence of the next generation.

4. Fill in the necessary word, using the text:

1. Our life ... on atmosphere.	4. A sea otter was ... exterminated.
2. Birds ... because of poaching.	5. A lot of animals ... out.
3. Nature is a ... of existence for people.	6. It ... by industrial wastes.

5. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1) In the «Red Book» the number	1) was on the Chernobyl's nuclear reactor.
2) The most terrifying accident	2) century a sea otter was almost exterminated.
3) People don't care	3) and animals have died out.
4) At the end of the 19 th	4) existence for people.
5) A lot of water birds	5) pollution is the pollution by oil.

6) Radiactive substances	6) is to create propitious conditions for the man's life.
7) The main aim of the protection	7) because of poaching
8) The most wide – spread	8) polluted some territories.
9) Birds and beasts disappear	9) about the conditions of the environment
10) Nature is the source of	10) of animals and plants becomes bigger and bigger.

6. Find the answers in the text: 1) Why don't people care about conditions of the environment? 2) What is nature? 3) What is the main aim of the protection of the nature? 4) What is life on the Earth depending on? 5) What was the most terrifying accident in the history of humanity? 6) What is the most wide spread pollution? 7) What covers water by thin stratum? 8) What do you know about the "Red Book"? 9) Speak about a sea otter.

7. Agree or disagree with the statements, using Appendix 2: 1 Nature is a source of existence only for animals. 2 Life on the Earth is depending on atmosphere. 3 A lot of water birds and animals have died out. 4 In 1908 hunting on a sea otter was forbidden. 5 The most wide – spread pollution is the pollution by gases. 6 Chemical substances destroy organisms of living essences. 7 Oil covers water by thick stratum. 8 In the «Red Book» of Russian Federation of 1983 there were 105 species of beast. 9 People don't care about conditions of the environment.

8. Descend your position of the problem.

Vocabulary:

proper - правильный	influence - влияние
environment - окружающая среда	chemical - химический
to take care - позаботиться	to pollute - загрязнять
convention - превращение	atmosphere - атмосфера
pollution - загрязнение	health - здоровье
enterprise - предприятие	earthquake - землетрясение

1. Write out from the text the equivalents for the following word-combinations: много больших и малых рек, высокие горы, промышленные предприятия, соответствующим образом, загрязнять окружающую среду, уделять внимание, ужасные землетрясения.

2. Find in the text the sentences with the following word-combinations, translate them: can save, can pollute, must protect, must take care.

3. Ask questions to each sentence: 1) People must take care of our Motherland. 2) We can't ignore the problem of environmental protection. 3) Scientists can forecast earthquakes. 4) We have to control water pollution.

Text E

We Must Protect our Environment

Our country. Our environment. There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia.

Our Earth is our home. I think people must take care of our Motherland.

There are some laws and decisions on this important question. We have state organizations which pay attention to this problem.

The international conventions pay much attention to the control of pollution too.

There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country that's why we can't ignore the problem of the main aim of the protection. Our environment must be clean. What must we do for it? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study the man's influence on the climate. The pollution of the environment influence on the life of animals, plants and our human life. If we don't use chemicals in a proper way we'll pollute our environment.

Our plants and factories put their waste materials into water and atmosphere and pollute the environment.

There are many kinds of transport in our big cities that is why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of the people.

Radiation. Now it has become one of the main problems. It is not good for health of people. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobyl. The other problem is an earthquake. We know some terrible earthquakes in Armenia. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes, and then we can protect ourselves from them.

4. Find the answers in the text: 1) Why must people take care of environment? 2) What does the pollution of the environment influence on? 3) In what way do we pollute the environment? 4) What are the main problems? 5) What must people do for protection?

5. Translate from Russian into English: 1) Человек должен заботиться о нашей Родине. 2) Основная цель – защита окружающей среды. 3) Мы проверяем атмосферу на загрязнение. 4) Излучение становится одной из главных проблем. 5) Это большая трагедия – радиация. 6) Химическое загрязнение не приносит никакой пользы окружающей среде.

Vocabulary:

pros - за

cons - против

to consider - считать, учитывать

deed - деяние, поступок

circuit - цепь, цепочка

responsibility - ответственность

success - успех

envy - зависть

1. Border the words, write down the sentences: 1. Everyde-
edinnaturecanhavefatalconsequences. 2. Wetreatourplanetroughly. 3. We-
usttakecareaboutourplanet. 4. Peopleoftencannotdestroytheirwastes. 5. We-
haetotreatourplanetpolitely.

2. Ask a special question, beginning with the word in the brackets: 1) They
usually affect older people. (What people...) 2) Harmful wastes may also get into
the soil. (What...) 3) Buses and airplanes are among the worst polluters. (What...) 4)
Special kinds of gasoline can help to reduce air pollution. (Can...) 5) Air
pollution is a community problem. (What problem...).

**3. Find in the text word-combinations with Participle I and Participle II,
translate them.**

Text F

The Humans and the Environment

Everybody knows that people are the main polluters of the environment. But
why can not we live in harmony with nature? Is there any psychological problem?

I think that the matter is in both our psychology and in the biological course.
We treat our planet roughly. We take it as a hand, which must give everything it
has, when we need something. The progress in every part of our life is growing.
We need more and more, but taking care of ecology must exist not only as
meetings, advertisements and the fight of organizations like "Green-peace". It must
exist as a great work of each government — keeping up the science. There were
many cases in history when the government made decision, which wasn't carefully
thought out. No decision without a plan of action where all pros and cons were
well considered by the best scientists. Every deed in nature can have fatal
consequences. For example, the destruction of some kind of animals can lead to the
troubles in the feed circuit and when some river is polluted too much it can not
clean itself any more. So we can see that a big responsibility lies on our both
government and scientists but the same responsibility lies on us.

All animals pollute their environment with their wastes, but only when
animals are too crowded it makes harm to their health. The wastes of organisms
normally become the food of others. Leaf litter in the humid tropics, for example,
is almost non-existent because of low seasonality, but elsewhere it can accumulate
to some depth. Pollution becomes a problem only when waste cannot be
eliminated. Only people of our planet often can not destroy their wastes (the

materials they make) without any harm both for their health and for the Earth's health. Humans have only seriously started to pollute their environment in the past two centuries, but our success is a thing for envy.

Let us treat our mother politely. Let us make the Earth healthy, shall we?..

4. Match two parts of the sentences:

1 Every deed in nature	1 polluters of the environment
2 The progress in every	2 pollute our nature in the past two
3 The destruction of some	centuries.
kind	3 can have fatal consequences.
4 People need	4 normally become the food of others.
5 We have started to	5 more and more
6 People are the main	6 problem only when waste cannot be
7 We treat our	eliminated
8 Pollution becomes a	7 of animals can lead to the troubles
9 The wastes	in the feed circuit.
	8 planet roughly.
	9 part of our life is growing.

5. Find the answers in the text: 1) Who is the main polluter of the environment? 2) How do we treat our plant? 3) What cases were there in history? 4) What can have fatal consequences? 5) What can lead to the troubles in the feed circuit? 6) What can you say about responsibility that lies on us? 7) When did humans started to pollute environment? 8) The wastes of organisms normally become the food of others, don't they?

6. Agree or disagree, using Appendix 2: 1 So we can see that a big responsibility lies only on scientists. 2 Every deed in nature can have fatal consequences. 3 Animals and plants are the main polluters. 4 We treat our planet carefully. 5 Pollution becomes a problem only when waste cannot be eliminated. 6 The wastes of organisms normally become the food of others. 7 Humans have only seriously started to pollute their environment in the past three centuries.

7. Discuss the alternatives of the problem's solving, their advantages and disadvantages.

Vocabulary:

dirt - грязь

to affect - влиять, воздействовать

lack - недостаток, нехватка, отсутствие

device - устройство, оборудование

to reduce - уменьшить

soil - почва

to get rid - избавиться

horrible - страшный, ужасный

earthquake - землетрясение

to forecast - прогнозировать

to devote - посвящать

to hunt – охотиться

to cause - вызывать

1. Give the Russian equivalents for: don't forget, a cleaner planet, help to reduce, take care of it. harmful wastes, get into the soil, to be caused, most horrible environmental threat, one kind of animals, the Earth is in danger, to be used, to solve problems, can be polluted by.

2. Write out from the text the equivalents for: мировые лидеры, по всему миру, заботьтесь о ней, уменьшить дым и грязь, загрязненный воздух, еда, которая безопасна, убивать насекомых, одна из главных проблем, вредные отходы, миллионы простых людей, более эффективные моторы, по земле, бензин для машин.

3. Find the borders of the words, write down the sentences:

1. Either-westopkillingtheEarthorwewillkillourselves.
2. Wehavetotakecareofnature.
3. Peopleneedclearairtobreatheandpurewatertodrink.
4. Radiationisvery-badforpeople'shealth.
5. Airpollutioncanmakeworsediseases.

4. Make up sentences from the following words, write them down: 1) that, many, realize, today, scientists, in, is, the, danger, Earth. 2) Are, often, pesticides, to, used, kill, insects. 3) Radiation, today, become, has, problem, the, main. 4) the, many, smoke, use, reduce, to, factories, devices. 5) Community, problem, a, is, air, polluted.

Text G

We Have to Take Care of Nature

We need certain things to stay alive and healthy. We need clean air to breathe and pure water to drink. We need also food that is safe to eat and housing to shelter us. But we can't get all these things by ourselves. We live in community, so we can solve our health problems only working together.

Polluted air is a community problem. Air becomes polluted in many ways. Cars, trucks, buses and airplanes are among the worst polluters. They send partly burned gases into the air. Air can be also polluted by smoke and gases from factories; some of harmful gases that pour into the air are invisible. Dirt, smoke, and gases in the air may be carried away by wind and by air currents, or settle over as a blanket of smog.

Air pollution can cause or make worse diseases. They usually affect older people. But everyone may feel uncomfortable and lack of energy when air isn't clean. Today, many factories use devices to reduce the smoke, dust, or harmful gases.

Special kinds of gasoline for cars can help to reduce air pollution. More efficient engines can help too.

Water pollution is caused by dumping wastes into lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water. Harmful wastes may also get into the soil or drain off fields that have been sprayed with pesticides. Pesticides are often used to kill insects and weeds in cities or on farms. Polluted water can spread many diseases.

Every day people throw away amazing amounts of garbage and trash. Trucks take the garbage to the out-of-the-way places. Sometimes the trash is burned, causing air pollution. But the more healthy way to get rid of solid wastes is to spread them over the land and pack them down. After that a thick layer of earth can be put down over the garbage and trees and grass can be planted.

Radiation has become one of the main problems. It's very bad for people's health. Today, after Chernobyl tragedy many of us think it's the most horrible environmental threat.

Another problem is earthquakes. It's too difficult to forecast them and many scientists devote themselves to protect our lives.

You know, every ten minutes one kind of animals, plants or insects dies out forever.

Today, many scientists and world leaders realize that the Earth is in danger. It's really very simple. Either we stop killing the Earth or we will kill ourselves. We need a cleaner, healthier planet. Millions of ordinary people-both young and old -understand this too. Some of them belong to «green» organizations all over the world. Groups like «Greenpeace» have already helped to stop some animals hunting.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR PLANET IS OUR HOME! TAKE CARE OF IT!

5. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1. Don't forget that	1. may get into the soil.
2. People have to	2. cleaner and healthier planet.
3. Many factories	3. are the worst polluters.
4. Harmful wastes	4. take care of their nature.
5. People need a	5. use devices to reduce harmful
6. Polluted water can	gases.
	6. health problems working together.

6. Read and translate the sentences: 1) A person taking care of nature is always welcome. 2) The leaves lying on the ground were very beautiful. 3) Books read in childhood seem like old friends. 4) We can solve our health problems only working together. 5) Polluted air is a community problem. 6) Air becomes polluted in many ways. 7) Cars sent partly burned gases into the air. 8) Polluted water can spread many diseases. 9) People throw away amazing amounts of garbage.

7. Find the answers in the text: 1) What do we need to stay alive and healthy? 2) How do we solve our health problems? 3) What problem is polluted air? 4) How does air become polluted? 5) What can air pollution cause? 6) How can factories

reduce the smoke and dust? 7) How is water pollution caused? 8) Is the Earth in danger?

8. Agree or disagree, using Appendix 2: 1. Millions of ordinary people understand the horrible environmental threat .2. People need clear air to breathe and pure water to drink. 3. Special kinds of gasoline for cars can't help to reduce air pollution. 4. Everyone may feel lack of energy when air is clean .5. It is easy to forecast earthquakes. 6. Every ten minutes one kind of animals, plants or insects dies out forever.

9. Project work. Using the Internet and/ or newspapers and magazines, collect some data on the problem of «**Taking Care of Nature**» and discuss the results in your group.

UNIT 4 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Finish the sentences in written form: 1) Every day we throw ... 2) Some animals become extinct – which means ... 3) We are the only species that ... 4) Every year in the “ Red Book “ the number of animals ... 5) Our environment must be ... 6) Radiation is not good for ... 7) Let us make the Earth ... 8) Pesticides are often used to kill ...

2. Answer the questions in written form: 1) What can spread many diseases? 2) Who is the main polluter of the environment? 3) Must our environment be clean? 4) Are there many kinds of transport in our big cities? 5) What do you know about the “ Red Book “? 6) Who can change the world? 7) What animals are extinct now? 8) What does the life in the world depend on?

3. Choose the right variant: 1) *The population of the world is ...* a) removing b) reducing c) growing d) polluting 2) *We must ... natural resources* a) save b) pollute c) protect d) act 3) *All people need ... to live.*

a) table b) chair c) bed d) room 4) *Cats ... see in the dark* a) must b) have c) ought d) can 5) *Dogs can ... better than we can.* a) bark b) sleep c) go d) smell 6) *There ... one thing about all that makes people and animals different.* a) has b) are c) am d) is 7) *It covers water by thin ...* a) stratum b) paper c) plant d) sheet 8) *The wastes of organisms normally ... the food of others.* a) begin b) become c) do d) act

4. Write down special questions to the sentences: 1) All animals pollute their environs with their wastes. 2) The progress in every part of our life is growing. 3) We have a sense of past and future, not just present. 4) All these people need room to live. 5) We must save the Earth. 6) Many factories use devices to reduce the smoke. 7) Every year in the “ Red Book “the number of animals and plants becomes bigger and bigger. 8) The most terrifying accident was on the

Chernobyl's nuclear station in 1986.

5. Match two parts of the sentences:

1. Radioactive substances	1. and beasts disappear because of poaching
2. Lots of birds	2. thousands of miles away
3. Only people of our planet	3. talk – talk – talk
4. Let us make	4. rose on a big distance
5. Harmful wastes may also get	5. causing air pollution
6. Sometimes the trash is burned	6. into the soil
7. People love to	7. the Earth healthy
8. Birds can fly	8. often can't destroy their wastes

6. Translate the sentences in written form: 1) Загрязненный воздух – это наша всеобщая проблема. 2) Воздух загрязняется разными способами. 3) Вредные вещества могут также попасть в почву. 4) Сегодня ученые могут предсказывать землетрясение. 5) Мы должны контролировать загрязнение воды и воздуха.

UNIT 5 POLLUTION

Vocabulary:

harmful – вредный
to burn – сжигать
coal – уголь
gasoline – бензин
invisible – невидимый
vinegar – уксус
acid – кислотный
acidic – кислый



1. Fill in the necessary word from the

vocabulary: 1.Yesterday my mother went to the shop and bought... 2.It's very...to be there. 3.When he drives he uses only... 4.We need to... coal to make electricity. 5.His lemon juice is very... 6. ...rain pollutes the water that we need to drink.

2. Find the definition to each word:

1. vinegar	1. The condensed moisture which falls from the air in small drops.
2. energy	2. Put an end to the movement or progress of a person, object, event, etc.
3. to stop	3. Capacity for doing work.
4. rain	4. A mass of water – vapour which can be seen floating above the earth.
5. cloud	5. Those living things that move about on four legs.
6. plant	6. All the machinery, tools, fixtures, etc used in an industrial process.
7. animal	7. Sour liquid used in flavouring food, with salads, etc.

3. Make up the sentences from the following words, write them down: a) is, air, the, to, very, clean, It, important. b) the , Many, was, years, air, ago, pure. c) put, of, a, lot, Factories, gasps, harmful, air, in, the. d) Today, is, very, air, polluted, the.

Text A

Air Pollution

The old days. Until about 150 years ago, the air was pure and clean – perfect for the people and animals of the earth to breathe.

Factories. Then people started building factories. Those factories and many of the things they make, like cars, put a lot of harmful gases into the air. Then people started driving cars which added more pollution, to the air. Today the air is so polluted in some places that it's not always safe to breathe! Many cities around the world have air filled with a pollution called "smog". This is so strong in some places that the air, which should be beautiful blue, actually looks brown. Polluted air is not only bad for people and animals, but for trees and other plants as well. And in some places it's even damaging farmers crops - the food we eat. So it's very important for us to "clean up our act", and clean up the air we all breathe.

4. Change the sentences from Passive into Active Voice: 1) The energy was saved by them. 2) The animals were killed by the hunters. 3) We couldn't drink the water, it was so polluted by the plant! 4) Many trees were planted by the students. 5) The flowers were watered by Helen.

5. Translate the following sentences: 1) В этом регионе вода настолько загрязнена, что она непригодна для питья. 2) Наша почва так загрязнена, что мы не можем ничего здесь выращивать. 3) Около 150 лет тому назад воздух не был загрязнен. 4) Благодаря современным фильтрам, вода здесь не будет загрязнена. 5) Новые современные фильтры были установлены на этом предприятии.

6. Find the answers in the text: 1) What do we need to stay alive and healthy? 2) How do we solve our health problems? 3) What problem is polluted air? 4) How does air become polluted? 5) What can air pollution cause? 6) How can factories reduce the smoke and dust? 7) How is water pollution caused? 8) Is the Earth in danger?

7. Comment on the photo in pairs.

Text B

Acid Rain

When we look up we see the clouds and the blue sky. But there are other things in the sky that we don't see. Some of them are harmful to the Earth.

When power plants burn coal to make electricity, and when cars burn gasoline, invisible gases are released to the air. Some of these gases can mix with water and make it acidic, like lemon juice or vinegar.

Sometimes the gases get into rain clouds, where they get mixed in with rain or snow. This is called acid rain.

Acid rain is extremely harmful to plants, rivers and lakes and the creatures that live in them. In some places it is killing forests. And it pollutes the water that animals and people need to drink. It's very important for us to stop making acid rain. One good way to do that is to drive our cars less. Another good way is to save energy. The less energy we use, the less coal those power plants will have to burn.

1. Find the answers in the text: 1) What do we see when we look up? 2) What is there in the sky that we don't see? 3) When are invisible gases released to the air? 4) How can invisible gases make water acidic? 5) What is called acid rain? Is acid rain extremely harmful? 6) Why is it very important for us to stop making acid rain? 7) How can we stop making acid rain?

2. Ask tail-questions: 1. When we look up we see the clouds and the blue sky. 2. There are other things in the sky that we don't see. 3. Power plants burn coal to make electricity. 4. Some of these gases can mix with water and make it acidic. 5. This is called acid rain. 6. Acid rain pollutes the water we drink.

3. Make up a dialogue between two friends speaking about acid rain, use your active vocabulary.

Vocabulary:

pollution - загрязнение

pure - чистый

plants - заводы

by-products – побочные продукты

researches - исследования

scale - масштаб

acid - кислотный

ozone holes - озоновые дыры

to turn - становиться, превращаться

to penetrate - проникать внутрь

urgent - срочный, важный

1. Find the translation of the words:

1. pure, 2. acid, 3. blocks, 4. changes, 5. plants, 6. pollution, 7. layer.

1. слой, 2. кислотный, 3. чистый, 4. блокирует, 5. загрязнения, 6. изменения, 7. заводы.

2. Find in the text the following word – combinations, translate the sentences with them: put a lot of harmful substances, not only for people, but for animals, the ozone blocks out the solar radiation, the ozone layer is being damageable.

3. Ask questions to each sentence: 1) Numerous cars filled the air with the exhaust gases. (What...with?) 2) The ozone holes appeared in the west of our country. (Where..?) 3) The bad air quality influenced even watershed. (What..?)

Text C

Air Pollution Makes Global Changes

In ancient times air was pure and clean, until the industrial development brought about air pollution. Plants and factories put a lot of harmful substances into the air. Numerous cars filled the air with the exhaust gases. A new word appeared, «smog», which means a thick dirty fog consisting of the industrial by-products. It hangs over large cities making the sky look brown, instead of blue; it causes many

diseases, especially among children. Polluted air is harmful not only for people, but for animals and for plants too. In some places it damages farmer's crops - the food we eat. The last researches proved that the bad air quality influences even watershed that is to say, it causes bad mutations among fish and water-plants.

It would be wrong to think that air pollution is a local problem of big cities and industrial regions; it also makes global changes on a world scale. Probably all of you heard about the ozone holes, the acid rain and the greenhouse effect. These atmospheric phenomena are caused by the presence of the industrial by-products and exhaust gases in the air.

THE OZONE HOLES. Look at the Sun in the sky. How warm and pleasant it is! It gave birth to the Life on the Earth. But the Sun would be very dangerous if not for the ozone layer in the atmosphere of our planet.

The matter is, that the ozone blocks out the solar radiation and does not let the harmful rays get through the atmosphere. Nowadays the ozone layer is being damageable by some gases that people have made. They are called CFCs, people use them in refrigerators, fire extinguishers, plastic foam and some other things. CFCs float up to the top of the atmosphere and damage the ozone layer, "eat it up". Thus the ozone holes appear, and through them the sun radiation penetrates into the atmosphere. From the source of life the sun turns into a great danger. Scientists are very much concerned about the ozone layer; a lot of it has disappeared just in a few last years. The ozone layer should be saved, and it is one of the most urgent problems facing the modern world.

4. Finish the sentences, using the text: 1) In ancient times air was... 2) Scientists are very much concerned about... 3) Nowadays the ozone layer is being damageable by... 4) Polluted air is harmful not only for people... 5) From the source of life the sun turns into...

5. Discuss the following in the groups: 1. Plants and factories put a lot of harmful substances into the air. 2. Polluted air is harmful not only for people, but for animals and for plants too. 3. The ozone layer should be saved, and it is one of the most urgent problems facing the modern world.

UNIT 5 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Finish the sentences (in written form):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Until about 150 years ago, the air was... | 5) Polluted air is harmful for... |
| 2) Some of these gases can mix... | 6) The sun would be very dangerous if... |
| 3) In ancient times air was... | 7) The ozone layer should be... |
| 4) The less energy we use, the less... | 8) Numerous cars filled the air with... |

2. Answer the questions (in written form): 1) Where do people use CFCS? 2) What “eats the ozone layer up”? 3) Why is acid rain extremely harmful? 4) How can we stop making acid rain? 5) What do you know about smog? 6) Is it important for us to clean up the air we all breathe? 7) What is caused by the presence of the industrial by – products and exhaust gases in the air? 8) In ancient times air was pure and clean, wasn’t it?

3. Choose the right variant: 1. *The sun gave birth to the Life on ...* . a) our country b) the Earth c) the Moon d) our town 2. *Polluted air is harmful not only for people but for ...* a) animals too b) factories too c) buildings too d) enterprises to 3. *Many cities around the world have air filled with a pollution called...* . a) “smell” b) “smog” c) “snow” d) “rain” 4. *Some gases that people have made are called* a) FFSs b) FCFs c) SCFs d) CFCc 5. *Until about 150 years ago, the air was ...* a) pure b) dirty c) brown d) dark 6. The air was pure and clean – perfect for the people to a) drink b) eat c) swim d) breathe 7. *The sun would be very dangerous if not for ...* . a) the greenhouse effect b) the acid rain c) the ozone holes d) the ozone layer 8. *From the source of life the Sun turns into a great ...* . a) danger b) pleasance c) pollution d) environment.

4. Put down special questions to the sentences: 1) Some of these gases can mix with water and make it acidic. 2) When we look up we see the clouds and the blue sky. 3) This is called acid rain. 4) People use CFCs in refrigerators and plastic foam. 5) Scientists are very much concerned about the ozone layer. 6) The ozone layer should be saved. 7) The Sun gave birth to the life on the Earth. 8) How warm and pleasant it is.

5. Match two parts of the sentences:

1. People use CFCs	1. concerned about the ozone layer
2. Scientists are very much	2. should be saved
3. The ozone layer	3. is very harmful
4. The sun radiation	4. we must drive our cars less
5. Polluted air	5. harmful to plants
6. Acid rain is extremely	6. is killing forests
7. To stop making acid rain	7. penetrates into the atmosphere
8. In some places acid rain	8. in plastic foam

6. Write down the English equivalents for the following word-combinations: загрязненный воздух, воздух, наполненный газом, проблемы, стоящие перед современным миром, туман, состоящий из промышленных отходов, смог, висящий в воздухе.

7. Translate into English in written form:

1) Сегодня воздух так загрязнен!

4) Мы все слышали об озоновых дырах.

2) Машины добавили больше загрязнения.

3) Люди начали строить фабрики.

5) Солнце породило жизнь на Земле.

6) Загрязненный воздух вреден для растений.

UNIT 6 WATER POLLUTION

Active grammar: Past Simple, Future Simple, Passive voice.

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary:

water underground – подземные воды.

specious – благовидный.

garbage – мусор, отбросы.

poisonous – ядовитый.

to seep – просачиваться.

lawn – лужайка, газон.

to leak – пропускать воду, течь.



2. Pronounce the following words correctly. Consult the dictionary:

earth, specious, chemical, gasoline, pesticides.

3. Translate the following groups of words. State to what part of speech they belong: depend – dependent – dependency; pollute – pollution; poison – poisoner – poisonous; environ – environment – environs.

4. Match the words and their antonyms in writing: 1. mostly, life, the biggest, clean. 2. dirty, the smallest 3. death 4. minority

5. Choose the right translation of the verbs. Find the sentences with them in the text, translate them: 1) are polluted / загрязнение, загрязнены, загрязнять. 2) can be polluted / может загрязнять, может быть загрязнена, быть загрязненным. 3) are not doing / не делаем, делать, сделано. 4) are dumped / сваливать, свалены, свалка. 5) are beginning / начинают, начинать, начало. 6) are taken / взяты, взяли, взять.

Text A

Water pollution

The planet Earth is mostly water. Oceans cover the biggest part of it - and there are lakes, rivers, streams, and even water underground. All life on Earth - from the least bug to the biggest whale - depends on this water. It's specious. But we're not doing a very good job of keeping water clean. In many places, the water has become polluted.

Rivers and lakes are polluted by garbage, or by poisonous chemicals which are dumped right into them.

Underground water can be polluted by gasoline or other harmful liquids that seep

into the ground. Some fertilizers and pesticides used on farms or lawns leak down through the dirt, too.

The ocean, which is a home to so much life, has been used as a place dump garbage and poisonous chemicals for a long time. It's getting polluted, too.

We need to save our water, to keep it clean and healthy so that people, plants and animals will always have some to drink, and so fish and other creatures will have a place to live.

We worry about our environment. One of the main causes of worry is rubbish.

In Britain, each family throws out one ton of rubbish each year.

We must help to stop the world's "rubbish mountain"!

6. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1. The water has... . /
1. to stop the world's "rubbish mountain". 2. Some fertilizers and pesticides... . /
2. throws out one tone of rubbish each year. 3. Many years ago people... . /
3. become polluted. 4. In Britain, each family... . / 4. mostly water 5. We must help... . / 5. used on farms or lawns... .

7. Find the English equivalents of the following sentences in the text in writing:

1. Жизнь на земле зависит от воды. 2. Люди не стараются сохранить воду чистой. 3. Подземные воды могут быть загрязнены бензином и вредными жидкостями. 4. Каждая семья выбрасывает тонны мусора ежегодно. 5. Люди должны остановить образование больших мусорных свалок.

8. Match the questions and the answers: Questions:

1. What is mostly water? 2. What covers the biggest part of our planet? 3. How can underground water be polluted? 4. What is one of the main causes of worry?

Answers: 1. the planet Earth 2. oceans 3. rubbish 4. by gasoline

9. Read the poem and make the poetic translation of the poem.

Oh, Russia, I'm in love with you!
Remember, Russia, you are great
Not in the field of battles past
But in the lush green fields of wheat
And forests, gardens, free of dust.
I love you deeply, dear land,
Your lakes with shores of fine sand,
Your rivers, valleys, hills and seas;
Your songs and dances; birds in trees;
Your sunrise is a splendid sight
Which always gives me such
delight!

L. A. Khusainova



10. Describe the nature of Russia, answering the following questions:

How long does a butterfly live? / How long does a bee live? / How long does it take a blueberry – bush to grow to give berries? / How does nature communicate with us? Ecology is one of the global problems of the 21st century. What should you do? / What noble work do the people of “Greenpeace” do? / What is older: nature or mankind? / How does nature bring us up? Do plants sleep? / Do stones possess souls?

11. Discuss the following, an English poet, Francis Thomson, said, “One couldn’t pluck a flower without troubling a star”. Why does technology owe an apology to ecology?

12. Comment on the photo in pairs.

Text B

The Oceans Mustn’t Die

Rivers ... Lakes ... Seas ... Oceans ... They cover more than 70% of our planet. Scientists say: man will die if oceans die. The oceans will die if we don’t stop polluting them. Thor Heyerdahl, the famous scientist and explorer, crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Thor Heyerdahl and his companions made a voyage of four thousand kilometres. They saw four thousand kilometres of polluted ocean.

This is what Thor Heyerdahl and his companions saw all across the Atlantic. Over five million tons of oil products pollute the ocean each year. About two million tons of these products come from cars.

First the oil products go into the atmosphere and pollute it. Traffic policemen in Tokyo have to wear gas-masks. From the atmosphere the oil products go into the oceans.

A shipwrecked tanker spills many thousands of tons of oil into the ocean.

About one million tons of oil products coming from tankers pollute the world’s ocean each year.

Big rivers carry into the ocean a lot of the waste from industry and agriculture.

Pollution means death to the ocean. Pollution kills whales. It kills fish and plants.

The birds have been swimming in polluted water. They will die if the men don’t help them.

Experts believe life in the ocean will be destroyed within 25 years.

Remember: if the oceans die, man will die. “Stop polluting the ocean!” say the Japanese fishermen. Throughout the world millions support this demand: Man’s future is important so the United Nations is discussing this issue.

1. Put sentences in Past and Future Simple tenses in written form:

1) Oceans can die if we don’t stop polluting them. 2) Experts believe life in the ocean can be destroyed. 3) People must take care of water. 4) You must do what

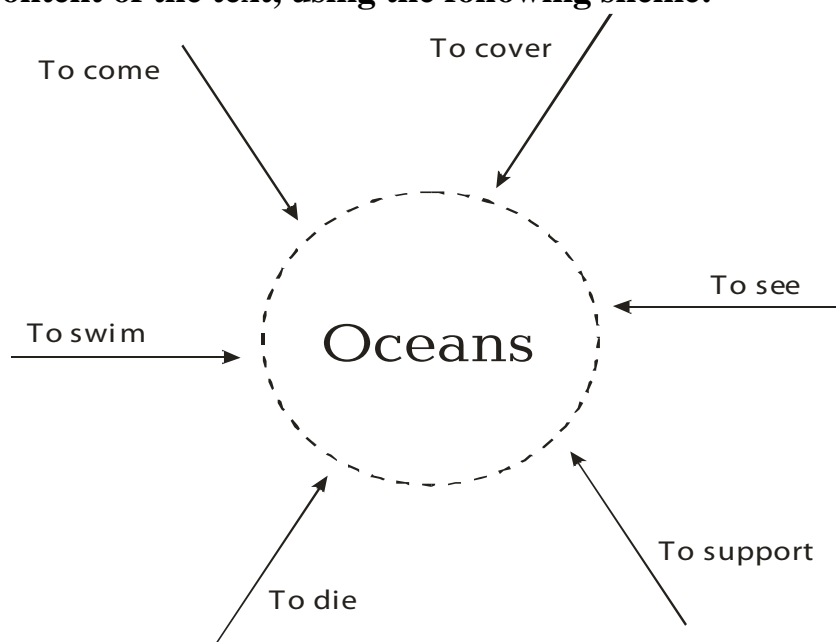
the doctor says. 5) You mustn't smoke in the forest. 6) She has to decide what to do. 7) You can go to Vologda by train or by airplane.

2. Translate into English the sentences with modal verbs in written form:

1) Ученые считают, что человек может умереть, если океаны исчезнут. 2) Человечество должно уделять больше внимания Мировому Океану. 3) Бензин так загрязняет атмосферу, что дорожные полицейские в Токио должны носить газовые маски. 4) Загрязнение может убить китов, рыбу и растения. 5) Люди должны остановить загрязнение океана.

3. Find the answers to the questions in the text: 1) Why will man die if oceans die? 2) Why can the oceans die? 3) What did Thur Heyrdahl and his companions see crossing the Atlantic Ocean? 4) What products pollute the ocean each year? 5) What does pollution mean?

4. Give the content of the text, using the following scheme:



1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary:

shortage - недостаток

to contaminate – загрязнять, заражать

inefficient - неэффективный

to predict - предсказывать

to supply - снабжать

disease - болезнь

private - частный, личный

to emphasize - подчеркивать

appropriate - подходящий, соответствующий

fund - запас

release - освобождение

current - текущий

demand – требование



2. Find the translation of the words: 1) contaminate, inefficient, predict, demand, disease, decline, consume, effort, participate. 2) недостаток, упадок, болезнь, предсказывать, загрязнять, неэффективный, потреблять, участвовать, усилия.

3. Translate into English, using the text in written form: 1) Данный регион сильнозагрязнен. 2) Загрязненный воздух опасен для людей, животных и растений. 3) Все говорили об увеличивающемся росте населения. 4) Данная книга была о загрязнении окружающей среды. 5) Переведенный текст был о загрязнении воды в нашем крае.

Text

Thirsty planet

The world is experiencing a major water crisis that will continue to worsen unless current conditions change, says the World Bank. In August World Bank report says that 30 countries containing 40% of the world's population are already experiencing water shortages that threaten their agricultural, industry, and health.

According to the report, population growth and contamination of water are the major causes of these water shortages. The water problem in most countries stems not from a shortage of water, but rather mainly from inefficient and unsustainable use of water resources, said vice – president of the World Bank in presenting the report at the conference.

The report states that most of the countries experiencing water shortages are in areas, where populations are growing quickly, such as the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Other areas facing water shortages include northern China, western and southern India, western South Africa, Pakistan and Mexico. Pollution is also a large problem affecting water in Eastern Europe.

World population is predicted to grow from the current 5.6 billion people to 8 billion people in 2025, which will result in higher agricultural, domestic, & industrial demand for water. Historically, global demand for water has increased at a rate of about 2.3% a year, doubling every 21 years, according to the report. But current & projected water supplies will not meet this demand.

The report points out that the supply of potable water throughout the world is being contaminated, though, pollution sources such as domestic wastes, industry, agricultural chemicals, and mismanaged land use. According to the report, contaminated water now causes 80% of the diseases in developing countries and kills 10 million people annually. “This decline in water quality can be seen in many developing countries,” the vice-president of the World Bank said in a press release. “Most rivers in and around cities and towns in these countries are little more than open, stinking sewers that not only degrade the aesthetic life of the city, but also constitute a reservoir for cholera & other water-related diseases.

About 95% of the world's sewage & growing amount of industrial waste are now being dumped directly into rivers and streams.

To thwart the impending water crisis the World Bank says that \$600 billion should be invested in global water resources over the next 10 years.

To encourage conservation of water resources the report emphasizes that water be viewed as an economic good and priced appropriately.

It recommends that water resources must be managed carefully, through balancing benefits and costs, and by placing more emphasis on consumer participation, economic incentives, and private sector funding.

The trend toward privatization will pick up. Offering private enterprise the incentives to work, now it appears efficiently to be the way to provide the most services at the lowest price for the poor. The coming water crisis can be averted by this joint effort of the private sector, individuals, national and local governments, and international agencies.

3. Match the questions and the answers:

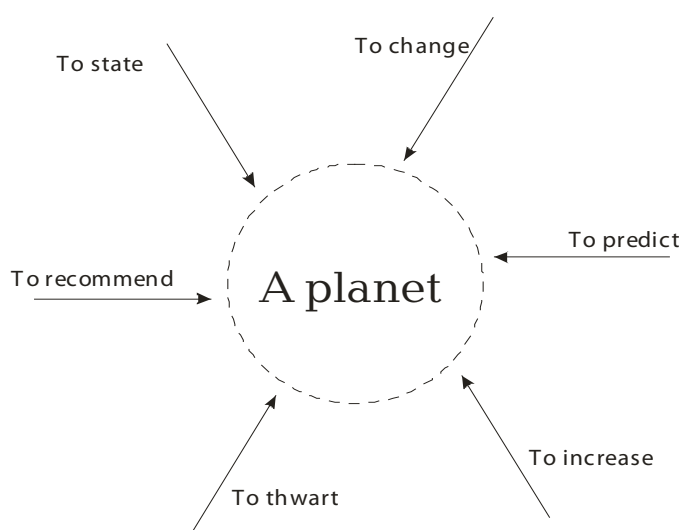
Questions: 1) What are the global problems in the world? 2) What does the report state? 3) Is also pollution a large problem? 4) Has global demand for water increased? 5) How do you understand “thirsty planet”?

Answers: 1) Most countries have water shortages... 2) Population growth and contamination of water. 3) Water crises is in the world. 4) Pollution is a large problem 5) Global demand for water has increased.

4. Comment all numbers in the text in English.

5. Comment on the photo in pairs.

6. Discuss the planet, using the following scheme:



* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary: sedimentary – осадочный, fissure – трещина, расщелина, undisturbed – спокойный, groundwater – подземные воды, shallow – поверхностный,

мелкий, to sustain – поддерживать, subsurface – находящийся, лежащий под поверхностью, to saturate – насыщать, пропитывать, preferable – проницаемый, gravel – гравий, limestone – известняк, clay – глина, shale – сланец, сланцеватая глина, till – тиль, валунная глина, silt – ил, осадок, aquitard – смолы, деготь, гудрон, contamination – загрязнение, порча, toxic – яд, ядовитый, токсичный, substance – вещество, материя aquiter – водоносный слой.

2. Write out from the text the equivalents for the following words:

находящийся под поверхностью, остров, поток, появляться, загрязнять, яд, глубина, годный для питья, предпочтительный, слой, загрязнение, достигать.

3. Change the sentences from the Active Voice into the Passive Voice:

Active Passive

1. Michael wrote the article. 1. The article was written by Michael.
2. Students translate the text. 2. ...
3. He will tell us about ecological 3. ... problems.
4. Pupils will write the composition 4. ... about environmental protection.
5. Julia waters trees and flowers. 5. ...
6. They planted 20 trees yesterday. 6. ...
7. The Gas Plant pollutes our air. 7. ...
8. Our teacher will ask us about the 8. ... ecological situation in Mednogorsk. 9. ...

Text C

Groundwater

Groundwater is water found below the surface of the land. Such water exists in pores between sedimentary particles and in the fissures of more solid rocks. In arctic regions, groundwater may be frozen. In general such water maintains a fairly even temperature very close to the average annual temperature of the area. Very deep-lying groundwater can remain undisturbed for thousands or millions of years. Most groundwater lies at shallower depths, however, and plays a slow but steady part in the hydrologic cycle. Worldwide, groundwater accounts for about one-third of one percent of the earth's water, or about 20 times more than the total of surface waters on continents and islands.

Groundwater is of major importance to civilization, because it is the largest reserve of drinkable water in regions where humans can live. Groundwater may appear at the surface in the form of springs, or it may be tapped by wells. During dry periods it can also sustain the flow of surface water, and even where the latter is readily available; groundwater is often preferable because it tends to be less contaminated by wastes and organisms.

The rate of movement of groundwater depends on the type of subsurface rock materials in a given area. Saturated permeable layers capable of providing a usable supply of water are known as aquifers. Typically, they consist of sands, gravels, limestones, or basalts. Layers that tend to slow down groundwater flow, such as clays, shales, glacial tills, and silts, are instead called aquitards. Impermeable rocks are known as aquicludes, or basement rocks. In permeable zones, the upper surface of the zone of water saturation is called the water table. When heavily populated or highly irrigated areas withdraw water from the ground at too rapid a rate, the water table in such areas may drop so drastically that it cannot be reached, even by very deep wells.

Although groundwater is less contaminated than surface waters, pollution of this major water supply has become an increasing concern in industrialized nations. In the United States, many thousands of wells have been closed in the late 20th century because of contamination by various toxic substances.

4. Translate from Russian into English in written form: 1) Воды, находящиеся под поверхностью земли – подземные воды. 2) Подземные воды состоят из песка, гравия, известняка или базальта. 3) Подземные воды важны для цивилизации, в них сохраняется большой запас питьевой воды. 4) Подземные воды могут появляться на поверхности весной. 5) Подземные воды меньше загрязнены отходами. 6) В северных районах подземные воды могут быть замерзшими.

5. Find the right answers to the questions:

- 1) Where may groundwater be found? 1) type of subsurface
- 2) Why is groundwater important for civilization? 2) surface of the land
- 3) How does groundwater appear at the surface? 3) drinkable water
- 4) From what does the movement of groundwater depend on? 4) sands, gravels
- 5) What do aquifers consist of? 5) in the form of springs

UNIT 6 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Give the English equivalents for the following word combinations (in written form): алюминиевые банки; тонны мусора; удобрения и пестициды; холера и другие заболевания; большая проблема; прямо в воду; ядовитые химикаты.

2. Finish the sentences (in written form): In many places the water has become / The water problem stems from / The world is experiencing as / Groundwater, water found below the surface of the The rate of movement groundwater depends on the type of / In arctic regions, groundwater may be / Ocean is getting / We need to save our

3. Answer the question (in written form): 1) What is the largest reserve of drinkable water? 2) What does the rate of movement of groundwater depend on?

3) Is the world experiencing a major water crisis? 4) What is the main cause of water shortages? 5) Is the planet Earth mostly water? 6) Why do we need to save our water? 7) How can underground water be polluted? 8) Why have many thousands of wells been closed in the USA?

4. Choose the right variant: 1) *We need to save our water, to keep it clean and healthy, so people will always have ... to drink.* a) somebody b) anybody c) something d) any 2) *The ocean is a ... to so much life.* a) room b) home c) kitchen d) bath 3) *The world is experiencing a ... water crisis.* a) nice b) good c) small d) major 4) *Groundwater is of major importance to..* a) civilization b) animals c) birds d) flowers 5) *In ... many thousands of wells have been closed in the late 20th century.* a) Russia b) France c) the USA d) the UK 6) *In ... regions, groundwater may be frozen.* a) western b) north c) south d) arctic 7) *Groundwater may appear at the surface in the form of...* a) rains b) springs c) lakes d) acid rains 8. *Worldwide, groundwater accounts for about one third of one percent of the earth's water, or about... more than the total of surface waters on continents and islands.* a) 20 times b) 10 times d) 5 times c) 2 times

5. Put special questions to the sentences (in written form): Groundwater exists in pores between sedimentary particles and in the fissures of more solid rocks. Most groundwater lies at shallower depths. The water problem stems from inefficient and unsustainable use of water resources. World population will grow to 8 billion people in 2025. In many places the water has become polluted. Some fertilizers leak down through the dirt too.

We worry about our environment. Very deep – lying groundwater can remain undisturbed for thousands of millions of years.

6. Match two parts of the sentences:

1. Britain is very bad at recycling 1. can be averted
2. Each family has separate 2. compared with some other European countries
3. We must help to stop 3. privatization will pick up
4. We worry 4. must be managed carefully
5. Water resources 5. of the diseases in developing countries
6. The trend toward 6. about our Earth
7. The coming water crisis 7. the world's "rubbish mountain"
8. Contaminated water now 8. dust bins for different kinds causes of rubbish

7. Translate the sentences in written form: 1) Океаны покрывают большую часть планеты Земля. 2) Мы беспокоимся об окружающей среде. 3) В некоторых странах загрязняются подземные воды. 4) Мы должны спасти нашу воду. 5) Планета Земля – в основном вода. 6) Мир испытывает водный кризис. 7) Озера и реки загрязнены мусором.

UNIT 7 OUR EARTH IS OUR HOME

Active grammar: Perfect Tenses

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary:

to breathe – дышать;
dangerous – опасный;
garbage – мусор; huge – огромный;
submarine – подводная лодка;
explosion – взрыв; gene – ген;
impressive – впечатляющий;
scene – сцена; surface –
поверхность;
punish – наказывать.



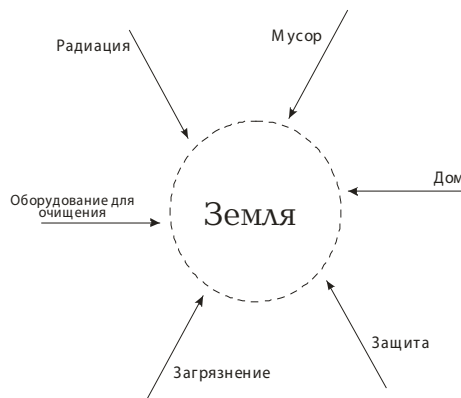
2. Border the words, write down the sentences:

- 1 The humanity has to stop disturbing nature.
- 2 Many people died after the Chernobyl explosion.
- 3 I unpacked my luggage and we went out.
- 4 He was a skilled fisherman.
- 5 We have to control the water pollution.

3. Write out the Russian equivalents to the following from the text. Find the sentences with them in it: крупнейшая организация, опытный рыбак, заслуживают уважение, государственные законы, на поверхности воды, международные конвенции, умерли и заболели, современное оборудование, должны быть наказаны, развитие промышленности.

4. Find the sentences with the following word combinations in the text translate them: 1) nearly dangerous 2) human being 3) utilization of garbage 4) industrial pollution 5) changes in human genes 6) impressive scene 7) has influenced the nature 8) terrible experience 9) a great number 10) around us.

5. Translate the sheme:



Text A

Our Earth is our Home

The development of industry has made the air we breathe, as well as the food and water we have, nearly dangerous for a human being. There is a number of national laws and international conventions on the protection of the environment. They pay much attention to the control of industrial pollution and the utilization of garbage. There are a lot of huge industrial enterprises in our country and a substantial part of them lacks modern waste cleaning equipment and pollution monitoring systems. The most common environmental problems in the world are road transport, traffic in big cities, radiation of radioactive wastes from the power stations and military nuclear submarines and nuclear tests and catastrophes. Many people died and got ill after the Chernobyl explosion in 1986. It was a tragedy. Radiation became one of the most important problems because it may cause changes in human genes.

One day during my summer vacations, I went to my close friend's village and stayed there for two weeks. After coming, I unpacked my luggage and we went to get to know his friends. His hobby was fishing. My friend was a skilled fisherman. He gained a lot of nets and fishing rods. The next day, early in the morning, we sailed in his boat on the lake. But when we came to the place we saw an impressive scene. The fish was floating on the surface of the water. It was so horrible, that we couldn't move. A great number of dead fish was around us. My friend explained to me that it was an ordinary thing. The poachers spoiled the entire water environment. Their criminal activity has influenced the nature. I think they must be punished. I got a very terrible experience after this fishing.

We can't ignore the problems of the pollution of the environment. We have to control the atmospheric and water pollution, to study the technogenic influence on the climate. The pollution often deadly impacts the life of animals, plants and humans.

One of the best known and biggest organizations is "Greenpeace". Its activists often risk their lives protesting against the nuclear test in the Pacific. They deserve much respect. "Greenpeace" exists everywhere in the world.

The humanity has to stop disturbing nature. But everyone has to begin with himself and then all the people will take after him.

6. Match two parts of the sentences, using the text:

1 One of the biggest	1 we breathe dangerous for us.
2 The humanity has to	2 after the Chernobyl explosion in 1986
3 Industry has made the air	3 of dead fish was around us.
4 Many people died and got ill	4 most important problems.
5 We can't ignore the	5 organization is «Greenpeace»
6 I've got a very terrible	6 stop disturbing nature.
7 A great number	7 water pollution
8 People have to control	8 experience after this finishing
9 Radiation is one of the	9 problems of the pollution.

7. Match the verbs and their translations in written form. Find the sentences with them in the text:

- 1) have visited / посещать, посетили, визит
- 2) have planted / растение, посадили, посаженный
- 3) have poured / лить, вылили, лейка
- 4) have have watered / вода, полили, поливать
- 5) have polluted / загрязнение, загрязнили, загрязнять
- 6) have noticed / замечание, заметили, замечать.

8. Put the verbs in Present Perfect in written form: 1) Students plant many trees every spring. 2) Julia waters our flowers every day. 3) I clean my room every morning. 4) Michael often reads articles about environmental protection.

9. Find the answers in the text in written form: 1) Is the air we breathe nearly dangerous? 2) What pays much attention to the control of industrial pollution and the utilization of garbage? 3) What are the most common environmental problems the world?

4) What can you say about the Chernobyl explosion in in 1986? 5) What does a substantial part of huge enterprises lack? 6) Why did radiation become one of the most important problems? 7) Can we ignore the problems of the pollution of the environment? 8) What has the humanity to stop? 9) Speak about Green peace's activists.

10. Agree or disagree with the statements, using the following word combinations: I quite / completely / agree, I can't agree, I think it is not so, it is wrong, on the contrary : 1 The development of industry has made the air nearly dangerous. 2 There are no laws and international conventions on the protection of the environment. 3 During my summer vacation I went to Sochi. 4 The most common environmental problem is road transport. 5 Many people died after the Chernobyl explosion in 1984. 6 The Chernobyl explosion wasn't a tragedy. 7 People can ignore the problems of the pollution. 8 The pollution doesn't impact the life. 9 People have to stop disturbing nature.

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary: to take care of smth – заботиться, complex – сложный, to mention – упоминать, disease – болезнь, observe – наблюдать, to avoid – избегать, disaster – беда, бедствие, катастрофа, to reduce – уменьшать

2. Make up a dialogue in pairs, using all the words from active vocabulary and the following word combinations: beautiful and endangered planet; a very long process; environmental pollution; tons of poisonous substances; to be already nearly dead; the result of STP; ozone depletion.

3. Find the equivalents of the following word combinations in written form. Translate the sentences with them in the text: a complex and magnificent world; beautiful and endangered planet; the civilization of mankind; the main element of all civilizations; urban pollution of environment; release poisonous substances; on the brink of extinction; the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; to prevent traffic jams; to redress the situation.

Text B

Our planet Our Home Our Nature Our Environment

There are big and small rivers and lakes, green forests and high mountains, oceans and seas. We live here, it is our Motherland. Of course we must take care of it. You see, what a complex and magnificent world we have inherited. It has always astonished us with its diversity. And this beautiful and endangered planet is the only one we have. But what bad heirs have we been and are still being of this inheritance! You know that the civilization of mankind has taken thousands of years. It is a very long process. Nature is the main element of all civilizations. For many centuries people possess different natural resources — soil, water, forests. I'd like to mention that only nature has always provided us with all that we need. But now scientists say that our civilization will inevitably perish as a result of industrial and urban pollution of environment. The fact is that we are getting our planet to death, because poisoning the world's land, air and water is the fastest spreading disease of civilization.

But let's observe the main planet-wide problems such as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains which may be caused by pollution, overpopulation and energy consumption. And there are a lot of examples of environmental pollution in our country and abroad.

It is a well-known fact that the air we breathe is polluted. It is a very serious problem. Some factories and plants release tons of poisonous substances into the atmosphere. The air is black from the car exhausts. They are the main reason for the global warming and acid rains. But personally I think that the most important pollution is in the oceans and seas. Many ships sailing in the ocean water are fishing ships, ships carrying oil. If a ship loses some oil in the water, it becomes dirty. And every ten minutes one kind of fish or birds dies out for ever. Many beaches today are considered dangerous for swimming. You see that our seas are in danger because they are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste. For example: the Aral sea which more than 30 years ago was a bright sea with a lot of fish now is on the brink of extinction. If no immediate measures are taken the Aral sea will disappear by the year 2010. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North sea is following. If nothing is done about it one day nothing will be able to live in the seas and in the oceans as well.

4. Finish the sentences in written form, using the text: This beautiful and endangered planet is... / Nature is the main element... / Now scientists say that our civilization... / It is a well-known fact... / Many beaches today... / You see that our seas... / The Mediterranean... / A lot of inventions... / Many people die from...

5. Find the English equivalents of the following sentences in the text in written form: 1. Эта река всегда восхищала нас своей красотой. 2. Он унаследовал огромный дом в Лондоне. 3. Мы уже прочитали новую статью о загрязнении окружающей среды. 4. Студенты только что перевели текст об экологических проблемах России. 5. Этот завод загрязнил уже все реки нашей области.

6. Match the answers and the questions: Answers: 1) People must take care of

Motherland, mustn't they? 2) Is the air we breathe polluted or clean? 3) Why is the air black? 4) Why are many beaches today considered dangerous? 5) What can you say about the Aral sea?

Questions: 1) It is on the brink of extinction. 2) Our seas are in danger. 3) Air is polluted. 4) From the car exhausts. 5) People must take care of Motherland.

UNIT 7 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Make the sentences complete (in written form): 1. There is a number of national laws on the protection 2. Many beaches today are considered / 3. The poachers spoiled the entire water 4. The Mediterranean is 5. The air we breathe is / 6. The air is black from 7. Many people died and got ill after / 8. The development of industry has made the air we breathe

2. Answer the questions (in written form): 1. Why is the air black? 2. Do people possess different natural resources? 3. We must take care of our planet, mustn't we? 4. Why does the water become dirty? 5. Where does "Greenpeace" exist? 6. Can we ignore the problems of the pollution? 7. What has to stop disturbing nature? 8. Who deserves much respect?

3. Choose the right variant: 1. ... is the main element of all civilizations. a) grass b) trees c) nature d) flowers 2. The fact is that we are getting our planet to... a) nature b) order c) life d) death 3. There are a lot of examples of ... pollution a) environmental b) natural c) seasonal d) climatic 4. The Aral ... is on the brink of extinction. a) lake b) water c) sea d) river 5. If a ship loses some oil in the ... it becomes dirty. a) land b) sand c) water d) soil 6. Radiation became ... of the most important problem. a) two b) last c) one d) air 7. The pollution often ... deadly the life of animals. a) impacts b) increases c) releases d) finishes 8. Everyone has to ... with himself. a) leave b) finish c) go d) begin.

4. Put special questions to the sentences (in written form): 1. We live here, it is our Motherland. 2. The civilization of mankind has taken thousands of years. 3. Many people died and got ill after the Chernobyl explosion in 1986. 4. It is a well-known fact that the air we breathe is polluted. 5. Radiation became one of the most important problems because it may cause changes in human genes. 6. The pollution often deadly impacts the life of animals, plants and humans. 7. The air is black from the car exhausts. 8. Our seas are in danger because they are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear waste.

5. Match two parts of the sentences (in written form):

1. The air is black 1. are getting our planet to death
2. Many beaches today 2. the entire water environment.

3. The fact is that we 3. deadly impacts the life of animals.
4. Radiation became one 4. much respect
5. The poachers spoiled 5. dead fish was around us.
6. The pollution is often 6. from the car exhausts.
7. Its activists deserve 7. are considered dangerous for swimming.
8. A great number of 8. of the most important problems.

UNIT 8 PLANTS AND NATURE

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary:

cycle of nature – круговорот в природе

to accumulate sunlight – накапливать

солнечный свет

to give off – отдавать

to breathe out – выдыхать

to combine – сочетать

rotting process – процесс гниения

conservation – сохранение



2. Find the sentences with the following word combinations in the text, translate them: organic, live, together, long.

3. Translate the sentences in Future Simple Tense in written form:

1) Человеку и животным будет нечего есть. 2) Это защитит почву от ветра. 3) Это продлится очень долго. 4) Это даст человеку кислород. 5) Они будут использовать солнечный свет.

4. Find the beginning of the sentences using the text: 1. ... are organic nature a) Animals b) Plants and animals c) Plants 2. ... gives man and animals oxygen and food. a) This natural process b) Plants c) Animals 3. ... protect soil from the wind and keep water in the soil. a) Animals b) Men c) Plants

Text A

Plants and Nature

Plants and animals are of organic nature. On the Earth plants make one third. Animals and man will not live without plants, because the cycle of nature links all of them together. This natural process gives man and animals oxygen and food and the sun gives energy for this natural process.

Plants are special living things: they accumulate sunlight and make organic matter from inorganic in their leaves. They use sunlight to make their food; in this process they give off oxygen into the air. Man and animals breathe in the oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide, which plants combine with the sun energy, water and minerals from the soil and in this way make their food. After plants and animals die, rotting process gives back minerals to the soil, where plants will use them again. This natural process will take place on the Earth as long as the sun gives it its energy.

Plants also play a very important part in conservation and protection of soil, water and animals. They protect soil from the wind and keep water in the soil. Without plants rains and winds will ruin the soil and there will be a lot of deserts. We'll have

no land to sow crops and man and animals will have nothing to eat.

5. Choose the suitable title for the text: a) Plants are very important for life.
b) Man and animals. c) Plants and nature.

6. Choose the correct answer: a) *What gives energy for the nature process?* 1. sun 2. man 3. plants b) *How do the plants use sunlight* 1. Plants use sunlight to give off oxygen into the air. 2. Plants use sunlight to give back minerals to the soil. 3. Plants use sunlight to make their food. c) *Do the plants protect soil from the wind?* 1. Yes, they do. 2. No, they don't. 3. Men protect soil from the wind.

7. Find the answers on the questions in the text in written form: a) How many plants are there on the Earth? b) Why will not animals and man live without plants? c) What do plants use sunlight for? d) What happens with the Earth without plants? e) Why are plants very important for life?

8. Agree or disagree using following words: I quite / completely / agree, I can't agree, I think it is not so, it is wrong, on the contrary: 1. Plant and animals are of inorganic nature. 2. Animals and man will live without plants. 3. Plants are special living things. 4. Man and animals breathe out carbon dioxide. 5. Plants protect soil from the wind. 6. What gives energy for the nature process?

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in the dictionary:

to increase – увеличивать;

merely – только, просто; early – рано;

purpose – цель, намерение;

to measure – измерить; yield – урожай;

satisfy – удовлетворять.

shelter –

to settle

extent



2. Find the sentences with the following word combinations in the text, translate them:

progress, primitive, earliest, increased, great.

3. Make up sentences from the following words in written form: 1) The, plants, be, and, for, grow, also, well, to, must, they, protected, diseases, against, well, pests. 2) Species, there, of, exist, many, very, plants. 3) Ago, plant, a, culture, years, great, many, began.

4. Insert the necessary words from the text in written form: Man cannot live without Some plants provide us with ... , other plants are used to produce Raw materials produced by plants are used by man for different These ... many

plant species. Those which are cultivated on farms are called To give high ... these crops are to be grown under suitable They also should be protected against ... and

Text B

Plants and Their Uses

From earliest times plants are known to play an important part in everyday life of man. We know plants to provide us with food, clothing, shelter and many other necessary things. Great necessity caused primitive man to grow plants. And cultivation of plants is thought to be closely connected with man's progress, as in order to grow plants man had to settle down and to begin to build homes.

Now people are still as dependent upon plants as primitive man was many thousands years ago. Primitive men had few needs except food and clothing. Civilization has increased man's wants to a surprising extent. The man of today is no longer satisfied if he merely has food to eat and house to live in. He wants raw materials which can be made into useful things and products.

Man's food and clothing are produced directly or indirectly by plants. Many animals feed on plants and produce food and raw materials used by man. Without plant life neither animals nor men will be able to live.

Many things people use in everyday life are made from plants. The paper they write on, the clothes they wear, the tables they sit at, all come from plants. Plants are used a timber in the making of furniture and as fuel. Many drugs are made from plants.

Plant culture began a great many years ago. The most important plants in the world are said to have been grown 4,000 years ago.

There exist very many species of plants. But the best known to most people are those useful to men. They are grown and cultivated by farmers and are called farm crops. These crops are used in industry and medicine. We can certainly expect new uses to be found and the value of other plants to be discovered.

As plants are so important for man, they must be well cared for and grown under suitable conditions. Then they will give greater yields.

For the plants to grow well they must also be well protected against pests and diseases. With this in view scientists have worked out a system of measures for plant protection which is being realized today.

5. Translate the dialogue, in written form:

А.: Здравствуй, Боря.

Б.: Привет!

А.: Почему ты не был вчера на лекции?

Б.: Я не мог. А интересная была лекция?

А.: Очень. У этого лектора всегда интересные лекции. Он рассказывал о различных растениях. Теперь я знаю, что есть растения, которые выращиваются уже много лет.

Б.: А что говорил лектор об использовании растений?

А.: Он говорил, что существует очень много видов растений. Все они используются человеком.

Б.: Я думаю, что самые ценные растения – это сельскохозяйственные культуры.

А.: Да, эти культуры возделываются человеком, чтобы получать пищевые продукты и корм для скота. Но и другие виды растений тоже очень важны для людей. Не может быть жизни без растений. Следующая лекция будет в среду, я хочу, чтобы ты пришел.

Б.: Приду. Давай пойдем вместе.

А.: Давай.

6. Match the questions and the answers: Answers: 1) When will plants give greater yields? 2) Are drugs made from plants? 3) Where are plants used? 4) Why has civilization increased man's wants? 5) When did a great plant culture begin?

Questions: 1) in industry, medicine. 2) men's needs increase. 3) a great many years ago. 4) under a good are suitable conditions 5) drugs are made from plants.

7. Using Appendix 2, express your opinion on the problem of the text.

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary:

yield - урожай

to appear - появляться

to breed - выводить, разводить

contribute - содействовать

aim - цель

variety - разнообразие

to vary - меняться

maturing – спелый, созревающий

to require smth - нуждаться в чем-то



2. Insert the necessary words using the text in written form:

1) As civilization progressed, man began ... plants more carefully. 2) One of the methods of plant improvement is

3) ... have not always been as productive and useful as they are today.

3. Make up word – combinations with the following words in written form. Find and translate the sentences with them in the text: selection, yields, maturing, plants, breeder, nature.

Text C

Improvement of Plants

Crop plants have not always been as productive and useful as they are today. Gradually, man discovered that certain plants were more useful to him, and that if he

gathered only the best seeds for planting and used certain cultural practices, he could get better yields. This method of developing better plants is said to continue for many centuries.

As civilization progressed, man began to study plants more carefully. He discovered many new functions of plants, their structure and requirements for growth. Soon plant science appeared and great progress in the improvement and growing of plants began.

Compared to the long history of plants, plant breeders have improved plants for only a short time, but in this short period they have contributed much to agriculture.

The aim of a plant breeder is to combine the most important characteristics in one variety. The characteristics are known to vary with the crop and the conditions under which it is to be grown.

One of the methods of plant improvement is selection. It is a simple but important method. It consists of selecting the best types with most important characteristics for a given area. In some areas early maturing varieties are needed, while in others later maturing varieties will do best. By selecting the best types, man is able to bring about improvements in a few years, while in nature this process requires thousands of years.

4. Translate the questions in English in written form and answer them: 1) Почему люди стали выращивать растения более бережно? 2) Какой метод появился для улучшения растений? 3) Кто выращивает растения? 4) Для чего природе нужны тысячи лет? 5) Вследствие чего появилась наука о растениях?

5. Agree or disagree using Appendix 2: 1) Crop plants have always been productive and useful 2) Man began to study plants more carefully. 3) Soon plant science appeared and required for help. 4) One of the methods of plant improvement is selection. 5) Civilization is a simple but important method. 6) The aim of a plant breeder is to get better yields.

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary: barley – ячмень, corn – зерновая культура, oats – овес, potatoes – картофель, red clover – красный клевер, rye – рожь, wheat – пшеница, sugar beets – сахарная свекла, a frost-free period – безморозный период, grass – трава, area – площадь, soil – почва, to supply – снабжать, favorable – благоприятный, development – развитие.

2. Pronounce the following words correctly. Consult the dictionary: sorghum, annual, photosynthesis, millet, buckwheat, oxygen, chemical, yield, organism.

3. Find the English equivalents of the following verbs. Translate the sentences with them in the text: 1) to live, to require, to grow, to include,

influence, to supply.

4. Translate the following groups of words. State to what part of speech they belong: 1) to environ – environment 2) to grow – growth 3) relative – relatively – relativity 4) to require – requirement 5) selection – to select – selective

5. Open the brackets, put the adjectives in the correct forms in written form: 1) Corn requires (warm) climatic conditions than whea. 2) Climate is the (important) environmental factor of. 3) The growing season of this crop is (short) than that of the corn.

6. Name the sentences “where” most is translated as “большинство”: 1. Crops produce maximum yields under the most favourable conditions. 2. Most grasses are used as food for animals. 3. Irrigation is applied on most farms of this region. 4. The increase of food production is one of the most important problems of our days. 5. Most small grains require much light for their growth.

Text D

Crop plants and environment

The conditions in which an organism lives are known as environment.

All plants must have favorable environmental conditions for their better growth and development. Crops that are well adapted to the region where they are cultivated will not produce high yields.

In crop selection climate is the most important environmental factor. The crops which grow best under relatively cool or moderate conditions include wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, red clover, and many grasses. Corn, cotton, sorghum, rice, soybeans do best under warm conditions.

Crops also differ in the length of the growing season required for the optimum development. A frost-free period less than 125 days is unfavorable for most crops.

Another factor influencing the growth of plants is humidity, that is why the average annual rainfall is a very essential characteristic of an area.

Light is necessary for photosynthesis – the process by which plant food is manufactured. Life processes of many plants are influenced by the relative length of day and night. Long-day plants require long days for their better growth, while short-day plants produce flowers and fruit when the days are short. Most small grains belong to the group of long-day crops, among short-day crops are corn, sorghum, rice, millet, and soybeans. There are also crops which are not affected by the length of day, these are cotton, sunflower, and buckwheat.

Air is an important environmental factor, too. It supplies carbon dioxide for plant growth and oxygen for respiration as well as for chemical and biological processes in the soil.

7. Choose the right translation of the following verbs in written form: 1) They

have planted (посадили, сажают, посадят). 2) It is planted (посажено, сажают, растение). 3) are planting (сажают, посадили, саженцы). 4) It has been planted (было посажено, сажали, посадили). 5) were planted (было посажено, сажают, посадят). 6) It was planted (растение, посажено, посадить). 7) They plant (сажают, сажали, будут сажать). 8) They will plant (посадят, посадили, сажают). 9) They will be planted (будут посажены, посадят, сажают). 10) They are planted (посажены, сажают, посадили). 11) We planted (посадили, саженцы, сажали). 12) He plants (сажает, будет сажать, посадили).

8. Translate the sentences with the verbs in Passive Voice in written form: 1) The growth of plants is greatly influenced by environmental conditions. 2) The seed bed preparation was followed to plant the crop. 3) The growth of cotton is badly influenced by low temperature. 4) More intensive use will be followed by an increase in food production. 5) The development of this crop is highly favored by rainfall.

9. Put the questions in order to get the plan of the text. Answer them.

1) Why is air necessary for plants? 2) What is environment? 3) What environmental conditions are favorable for plants? 4) Which environmental factors are important for plant growth? 5) Do all crops require much light for their growth? 6) What crops develop under cool climatic conditions? 7) What crops require warmer climatic conditions?

10. Descend your position of the problem.

UNIT 8 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Make the sentences complete (in written form): 1. One of the methods of plant improvement is 2. He discovered many new functions of 3. Crop plants have not always been as productive and useful as 4. In crop selection climate is 5. A frost – free period is more than 125 days it is 6. Light is necessary for photosynthesis 7. Air is do best under

2. Answer the questions (in written form): 1. What is necessary for photosynthesis? 2. What belongs to the group of long – day crops? 3. What supplies carbon dioxide for planet growth? 4. What happens after plants and animals die? 5. What plays a very important part in conservation of soil? 6. How do they use sunlight? 7. Why must planets be well cared for? 8. Will animals and men be able to live without plants?

3. Choose the right variant: 1. *They use ... to make their food.* a) sun b) sunlight c) moon d) moonlight 2. *Man and animals ... oxygen.* a) breathe in b) breathing c) breathe out d) breathed 3. *As civilization progressed man began to study plants ...*

carefully. a) many b) little c) less d) more 4. This method of developing better plants plants ... to continue for many centuries. a) said b) are said c) is said d) saying

5. Civilization has increased ... wants to a suprising extent. a) man's b) animal's c) plant's d) flower's 6. Many ... are made from plants. a) bricks b) drugs c) leaves d) pens 7. They are grown and ... by farmers and are called farm crops. a) cultivating b) cultivate c) cultivated d) cultivates 8. We'll have no lord to sow crops and man and animals will have ... to eat. a) anybody b) somebody c) anything d) nothing

4. Match two parts of the sentences (in written form):

1. Plants are 1. man began to study plants.
2. They protect soil 2. necessary for photosynthesis.
3. Plants play an important 3. environmental factor, too.
4. As civilization progressed 4. but important method.
5. He discovered many new 5. functions of plants.
6. It's a simple 6. part in everyday life of man.
7. Air is important 7. special living things.
8. Light is 8. from the wind.

5. Ask a special question to each sentence (in written form): 1. Long – day plants require long days for their better growth. 2. Soon plant science appeared. 3. There exist very many species of plants. 4. They are grown and cultivated by farmers. 5. Plant culture began a great many years ago. 6. They protect soil from the wind. 7. Many drugs are made from plants. 8. The conditions in which an organism lives are known as environment.

UNIT 9 EARTHQUAKES

Active Vocabulary: Future Simple Passive

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary:

earthquake – землетрясение

belt – поле

scale – масштаб, размер

to collapse – обваливаться,
рушиться

to estimate – ценить, оценивать.



2. a) Give possible word-combinations with the following verbs. b) Find the sentences with them in the text and translate them: to collapse, to estimate, to occur, to describe, to destroy, to feet.

3. Translate the sentences, put questions to each sentence in written form: 1. In 1935 Richter created a scale for measuring the intensity of earthquakes. 2. The Richter scale uses numbers ranging from 0 to 9. 3. In 1988 a very severe earthquake was responsible for the death of many thousands of people in America. 4. About 800,000 earthquakes are recorded each year. 5. Any shift in the earth's crust causes the Earth to tremble.

4. Put the verbs in Future Simple Passive. Find the sentences with them in the text: to measure, to name, to estimate, to know, to cause, to destroy.

5. Put down the verb in the necessary form in written form: 1) This building (to destroy) after the earthquake in 2000. 2) A scale for measuring the intensity of earthquakes (to create) by Richter in 1935. 3) In 1988 a very severe earthquake (to take place) in Armenia. 4) The earthquake that (to shake) Bishkek in 1999 measured 4.1 on the Richter scale.

Text A

Earthquakes

Any shift in the earth's crust, no matter how small, causes the earth to tremble. About 800,000 earthquakes are recorded each year. But only 50,000 of them are strong enough to be felt by people living in the areas where they occur. Earthquakes usually take place along faults or at the edges of the earth's plates. About three quarters of the world earthquakes occur in a zone which borders the Pacific Ocean from New Zealand to the southern tip of South America. Because of its volcanic activity, this belt is known as the "Ring of Fire".

In 1935 an American seismologist named Richter created a scale for measuring the intensity of earthquakes. The Richter scale uses numbers ranging from 0 to 9 to describe an earthquake's intensity. An earthquake with a force of 8 or more on the Richter scale causes enormous damage. In some cases buildings collapse, dams burst, gas lines break, and roads are destroyed.

Seismologists estimate that the earthquake that shook San Francisco, California, in 1906 measured 8.3 on the Richter scale. That earthquake and the fires that resulted destroyed most of San Francisco. Even smaller earthquakes that take place in heavily populated areas can cause much damage and great loss of lives. In 1988 a very severe earthquake was responsible for the death of many thousands of people in Armenia in the USSR. (See text Predicting earthquakes).

6. Match two parts of the sentences in written form:

1. Earthquakes usually take place 1. more on the Richter scale causes enormous damage
2. An earthquake with a force of 8 or 2. resulted destroyed most of San Francisco.
3. That earthquake and the fires that 3. along faults or at the edges of the earth's plate.

7. Discuss the text using the following word combinations: about water contamination now days; about measures taken to save water resources; about earthquakes.

8. Speak on the earthquakes from the point of view of: a person living in the region of earthquakes. UN Secretary General. Richter.

9. Comment on the photo in pairs.

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary:

eruption – извержение (вулкана)
molten – литой, расплавленный
to erupt – извергаться (о вулкане)
explosion – взрыв, вспышка
ash – зола, пепел
dormant – дремлющий, спящий
to fertilize – удобрять почву
sulfur - сера
to flow out – вытекать, проистекать



2. Pronounce the following words correctly. Consult the dictionary: volcano, lava, ash, explosion, dormant, sulfur.

3. Translate the following word combinations. Find the sentences in the text and translate them: volcanic eruption, molten rock, forthcoming eruption, a cone – shaped mountain, destructiveness, volcanic sulfur.

4. Divide the sentence, write down it:

Volcanic gas, steam and hot gases may release into the air.

Text B

Volcanic eruptions

Like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions usually occur near the boundaries of the earth's plates, either on land or under the sea. During a volcanic eruption, molten rock, or lava, flows out of the crater resulting in the formation of a volcanic cone. These mountains are called volcanoes.

An active volcano is one that always shows signs of volcanic action. Volcanic gas, steam and hot gases may release into the air. This type of activity might signal a forthcoming eruption. At the time of a full-scale eruption ash, lava and volcanic "bombs" might also be thrown out from the crater.

Paricutin, a volcano in western Mexico, erupted suddenly in 1943 and stopped erupting just as suddenly in 1952. The first sign was a crack in the ground of a cornfield, followed by rising hot gas and steam. Thirty minutes later, explosions began. Clouds of gas and ashes shot as high as 6 km into the air. For the rest of its active life, the explosions continued. The ashes that fell to the ground formed a cone-shaped mountain that now rises 410 m above the level of the cornfield. Because Paricutin has shown no further signs of volcanic actions since 1952, it is said to be dormant, or sleeping. At some future time, it may once again wake up to send more ashes to fall on the earth.

Mount St. Helens, located in southwestern Washington, had been dormant for over 100 years when it erupted on May 18, 1980. The eruption blew off 390 m of the mountain's top, sent smoke and ash as high as 18 km, and took 61 lives. It was the first volcanic eruption to take place in the United States since 1917.

Volcanic eruptions have killed nearly 200,000 people in the last 600 years. Despite their destructiveness, volcanic eruptions provide useful materials. Volcanic rock is widely used for road building. Volcanic ash fertilizes land, and some chemicals can be made from volcanic sulfur.

5. Complete the sentences, using the text: 1. During a volcanic eruption... . 2. An active volcano is... . 3. Clouds of gas and ashes... . 4. Because Paricutin has shown... . 5. Volcanic eruptions have killed... .

6. Translate the sentences in written form. Name the tense in each sentence: 1) Because Paricutin has shown no further signs of volcanic actions since 1952, it is said to be dormant, or sleeping. 2) Mount St Helens located in south western Washington, had been dormant for over 100 years when it erupted on May 18,

1980. 3) Volcanic eruptions have killed nearly 200, 000 people in the last 600 years.

7. Choose the right answers to the questions:

- 1) Where do volcanic eruptions occur? 1) signs of volcanic action
- 2) What does it mean “ an active volcano”? 2) volcano
- 3) What is Paricutin? 3) on land; under the sea
- 4) What problems do people have from the explosions? 4) fertilizer for land
- 5) What is volcanic ash used for? 5) they kill people

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary:

plate tectonics, fault – разлом, сдвиг, сброс, crust – корка, налёт, mantle – покров, to collide – сталкиваться, to brush – (слегка) задеть, to show – показывать, to spread – расстилать (ся).

2. Pronounce the following words correctly. Consult the dictionary: plate tectonics, observation, oceanic ridges, discovery, continents, continuously, mantle, collide.

3. Translate the following groups of words. State to what part of speech they belong: discover – discoverer – discovery, divide – divided, continuous – continue – continuously, slow – slowly, close – closely – closeness.

Text C

Inner forces change the earth's surface

Plate tectonics. In the 1950s scientists began studying the ocean floor in more detail than ever before. Their observations showed that the seafloors were slowly spreading apart along well-defined oceanic ridges.

The discovery of seafloor spreading provided the evidence for the theory of plate tectonics. The theory of plate tectonics states that great faults, or cracks in the crust of the earth, divide it into huge sections called plates - 7 larger ones and several smaller ones. According to this theory, these plates, on which the continents and ocean lie, are continuously moving, as they "float" on the heavier rock of the earth's mantle. The plates move very slowly, perhaps no more than 1 to 6 centimeters a year.

Some plates move away from each other, while others move closer together. Plates moving closer together sometimes collide. Other plates brush against each other as they move side by side. This movement, for example, takes place along the San Andreas Fault, which separates the two plates in California...

In general, changes on the earth's surface always take place along the edges of the plates. Some of these changes occur in a matter of a few seconds. Others, however, occur over millions of years.

4. Write down from the text the English equivalents of the following sentences: 1) Пласты двигаются друг от друга, или двигаются ближе друг к другу. 2) Пласты двигаются медленно, примерно 1-6 см в год. 3) Изменения на поверхности земли имеют место в основном вдоль края пластов.

5. Translate the sentences in written form, using the text: 1) The book he gave me is about plate tectonics. 2) He asked us what we knew about plate tectonics in California. 3) He said that he felt tired. 4) He went where the doctor had sent him. 5) I went away because there was no one there. 6) If I see him tomorrow, I will ask him about the theory of plate tectonics.

6. Match the answers and the questions: Questions: 1. What did scientists begin to study in 1950? 2. What did their observations show? 3. What is the plate tectonics? 4. Where do changes take place on the earth's surface?

Answers: 1. along the edges of the plates, 2. great faults in the crust of the earth, 3. the seafloors were slowly spreading apart, 4. the ocean floor in detail.

7. Discuss the alternatives of the problem's solving, their advantages and disadvantages.

UNIT 9 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Make the sentences complete (in written form): 1. Any shift in the earth's crust causes 2. Volcanic eruptions usually occur near 3. Volcanic eruptions have killed nearly 200.000 people in the last 4. The Richter scale uses numbers ranging from 0 to 9 to describe, 5. Changes on the earth's surface always take place along 6. The plates move very slowly, perhaps no more than 1 to 6 centimeters a 7. An earthquake with a force of 8 or more on the Richter scale causes 8. In 1935 Richter created ...

2. Answer the questions, in writing: 1. What destroyed most of San Francisco in 1906? 2. How many earthquakes are recorded each year? 3. What can be made from volcanic sulfur? 4. Who created a scale for measuring the intensity of earthquakes? 5. What do you know about the earthquake in Armenia in 1988? 6. When did scientists begin studying the ocean floor? 7. Where do changes on the earth's surface always take place? 8. What does the theory of plate tectonics state?

3. Match two parts of the sentences (in written form):

1. In the 1950s scientists began 1. as they move side by side.
studying the ocean
2. Other plates brush against 2. of 8 or more on the Richter scale

causes enormous damage.

3. An earthquake with a force 3. are called volcanoes.

4. About 800.000 earthquake 4. hot gases may release into the air.

5. Volcanic eruptions have killed 5. floor in more detail that ever before.

6. These mountains 6. nearly 200.000 people in the last 600 years.

7. The plates move very slowly 7. are recorded each year.

8. Volcanic gas, steam and 8. perhaps no more than 1 to 6 centimeters a year.

4. Choose the right variant: 1. *Because of its volcanic activity this ... is known as the "Ring of Fire".* a) belt b) earthquake c) volcanic eruption d) plate tectonics 2. *Volcanic eruptions have killed nearly ... people in the last 600 years.* a) 100,000 b) 500,000 c) 1000,000

d) 200,000 3. *Despite their destructiveness ... provide useful materials.* a) earthquakes b) volcanic eruptions c) earth's plates d) plate tectonics

4. *Some plates move ... from each other, while others move closer together.* a) about b) away c) to d) along 5. *The theory of ... states that great faults or cracks in the crust of the earth, divide it into huge sections.* a) plate tectonics b) volcanic actions c) useful materials d) volcanic sulfur

6. *Volcanic ash fertilizers land and some chemicals can be ... from volcanic sulfur.* a) asked b) used c) drawn d) made

7. *In the ... scientists began studying the ocean floor.* a) 1930s b) 2000s c) 1950s d) 1990s 8. *Clouds of gas and ashes shot ... 6 km into the air.* a) as shot as b) as good as c) as long as d) as high as.

5. Ask a special question to each sentence, in writing: 1. It was the first volcanic eruption to take place in the USA since 1917 (Where). 2. Thirty minutes later, explosions began (When). 3. It may once again wake up to send more ashes to fall on the earth (Where). 4. About 800.000 earthquakes are recorded each year (How many). 5. Richter created a scale for measuring the intensity of earthquakes (What). 6. This belt is known as the "Ring of Fire" (How). 7. In the 1950s scientists began studying the ocean floor (When). 8. According to this theory these plates are continuously moving (What).

6. Translate the sentences (in written form). What sentences are complex? 1. In general, changes on the earth's surface always take place along the edges of the plates. 2. Their observations showed that the seafloors were slowly spreading apart along well – defined oceanic ridges. 3. Seismologists estimate that the earthquake that shook San Francisco, in 1906 measured 8.30 on the Richter scale. 4. Mount St. Helens, located in southwestern Washington had been dormant for over 100 years, when, it erupted on May 18, 1980. 5. An active volcano is one that always shows signs of volcanic actions.

7. Translate the sentences (in written form). Underline the sentences in Perfect Tense: 1. These mountains are called volcanoes. 2. Because Paricutin has shown no further signs of volcanic actions since 1952, it is said to be dormant or sleeping. 3. Mount St. Helen, located in south eastern Washington, had been dormant for over 100 years when it erupted on May 18, 1980. 4. The eruption blew off 390 m of the mountain's top. 5. Volcanic eruptions have killed nearly 200.000 people in the last 600 years.

UNIT 10 PLANTS IN ECOSYSTEM

Active grammar: Modal verbs.

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary: unit – единица, to destroy – разрушать, variety – разновидность, to develop – развиваться, however – однако, evolution – развитие.

2. Translate the following word – combinations. Find them in the text and translate the sentences with them: in nature, non-living part, in balance, to be destroyed by man, as a result.

3. A) Find the English equivalents of the following sentences in the text in written form: 1. Экосистема включает в себя все растения, животных окружающей среды. 2. Экосистема – это самая маленькая единица в природе. 3. Природная эволюция – это очень долгий процесс.

B) Translate into Russian in written form: 1. Climate is important for plant growth. 2. Many crops are used as food for man and animals. 3. Improved cultivation practices are used on our farm and on other farms of our region.

Text A

Plants in ecosystem

Ecosystem is the smallest unit in nature that can live independently. It includes all plants, all animals, and the non-living part of the environment, such as soil and climatic factors of a natural geographic area.

Plant is always part of an ecosystem. Different parts of a natural ecosystem should be always in balance. This natural balance must not be destroyed by man.

The environment is constantly developing, this process is known as evolution.

However, natural evolution is a very long process. Nowadays agriculturist of all countries have their programme of plant improvement. Under this programme the evolution of crop varieties may not require more than some years. As a result some new varieties well adapted to the environmental conditions will be developed, and crop productions area will be higher.

4. Agree or disagree using the following words: I quite (completely) agree, I can't agree, I think it is not so, it is wrong, on the contrary. 1) Natural evolution is the most important way of crop improvement. 2) Ecosystem includes both living and non-living parts of the environment. 3) Crop production is not influenced by evolution of the environment.

5. Translate the sentences in written form using the text: 1) Данное развитие не должно быть нарушено людьми. 2) Экосистема должна всегда находиться в балансе. 3) Он должен следить за состоянием этих животных. 4) Они могут улучшить данное положение. 5) Студенты должны высадить все цветы сегодня.

6. Using Appendix 2, express your opinion on the problem of the text.

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary:

interrelate - взаимоотношение
to interact - взаимодействовать
organic compound - органическое вещество
consumer - потребитель
decomposer - редуцент, разлагатель
to evolve - развиваться
consequently - поэтому, следовательно
photosynthesis - фотосинтез
equilibrium - равновесие
utilization - использование, потребление



2. Translate in to Russian. Find the sentences with them in the text, translate them: inorganic substances, organic compounds, primary consumers, physical environment, evolution, complex living organisms, extinction of wildlife.

3. Translate into English, using the text: неорганическая среда, круговорот веществ, солнечные лучи, озоновый щит, бактерии, грибы, неживая природа, химические вещества.

4. Translate the sentences in written form. 1) The living organisms and their non – living environment interrelate and interact with each other. 2) They are then returned to the environment. 3) The proper transfer of energy through an ecosystem by the producers, the consumers and decomposers is called a food chain.

Text B

Ecosystems

An ecosystem consists of a number of living organisms and their physical environment. The living organisms and their non-living environment are interrelated and interact with each other. There are six major components in an ecosystem: 1. inorganic substances; 2. organic compounds; 3. climate, temperature, wind, light and rain which affect all the processes in an ecosystem; 4. producers; green plants which are able to manufacture food from simple inorganic substance in the process known as photosynthesis; 5. consumers. Primary consumers: they obtain their energy from green plants. But secondary consumers such as dogs and cats feed on other animals; 6. decomposers, such as bacteria and fungi. Bacteria breaks down the flesh of dead animals. Fungi break down plant material. Without decomposers chemical substances would not be able to return to the physical environment.

The main processes in ecosystems include: 1. food chains, 2. materials cycles, 3. development 4. evolution.

Food Chains. The Sun's energy travels through an ecosystem. Without the Sun there would be no light, no heat, no energy of any kind.

The proper transfer of energy through an ecosystem by the producers, the consumers and the decomposers is called a food chain. If the amount of energy at the end of a food chain did not depend on the length of the chain each plant would provide a large amount of energy. Without the proper transfer of energy through an ecosystem the living organisms and their non-living environment would not interact with each other.

Material Cycles. Material cycles include cycles of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, water and mineral salts. Chemical substances move from the non-living environment to living things. They are then returned to the environment. There would be no flow of energy from the non-living organisms to the living organisms without exchanges of materials between living and non-living.

Development. An ecosystem exists in a state equilibrium. It can support a certain number of plants and animals of different species. If the population of one animal increased, there would not be enough food and water for all the animals. Consequently, some would die. In this way the ecosystem regulates itself and returns to its state of equilibrium. If the ecosystem did not regulate itself, it could not support a certain number of plants and animals.

Ecosystems are not static-they change all the time. If ecosystems did not change all the time plants and animals would not be able to part to changes in the physical environment. For example, if fire destroyed the vegetation in a region, there would be certain changes. First grass and some flowers would grow. Then insects would appear. The wind would blow the seeds of small trees. These trees would grow and birds and animals would appear.

Evolution. During long periods of time ecosystems evolve. The evolution of an ecosystem is caused by factors inside and outside it.

Consider the evolution of the atmosphere. Without atmosphere there would be no clouds, no rain. If the Earth had no atmosphere, its surface would become very hot by day and too cold at night, its heated surface would quickly radiate back into space all the energy which reaches the Earth from the Sun.

When life began there was no oxygen in atmosphere. If there had been oxygen in the atmosphere when life began, the sun's rays would not have prevented life from developing of land. Consequently, the first living organisms developed under the sea. After the evolution of photosynthesis, the oxygen in the atmosphere increased and life expanded. Complex living organisms developed. As the oxygen in atmosphere increased, a layer of ozone was formed, life would be impossible without it on the surface of the Earth.

Today life on the Earth is in danger: man himself might destroy the equilibrium of ecosystem by pollution, extinction of wildlife and unreasonable utilization of the globe's material resources.

5. Match the questions and the answers:

1. What are the major components of an ecosystem? /food chains, materials, development... 2. What are the main processes in ecosystems?/proper transfer of

energy through ecosystems. 3. What does it mean “food chains”? / because of changes in physical environment. 4. Why do some animals die? /man may destroy the equilibrium of ecosystem by pollution. 5. Why is today life on the Earth in danger? /inorganic substances, organic compounds...

6. Agree or disagree using the following words: I quite(completely) agree, I can't agree, I think it is not so, it is wrong. 1. Bacteria breaks down the flesh of dead animals. 2. The Sun's energy doesn't connect with an ecosystem. 3. Materials cycles include climate, wind, light and rain. 4. During long periods of time ecosystems evolve. 5. When life began there was oxygen in the atmosphere.

7. Formulate the problem with position of the group, which interests you present.

* * *

1. Find the transcription of words from the active vocabulary in dictionary:

accommodation – приспособление

evolution – эволюция, развитие

hence - следовательно

competition – соревнование

species – вид, разновидность

trait – характерная черта, особенность

trunk - ствол

to assume – принимать на себя

mimicry – имитирование

predator - хищники

inconspicuous – неприметный

coloration – окраска, расцветка

distasteful – противный, неприятный

antler – олений рог

elk - лось

to evolve – развиваться, эволюционировать

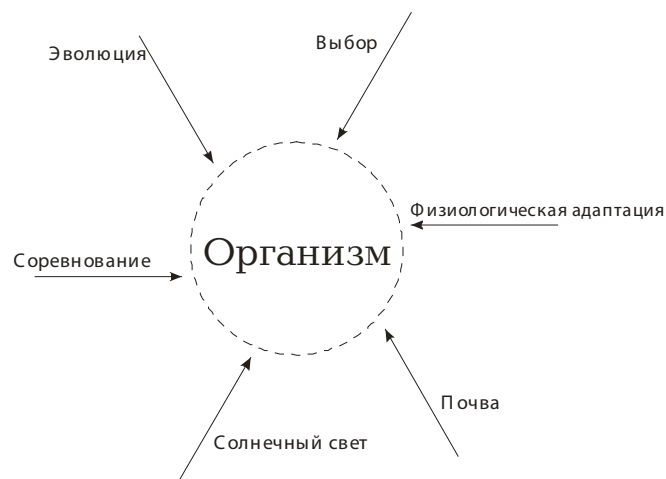
terrestrial – земной, наземный, сухопутный



2. Find in the text the equivalents for the following words in writing:

Эволюция, физиологическая адаптация, эволюционная адаптация, соревнование, хищник, выбор, виды, почва, солнечный свет.

3. Write the sheme in English. Discuss the situation “An Organism in Environment” after reading the text.



Text C

Adaptation

Adaptation is a word used by biologists in two different senses, both of which imply the accommodation of a living organism to its environment. One form of adaptation, called physiological adaptation, involves the acclimatization of an individual organism to a sudden change in environment. The other kind of adaptation, discussed here, occurs during the slow course of evolution and hence is called evolutionary adaptation.

Mechanism of Adaptation

Evolutionary adaptations are the result of the competition among individuals of a particular species over many generations in response to an ever-changing environment, including other animals and plants. Certain traits are culled by natural selection favoring those individual organisms that produce the most offspring. This is such a broad concept that, theoretically, all the features of any animal or plant could be considered adaptive. For example, the leaves, trunk, and roots of a tree all arose by selection and help the individual tree in its competition for space, soil and sunlight.

Biologists have been accused of assuming adaptiveness for all such features of a species, but few cases have actually been demonstrated. Indeed, biologists find it difficult to be certain whether any particular structure of an organism arose by selection and hence can be called adaptive or whether it arose by chance and is selectively neutral. The best example of an evolutionary development with evidence for adaptation is mimicry. Biologists can show experimentally that some organisms escape predators by trying to be inconspicuous and blend into their environment and those other organisms imitate the coloration of species distasteful to predators. These tested cases are only a handful, however, and many supposed cases of adaptation are simply assumed.

On the contrary, it is possible that some features of an organism may be retained because they are adaptive for special, limited reasons, even though they may be maladaptive on the whole. The large antlers of an elk or moose, for example, may be effective in sexual selection for mating but could well be

maladaptive at all other times of the year. In addition, a species feature that now has one adaptive significance may have been produced as an adaptation to quite different circumstances. For example, lungs probably evolved in adaptation to life in water that sometimes ran low on oxygen. Fish with lungs were then “preadapted” in a way that accidentally allowed their descendants to become terrestrial.

4. Translate from Russian into English in written form, using the text:

Физиологическая адаптация – это приспособление организма к внезапному изменению в окружающей среде. Эволюционная адаптация – это результат борьбы среди организмов. Некоторые растения избегают хищников, стараются быть неприметными. Лучший образец эволюционной адаптации – имитирование.

5. Answer the questions in written form, using the text: Why is adaptation used in two different senses? What do evolutionary adaptations mean? What is mimicry? How do some organisms adapt to the environment? Why is adaptation important for animals and plants?

6. Prepare the report on the problem and listen to the other students, define which message is the most laconic and exhaustive.

7. Discuss the alternatives of the problem's solving, their advantages and disadvantages.

UNIT 10 CHECK YOURSELF

1. Make the sentences complete (in written form): 1. Ecosystem is in the smallest unit in nature that ... 2. The Sun's energy travels though ... 3. Without the Sun there would be no light, no... 4. The evolution of an ecosystem is caused by ... 5. Evolution adaptations are the result of... 6. An ecosystem exists in ... 7. If the ecosystem did not regulate itself ... 8. However natural evolution is ...

2. Answer the questions, in writing: 1. What does an ecosystem consist of? 2. What do the main processes in ecosystems include? 3. What is always part of an ecosystem? 4. What is the smallest unit in nature that can live independently? 5. What do material cycles include? 6. Why is today life on the Earth in danger? 7. Different parts of a natural ecosystem should be always in balance, shouldn't they? 8. Is natural evolution a very long process?

3. Match two parts of the sentences (in written form):

1. Natural evolution 1. of all countries have their programme of plant improvement.

2. Nowadays agriculturists 2. adaptation is called evolutionary adaptation
3. Different parts of a 3. would appear.
4. The other kind of 4. would be no clouds, no rain.
5. The best example of an 5. is a very long process evolutionary
6. An ecosystem 6. development with evidence for adaptation is mimicry.
7. Then insects 7. exists in a state equilibrium.
8. Without atmosphere there 8. natural ecosystem should always be in balance.

4. Choose the right variant: 1. *As the oxygen in atmosphere increased, a layer of ozone was ... life would be impossible without it on the surface of the Earth.* a) formed b) stated c) finished d) changed 2. *Different parts of a ... "ecosystem" should be always in balance.* a) living b) non – living c) natural d) unnatural 3. *A plant is ... part of an ecosystem.* a) never b) ever c) always d) often 4. *When ... began there was no ... in atmosphere.* a) air b) ozone c) oxygen d) layer 5. *Consequently, the first living organisms developed ... the sea.* a) on b) in c) under d) above 6. *Fish with lungs were then "preadapted" in a way that accidentally ... their descendants to become terrestrial* a) answered b) listened c) watched d) allowed 7 *During long periods of ... ecosystems evolve.* a) winter b) season c) time d) spring 8. *The evolution of an ecosystem is caused by ... inside and outside it.* a) factors b) things c) facts d) tests

5. Ask special questions to each sentence, in writing: 1. These tested cases are only a handful, however, and many supposed cases of adaptation are simply assumed (What). 2. The other kind of adaptation is called evolutionary adaptation (How). 3. Ecosystem is the smallest unit in nature that can live independently (What). 4. Different parts of a natural ecosystem should be in balance (What). 5. Lungs probably evolved in adaptation to life in water that sometimes ran low on oxygen (What). 6. This natural balance must not be destroyed by man (Whom). 7. The environment is constantly developing (What). 8. Chemical substances move from the non – living environment to living things (How).

6. Translate the following, in writing: 1. Экосистема включает в себя растения, животных и неживые объекты окружающей среды. 2. Экосистема саморегулируется и отвечает за свое равновесие. 3. Другой тип адаптации называется эволюционной. 4. Экосистемы развиваются очень долго.

7. Answer the questions (in written form): 1. What should be always in balance? 2. How does the Sun's energy travel? 3. Are ecosystems static? 4. What can biologists experimentally prove?

TEXTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Text 1 The Dust Bowl

Anyone who was alive then in Cimarron County, Oklahoma, remembers the afternoon of April 14, 1935. The day was sunny and calm. Then the storm came rolling down from the north like a tidal wave of earth. People looked up. Some took photographs, some prayed. The place was given the name: Dust Bowl.

The region is not a bowl. Although drought and low prices hurt farmers across America, historians agree that the Dust Bowl itself was restricted to a 97-million acre place of high level land in the southern portion of the Great Plains. It included parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. This part of the Great Plains is vulnerable to the storms that sweep down from the Rocky Mountains to the west. The Dust Bowl is the central feature of memory here. It has become a myth and a symbol in the culture of 20th-century America.

There are many theories about the causes of the Dust Bowl, beyond the obvious drought and wind; historians debate whether it was created mostly by climate, or whether it was a man-made ecological disaster caused by people's short-sighted greed for profit. But certainly one of the things that made it so painful was the great optimism and hope that ran through the region right up to the moment of disaster.

At the turn of the century, Cimarron County — like the rest of the Great Plains — looked as if flush times had arrived. The prairie was green; rain fell in abundance. A farmer could hope to raise 20 bushels of wheat per acre and pay off the land in a single season. All the counties of the Dust Bowl were inundated with fanners. Some came to build and live, but some were visitors who were called "suitcase Earners". They came for the weeks of planting and harvesting, but spent the balance of their time living and working elsewhere. They were druggists, bankers, and teachers, and they came from as far away as Chicago and the East Coast. Others bought land and employed tenants to work it. People lived on almost every section in "dugouts" and clapboard houses.

The ground was broken, the rain fell and the wheat came up. This enormous change in the land's surface was made possible largely by the mass production of tractors.

The rain kept falling and the wheat kept growing. In the summer of 1931 it poured forth in a great golden flood from all the fields of the Great Plains. That was the zenith. Then the blows started to fall.

The first was the price of wheat. Wall Street had crashed and there was so much wheat in the West that there weren't enough people to buy it, so prices went down. Then the rain stopped. It was replaced by an inexorable drought. The low wheat prices and the low yields of 1932 drove many of the "suitcase farmers" and some of the tenants off the land, and vast acreages of one-way-plowed field lay

abandoned ready to blow. In 1932 the dust first lifted from the fields in clouds; in 1933 it scoured the landscape. Severe dust storms began. The dust changed the nature of life. The people remember hanging wet blankets across the windows and going to bed with wet cloths across their faces. All the dishes were dusty. They had to eat out of a pot on the stove. The land itself moved capriciously. One day the north side of the dam would be drifted in, the next day fences would be buried to the top wire.

For many, the only way out was to die or drive away. The people who left seldom returned. The people who stayed are proud of their triumph over adversity. Most of those who stayed simply lived on hope; they kept their troubles to themselves. Forty per cent of the population abandoned these places during the '30s. This incomprehensible combination of dust, poverty, desperation and courage transcended its time and became part of a central American theme: hard times and survival.

The Dust Bowl is now part of the landscape. Where people once lived on every quarter-section, no one now lives. As a writer said, "I guess the best part of the 'good old days' is that they are gone."

Text 2

(From "Smithsonian ")

Environmentalist!!: On Trial

Ecology Is a Subversive Science

William Tucker

The author, a journalist and critic of the environmental movement, has written numerous articles on environmental issues in the latest book, *Progress and Privilege*, is a thought-provoking and controversial discussion of environmentalism.

One of the key realizations of ecology is that the earth is a kind of living system governed by many self-regulating (homeostatic) mechanisms. The earth is in a state of equilibrium. If pushed too far in any one direction, the self-regulating mechanisms can become overloaded and break down, resulting in radical changes. In its scientific aspects ecology seems to offer an extraordinary broadening of our understanding of life on the planet. Yet with its transfer into the public domain, it has become little more than a sophisticated way of saying "we don't want any more progress." Somehow this exciting discipline has been translated into a very conservative social doctrine. People have often waved the flag of "ecology" as a new way of saying that nature must be preserved and human activity minimized. Ecology is sometimes viewed as "subversive" to technological progress. It supposedly tells us that our ignorance of natural systems is too great for us to proceed any further with human enterprise. Just as nationalistic conservatives always try to throw a veil of reverence around such concepts as "patriotism" and "national tradition," so environmentalists try to maintain the same indefinable quality around ecosystems.

The lesson environmentalists drive home is that since we do not understand ecosystems in their entirety, and never will, we dare not touch them. Our knowledge is too limited, and nothing should be done until we understand more fully the implications of our actions.

To say that ecology is the science that does not yet grasp the complex interrelationships of organisms is like Trying to define medicine as the science that does not yet know how to cure cancer. Environmentalists emphasize the negative parts of the discipline because it fits their concept that we have already had enough technological progress.

The lessons of ecology tell us many things. They tell us that organisms cannot go on reproducing uncontrollably. But they also tell us that many organisms have developed behavioral systems that keep their populations from exploding. The laws of ecology tell us that we cannot throw things away into the environment without having them come back to haunt us. But they also tell us that nature evolved intricate ways of recycling wastes long before human beings appeared, and ecosystems are not as fragile as they seem.

In fact, the whole notion of "fragile ecosystem" is somewhat contradictory. If these systems are so fragile, how could they have survived this long? If ecology teaches us anything, it enhances our appreciation of how resilient nature is. and how tenaciously creatures cling to life in the most severe circumstances. This, of course, should not serve as an invitation for us to see how efficiently we can wipe them out. But it does suggest that the rumors of our powers for destruction may be exaggerated.

The environmentalist interpretation of ecology has been that ecosystems have somehow perfectly evolved, and that human intervention always leads to degradation. It should be clear that even if a particular ecosystem did represent biological perfection, that is not reason in and of itself to preserve it at the expense of human utility. Our ethical position cannot be one of completely detached aesthetic appreciation. We must first be human beings in making our ethical judgments. We cannot be completely on the side of nature.

We are not a group of imbeciles aimlessly poking into the backs of watches or tossing rocks into the gears of Creation. There is purpose to what we do, and it is essentially the same as nature's. We are trying to rearrange the elements of nature for our own survival, comfort, and welfare. We can certainly act stupidly, but we can also act out of wisdom. It is foolish to argue that everything is already perfect and must be left alone. To portray humans as meddling outsiders in an already perfected world is nonsense. In going to this extreme to reaffirm nature, we only deny that we are a part of it.

Environmental writers suggest that we practice an "ecological ethic," extending our moral concerns to other animals, plants, ecosystems, and the entire biosphere. I would accept this proposal, with one important qualification that is, that our ethical concerns still retain a hierarchy of interest. We should extend our moral concerns to plants, trees, and animals, but not at the expense of human

beings. Our first obligation is to humanity. We should avoid actions that are destructive to the biosphere, but we must recognize that at some point our interests are going to impinge upon other living things.

Text 3

Predicting earthquakes

Picture this scene. It is the middle of the night. Thousands of people are sitting in open spaces far from buildings, bridges, and other structures. They have left their homes, even though the temperature is below zero. Fear shows on their faces as they crowd in small groups and try to keep warm.

This actually happened in Haicheng, China, in 1975. The people in this town in northeastern Manchuria were told that an earthquake would strike within hours. And it did. Because they left their homes when they were warned, over 10,000 people saved their lives.

Only in the last half of this century progress has been made in predicting earthquakes. Seismologists (people who study earthquakes) now have many of the instruments they need to measure changes in the earth's crust.

Recording shock waves. Seismometers record shock waves -strong ones, weak ones, even the ones people do not feel. In using these instruments, seismologists look for changes in the number and speed of shock waves. Such changes often signal that an earthquake is likely to happen soon.

In warning about the Haicheng earthquake, the Chinese also used reports from farmers and other workers they had trained to read nature's signs. The Chinese believe that animals behave differently just before an earthquake strikes. The Chinese workers reported strange behavior in their barn-yard animals. They also reported that water in their deep wells turned very muddy. Seismologists knew that earth vibrations could make muddy water. Adding these reports to what they had learned from their instruments, the Chinese were able to tell the place and the time of the earthquake.

Problems in predicting earthquakes. Accuracy is one problem, because earthquake is predicted is in an early stage. Many instruments need to be set up in areas where earthquakes are likely to occur. Many sets of data need to be recorded and studied. Much more needs to be discovered about what triggers earthquakes and what signs coming earthquakes give.

Time is another problem. As yet very accurate predictions for short time periods cannot be made. Seismologists can say that an earthquake is likely to strike a certain place every 50 to 100 years. They can say one is likely to strike within a year. But they often cannot tell the exact time or even the exact place. Accurate earthquake predicting on more than a hit-or-miss basis is years away.

Volcano prediction. Volcanic eruptions are more predictable than the earthquakes. Although predicting volcanic eruptions is generally difficult, some volcanoes give signs of a forthcoming eruption. In Hawaii, for example, some volcanoes expand and release gases before erupting. Minor earthquakes rise in

temperatures are also early signs. Measuring these changes can help determine when an eruption is likely to occur.

Text 4

Natural indicators of pollution

Scientists dealing with the problem of pollution consider it very important that it should be exactly assessed. A large number of fairly sophisticated pollution gauges have been devised to serve this purpose. In addition, it has recently been found out that there are a number of natural gauges whose performance by far exceeds anything that has so far been made by man. They are plants as lichens and bryophytes which are exceptionally sensitive to certain components of air pollution. Ideally such "indicators" species should be widespread, easy to recognise, and between them show a wide range of sensitivity so that the rate of fall-off pollution could be easily assessed. The sensitivity of certain plants to pollution components may also be of value to individual persons contemplating the possibility of setting down in an area. It is known, for example, that lichens are exceptionally sensitive to sulphur dioxide content in the air. It follows that people suffering from a variety of respiratory diseases would do well to live in an area where lichens are abundant on the trees.

(Szkutnik L. English through Science Problems. Warszawa, 1971.)

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSIONS

1. Modern technology has completely changed our lives. Hypermarkets, fast food restaurants, multi-storey car parks and urban motorways are just some of the signs of modern economic growth and development. What are their advantages and disadvantages? Work in small groups and list as many pros and cons as you can.

2. Some scientists say that if we carry on digging up and cutting down our planet for a few more years of mass consumption, we are going to die. In this connection we need to rethink our whole way of life and live in small communities which only produce the food and goods- Do you agree or disagree? Why?

3. The opponents to the above-mentioned theory prove that development is essential- Unless there is growth and development, the standard of living cannot rise. Providing that development is controlled, it can do no harm. Which side of the argument would you take? Explain your position.

4. Can you give any examples of a rise in the standard of living in Russia?

5. List the major problems facing the world's environment. Give some examples of recent environmental disasters. Are you interested in "green" issues?

6. Many people are also worried about local environmental problems. Who should solve these problems — governments or individuals? Can you help to tackle them? Can one person acting alone do much? Say if there will be a big impact if we all do something.

7. Which environmental problems does your town, village or city suffer from? Which of them are the most serious? What is being done about them?

8. Some people say that the climate of the Earth is changing because of man's activity and pollution. How true is this of where you live?

9. Do you think the situation in your country is better or worse than in other countries? Share your ideas with the class.

10. In the last hundred years, cars have revolutionized the way we travel... but at what cost? Why do people love cars so much? Is it possible to use cars less? Which harmful effects are reduced if you do that? Do a survey in your class to find out the answers.

11. The destruction of tropical rainforests has become the matter at issue recently. Do you know why? Make a list of ideas to prevent the destruction of the rainforest and discuss your survival plan.

IRREGULAR VERBS

to be	was/were	been	быть
to buy	bought	bought	покупать
to come	came	come	приходить
to do	did	done	делать
t drive	drove	driven	водить машину, ехать
to get	got	got	получать
to give	gave	given	давать
to go	went	gone	идти
to have	had	had	иметь
to hear	heard	heard	слышать
to know	knew	known	знать
to learn	learnt	learnt	учиться
to leave	left	left	покидать
to make	made	made	делать
to pay	paid	paid	платить
to put	put	put	положить
to read	read	read	читать
to say	said	said	говорить, сказать
to see	saw	seen	видеть, смотреть
to take	took	taken	брать, взять
to teach	taught	taught	преподавать
to tell	told	told	говорить, беседовать
to think	though	thought	думать
to wake	woke	woken	будить
to write	wrote	written	писать

Ключи:

- Unit 1 Check yourself. Ex.5. 1.- c, 2.-b, 3.-d, 4.-b, 5.-c, 6.-b, 7.-c, 8.-a.
Unit 2 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- b, 2.-c, 3.-d, 4.-b, 5.-d, 6.-a, 7.-b, 8.-c.
Unit 3 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- c, 2.-c, 3.-a, 4.-d, 5.-a, 6.-d, 7.-a, 8.-d.
Unit 4 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- c, 2.-a, 3.-d, 4.-d, 5.-d, 6.-d, 7.-d, 8.-d.
Unit 5 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- b, 2.-a, 3.-b, 4.-d, 5.-a, 6.-d, 7.-d, 8.-a.
Unit 6 Check yourself. Ex.4. 1.- c, 2.-b, 3.-d, 4.-a, 5.-c, 6.-d, 7.-b, 8.-s.
Unit 7 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- c, 2.-d, 3.-a, 4.-c, 5.-c, 6.-c, 7.-a, 8.-d.
Unit 8 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- b, 2.-a, 3.-d, 4.-c, 5.-a, 6.-b, 7.-c, 8.-d.
Unit 9 Check yourself. Ex.4. 1.- a, 2.-d, 3.-b, 4.-b, 5.-a, 6.-d, 7.-a, 8.-c.
Unit 10 Check yourself. Ex.3. 1.- a, 2.-c, 3.-d, 4.-c, 5.-c, 6.-d, 7.-c, 8.-a.

Appendix 1

Указания к работе над рефератом

1. Приступая к реферированию материала, необходимо, прежде всего, прочесть весь материал и детально понять его содержание. Если что-то осталось непонятным, нужно пополнить свои знания по данному вопросу чтением дополнительной литературы на иностранном или русском языках.

2. После уяснения материала необходимо составить его подробный план и назвать каждый пункт плана назывным предложением. Часто эта задача облегчается наличием глав или разделов в реферируемом материале. Названия разделов плана нужно давать только назывными предложениями, так как лишь они затем наиболее легко могут быть преобразованы в повествовательные предложения реферата, способные наиболее сжато изложить основное содержание раздела.

3. Разбив весь материал по пунктам, необходимо в каждом разделе выделить главную мысль и доказательства одним или двумя предложениями.

4. Обработав таким образом весь материал, нужно сформулировать главную мысль текста, если она не сформулирована самим автором в конце статьи.

5. Текст реферата после его формальной части (тема, выходные данные и пр.) начинается изложением основного положения всего источника. Затем записываются все главные мысли и доказательства всех пунктов составленного плана, затем кратко излагаются выводы автора по материалу в целом (если они есть).

6. Реферат завершается кратким комментарием референта по такой схеме:

- а) актуальность материала;
- б) на кого материал рассчитан;
- в) степень прогрессивности материала;
- г) какой круг читателей он может заинтересовать.

7. После составления всего реферата следует снова его прочесть весь и связать его отдельные пункты в общий текст, чтобы чтение реферата не вызывало ощущения отрывочности материала. Необходимо добиться плавного и логического развития единой для всего материала мысли.

8. Работа завершается повторным чтением источника и немедленно вслед за этим чтением реферата. Проводится окончательная шлифовка, его стилистическая отделка, выявляется его полноценность.

Выходные данные при оформлении реферата приводятся, так же как и при оформлении аннотации.

Аннотация – это краткая первичная характеристика печатного произведения без глубокого проникновения в содержание. Описательная аннотация называет лишь изложенные в источнике вопросы, не раскрывая их содержания. Реферативная аннотация излагает в предельно сжатом виде, кроме того, основное резюмирующее содержание материала в целом и его разделов без доказательств, ссылок. Всякая аннотация строится по следующим пунктам:

1. Предметная рубрика. В ней указывается область или раздел знания, к которому относится аннотируемый источник.

2. Тема. Обычно вытекает из наименования источника.

3. Выходные данные (автор, заглавие, место и время издания, № журнала или газеты, для газеты – название, число, месяц, год). Выходные данные приводятся на языке источника, а ниже дается их перевод.

4. Сжатая характеристика материала. Перечисляются все изложенные в источнике вопросы. Обычно эти вопросы бывают названы в оглавлении или подзаголовках и промежуточных заголовках статьи реферативной аннотации, кроме того, излагается резюмирующий вывод автора материала по основным вопросам или по источнику в целом.

ВВОДНЫЕ ФРАЗЫ ДЛЯ НАПИСАНИЯ ЭССЕ

Начало эссе (фактически - сочинения на заданную тему) - постановка проблемы. В первом абзаце необходимо перефразировать тему, дополнить, показав, что вы её осмыслили.

Many people think ... but others do not agree.

Let us consider what the advantages and disadvantages of ... are.

Let's consider some pros and cons of it.

Let us start by considering the facts.

Let us start by considering pros and cons of it.
It is generally agreed today that ...

Следующие фразы можно использовать, если требуется рассмотреть аргументы "за" и "против". Не забывайте использовать слова-связки.

To begin with, ...

You can ...

Firstly,.../ Secondly,.../ Finally,...

One argument in support of...

The first thing that needs to be said is...

first and foremost

It is... true that.../ clear that.../ noticeable that...

One should note here that...

Another good thing about ... is that ...

The second reason for...

It is often said that...

It is undeniable that...

It is a well-known fact that...

For the great majority of people...

We live in a world in which...

A number of key issues arise from the statement. For one...

One of the most striking features of this problem is...

First of all, let us try to understand...

The public in general tend to believe that...

What is more ...

Besides, ... because it is ...

Doubtless,...

One cannot deny that...

It is (very) clear from these observations that...

On the other hand, we can observe that...

The other side of the coin is, however, that...

Another way of looking at this question is to...

One should, nevertheless, consider the problem from another angle.

One should, however, not forget that...

If on the one hand it can be said that... the same is not true for...

On the other hand, ...

Although ...

Besides, ...

Moreover,
 Furthermore, one should not forget that...
 In addition to...
 Nevertheless, one should accept that...
 However, we also agree that...

Подкрепить свою мысль можно мнением (неких абстрактных) экспертов

Experts...
 ... believe that
 ... say that
 ... suggest that
 ... are convinced that
 ... point out that
 ... emphasise that

According to some experts...
 Perhaps we should also point out the fact that...
 It would be unfair not to mention that fact that...
 One must admit that...
 We cannot ignore the fact that...
 One cannot possibly accept the fact that...
 From these facts, one may conclude that...
 Which seems to confirm the idea that...
 Thus,.../ Therefore,...
 The most common argument against this is that...

В заключении делаете вывод.

In conclusion, I can say that although ... , ...
 To draw the conclusion, one can say that ...
 So it's up to everybody to decide whether ... or not.
 The arguments we have presented... suggest that.../ prove that.../ would indicate that...
 From these arguments one must.../ could.../ might... conclude that...

Характерные черты <u>эссе с аргументацией «за» и «против»</u>	Рекомендуемые вводные фразы
1. Введение: начните с общего представления темы (<i>In today's world... it is important</i>) и предложения, выражающего её двойственный характер (<i>It can be regarded as... but not without</i>	1. Введение: <i>The problem / issue / phenomenon of... is / has always been..., People always say / have always thought / agreed /said / believed..., It is a controversial / burning /</i>

<i>its problems).</i>	<i>hot question..., There is no agreement...</i>
<p>2. Основная часть: представьте аргументы «за» (<i>In its favour</i>) и затем аргументы «против» (<i>However, critics are quick to point out</i>). Как показано в образце, вы можете представить аргументы «за» и «против» в отдельных абзацах. Старайтесь, представлять их симметрично (например, социальные, образовательные и психологические аспекты проблемы). Помните, что эссе такого типа требует сбалансированной аргументации.</p>	<p>2. Основная часть:</p> <p>Типичные союзы и союзные обороты: <i>on the one hand... on the other hand; Firstly, To begin with, Secondly, Finally; In addition, Besides, Moreover, What is more, Furthermore; However, Despite this, In spite of this; In fact, As a matter of fact; As a result, Consequently</i></p> <p>Другие выражения: <i>One major advantage is..., As advocates of...claim / argue, As critics point out / claim..., There are a number of disadvantages / weaknesses / drawbacks / downsides</i></p>
<p>3. Заключение: четко подведите итог сказанному (<i>All in all</i>) и снова напишите предложение, отражающее противоречивость темы, но в то же время, выражающее надежду на нахождение компромисса (<i>One can hope ... minimizing the danger and talking full advantage of benefits</i>).</p>	<p>3. Заключение: <i>All in all, To sum up, In conclusion, In summary, In general; it seems important to add/point out/remind that..., the issue / debate is far from...</i></p>

Структура эссе.

1. **Титульный лист;**
2. **Введение** – суть и обоснование выбора данной темы, состоит из ряда компонентов, связанных логически и стилистически; На этом этапе очень важно правильно **сформулировать вопрос, на который вы собираетесь найти ответ в ходе своего исследования.** При работе над введением могут помочь ответы на следующие вопросы: «Надо ли давать определения терминам, прозвучавшим в теме эссе?», «Почему тема, которую я раскрываю, является важной в настоящий момент?», «Какие понятия будут вовлечены в мои рассуждения по теме?», «Могу ли я разделить тему на несколько более мелких подтем?».
3. **Основная часть** – теоретические основы выбранной проблемы и изложение основного вопроса. Данная часть предполагает развитие аргументации и анализа, а также обоснование их, исходя из имеющихся

данных, других аргументов и позиций по этому вопросу. В этом заключается основное содержание эссе и это представляет собой главную трудность. Поэтому важное значение имеют подзаголовки, на основе которых осуществляется структурирование аргументации; именно здесь необходимо обосновать (логически, используя данные или строгие рассуждения) предлагаемую аргументацию/анализ. Там, где это необходимо, в качестве аналитического инструмента можно использовать графики, диаграммы.

В зависимости от поставленного вопроса анализ проводится на основе следующих категорий:

Причина — следствие, общее — особенное, форма — содержание, часть — целое, постоянство — изменчивость.

В процессе построения эссе необходимо помнить, что один параграф должен содержать только одно утверждение и соответствующее доказательство, подкрепленное графическим и иллюстративным материалом. Следовательно, наполняя содержанием разделы аргументацией (соответствующей подзаголовкам), необходимо в пределах параграфа ограничить себя рассмотрением одной главной мысли. Хорошо проверенный (и для большинства – совершенно необходимый) способ построения любого эссе – использование подзаголовков для обозначения ключевых моментов аргументированного изложения: это помогает посмотреть на то, что предполагается сделать (и ответить на вопрос, хорош ли замысел). Такой подход поможет следовать точно определенной цели в данном исследовании. Эффективное использование подзаголовков – не только обозначение основных пунктов, которые необходимо осветить. Их последовательность может также свидетельствовать о наличии или отсутствии логичности в освещении темы.

4. Заключение – обобщения и аргументированные выводы по теме с указанием области ее применения и т.д. Подытоживает эссе или еще раз вносит пояснения, подкрепляет смысл и значение изложенного в основной части. Методы, рекомендуемые для составления заключения: повторение, иллюстрация, цитата, впечатляющее утверждение. Заключение может содержать такой очень важный, дополняющий эссе элемент, как указание на применение (импликацию) исследования, не исключая взаимосвязи с другими проблемами.

*Professional communication**Публичное выступление**Начало лекции, выступления, сообщения, рассказа*

In my paper I want to high light	В своем докладе я хочу осветить
The subject of my lecture (talk) is	Тема моей лекции (моего выступления)
I'm going to be talking about	Я собираюсь рассказать (поговорить)
Let me begin with	Позвольте мне начать с..
My introduction is going to be very little.	Мое вступление будет очень кратким.
I'll give you one or two sentences.	Я изложу его вам в одном- двух предложениях.

Подчеркивание важного, привлечение внимания аудитории

It should be said that ...	Следует сказать, что
It is interesting (= of interest) to note that...	Интересно отметить, что
That's one thing I'd like to stress very heavily ...	На одну вещь мне хотелось бы обратить особое внимание
I want to reinforce the following...	(Я) хочу подчеркнуть следующее...
The following is terribly informable (terribly well! badly needed).	Следующее представляется необычайно важным (информативно полезным необходимым,).
I want to call (to draw ! to invite) your attention to ...	Хочу привлечь (обратить / направить) ваше внимание к (на)
It should be kept in mind that ...	Следует помнить, что (не следует забывать, что)
First(ly) ... / Second(ly) ...	Во-первых, / Во-вторых,
Third(ly) ... / Fourth(ly) ...	В-третьих, / В-четвертых,

Переход от одной мысли к другой

Now I come to ...	Теперь я перехожу к...
I'm coming on now to speak about..	А теперь я перехожу к рассказу о...
Now we may pass to the next item (on the agenda).	Теперь мы можем перейти следующему пункту (в повестке дня).
Here we can say ...	Тут мы можем сказать...
We may pass these details.	Мы можем опустить эти детали.

Выражение личного мнения о высказываемом

I (don't) believe ...	Я (не) думаю
	Я (не) считаю..
In my opinion ...	По моему мнению..
In my view ...	На мой взгзяд
What I say (am saying) is that ...	Как я считаю (по- моему)...
I dare say ...	Осмелюсь утверждать, что...
I am far from thinking (asserting) that ...	Я далек от того, чтобы думать (утверждать), что...
It's no exaggeration to say that	Не будет преувеличением сказать, что...

Сообщение об известных истинах и фактах

They say that / It's said that ...	Говорят, что...
It is generally said that ...	Обычно утверждают, что...
It goes without saying that ...	Само собой, разумеется, что...

Осуществление обритной связи с аудиторией

Any other points?	Будут другие мнения?
Is that clear?	Это ясно (понятно)?
Have I made my point clear?	Я выразился (достаточно) ясно?
If there's anything you don't understand, please ask me.	Если вам что-то неясно, пожалуйста, спрашивайте.

Как избежать категоричности в своих высказываниях

As far as I know ...	Насколько мне известно...
If I am not mistaken ...	Если я не ошибаюсь...
If my memory serves me well (doesn't fail me)	Если мне не изменяет память...
As far as I remember ...	Насколько я помню...

Пояснение и дополнение к сказанному

I mean to say that ...	Этим я хочу сказать, что...
In other words ...	Другими (иными) словами...
That is to say ...	Иначе говоря...
To all this must be added that ...	Ко всему этому следует добавить, что...
As I have already mentioned ...	Как я уже упомянул...
I have forgotten to say that ...	Я забыл (а) сказать, что...
The following (fact) speaks for itself.	Следующее говорит само за себя (не требует комментариев).

Завершение выступления и выводы из сказанного

We've told a lot today.	Мы сегодня достаточно много обсудили (говорили).
In conclusion ...	В заключение
I close with the words ...	Я заканчиваю словами
The last part of my talk will be devoted to...	Последняя часть, моего общения будет посвящена..
Now I'm going to sum up what has been said.	А теперь я собираюсь резюмировать сказанное.
Summing up all that has been said..	Суммируя все, что было сказано...
Hence, it follows that ...	Из этого следует, что..
This brings us to the conclusion that..	Это позволяет нам сделать вывод о том, что
I hope you'll do some questions.	Надеюсь, что вы зададите вопросы.
I thank the audience for your kind attention.	Благодарю присутствующих за любезное внимание.

Диалог, беседа, разговор.

Как начать разговор с незнакомым человеком

Please tell me (something / a little) about ...	Пожалуйста, расскажите (что-нибудь / немного) о ...
Would you (please) tell me about	(Пожалуйста) не могли бы вы рассказать мне о ... -
Would you mind telling me about	Вы не возражаете (не против) рассказать мне о

Как согласиться на разговор, если вас попросили об этом

With (great) pleasure.	С (большим) удовольствием.
Willingly. / Happily.	Охотно. / С радостью.
Certainly. / Sure.	Конечно. / Разумеется.

Как начать разговор со знакомым человеком

Can you tell me anything about ...	Можешь ты (можете вы)... рассказать мне что-нибудь о...
What do you know about ...	Что ты знаешь (Вы знаете) о...

Как выразить неуверенность и попросить собеседника отреагировать

Am I right in thinking that ...	Я правильно думаю, что ... (А это верно, что...)
---------------------------------	--

Как выразить согласие со сказанным

Yes (indeed).	Да (в самом деле).
Yes, you are right.	Да, вы правы (ты прав/а).
I think you're right.	Я думаю, вы правы.
I think so too.	Я тоже так думаю.
That's my opinion too.	И я того же мнения.
Certainly. / Sure.	Конечно. / Несомненно.
I (certainly / quite) agree (with you).	Я (конечно / вполне) согласен (с вами / с тобой).
I have nothing to say to this. I have my doubts about that.	Мне нечего на это возразить. У меня на этот счет свои сомнения.
Are you sure?	А ты (вы) уверен (ы)?

Как частично согласиться со сказанным

That may be true, but ...	Возможно это и так, но...
I can share your view only up to a certain point.	Я могу разделить вашу точку зрения лишь частично.
I agree with you in a sense, but ...	Я согласен с вами в некотором смысле, но...

Как выразить сомнение по поводу сказанного

(Is it) really?	Разве это так? (Это правда?)
I doubt it.	Я сомневаюсь в этом.
I don't think so.	Я так не думаю.

Как не согласиться со сказанным, т.е. возразить

I think you're mistaken.	Я думаю, что вы ошибаетесь.
I don't think you're right.	Я думаю, вы не правы.
I'm afraid I don't agree.	Боюсь, что я не согласен.
I disagree.	Я не согласен.
I don't agree (with you).	Я не согласен с вами (тобой).
You're wrong.	Вы не правы.
It (That) can't be true.	Этого не может быть.
I really can't believe you / that.	Я просто не могу вам (в это) поверить.
I find that hard to believe.	Я считаю, что в это трудно поверить.

Как отреагировать на непонятное

Sorry, what did you say?	Простите, что вы сказали?
Would you mind saying that again?	Вы не возражаете (не против) повторить это?
(Would you please) say that again?	(Пожалуйста) повторите еще раз.
I didn't (quite) catch what you said.	Я не (совсем) уловил то, что вы сказали.
Could you say that again (please)?	(Пожалуйста) не могли бы вы сказать это снова?

Собеседник усомнился в том, что вы сказали, но вы уверены в своей правоте и пытаетесь убедить собеседника

There's no doubt about it.	В этом нет сомнения.
I'm absolutely positive (quite certain / quite sure / convinced) about this.	Я абсолютно (совершенно) уверен (а) / убежден (а) в этом.

Что говорить, когда вы не можете подыскать ответ на вопрос собеседника

Well! Urn ... I'm glad you asked me that	Ну! М-м ... Вы так ((обрадовали)) меня своим вопросом.
What do you think?	А что вы думаете?
I can't help you (there).	Не могу вам помочь (в этом).
I must confess I don't know.	Должен признаться, что я не знаю.
I've no idea.	Понятия не имею.
I would like (want) to know something about ...	Хотелось бы узнать что-нибудь о...

Как предложить собеседнику обсуждать или делать что-либо вместе

Let's (discuss I design, etc.) ...	Давай (т е) (обсудим / спроектируем и тд.)...
------------------------------------	---

Ваше согласие на предложение собеседника

Let's. / I don't mind.	Давай. /Я не против.
O.K. / Good! / Excellent!	Ладно. /Хорошо! / Отлично!
(It's) a (very) good idea.	Хорошая мысль.
I think that's wise.	Я думаю, что это разумно.
Agreed.	Согласен.

Вам очень хочется узнать у собеседника о чем-либо

It would be interesting to know about ...	Было бы интересно узнать что еще-нибудь о...
---	--

Как изменить тему разговора, если предлагаемая тема вас не устраивает

It would be better to discuss ...	Было бы лучше обсудить...
I would rather (I would prefer to) discuss ... (this problem, that is ...)	Я бы предпочел обсудить... (такую проблему, как...)

Рассматривая проект, рисунок и т.п., вы обнаружили непонятные вещи. Ваш вопрос коллеге

What kind of... is this (are these)?	Что это за...?
What (is) ..., I wonder?	Интересно, что это...?

Что говорить, если ваше объяснение не удовлетворило собеседника

What is this, then?	Что же это тогда?
What do you think it is?	Как вы думаете, что же это такое?

Вам хочется сообщить собеседнику о чем-либо

I'm going to talk (to tell you) about...	Я собираюсь говорить (рассказать тебе о...
Just a few words about ...	Только пара слов о
Here are a few words about ...	Вот немного информации о

Вы вспомнили что-то важное, что было упущено в разговоре, и пытаетесь направить беседу именно на это

Oh, we (you / I) haven't mentioned	О! Мы (вы / я) упустили
You (We / I) haven't discussed ...	Вы (мы / я) не сказали о (не обсудили)

Как поблагодарить собеседника за то, что он вам сообщил

I see, thank you (very much).	Понятно, (большое) спасибо.
That was very kind of you.	Это было очень мило с вашей стороны.
How (very) kind of you.	Вы так любезны!
Thank you very much indeed.	

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