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**ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЭКОЛОГИИ:
ЗАЩИТА ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ**

Практическое пособие

для студентов факультета иностранных языков
специальностей 1-02 03 06 «Иностранные языки (английский, немецкий)»,
«Иностранные языки (английский, французский)»

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Практическое пособие «Проблемы экологии: защита
окружающей среды» направлено на развитие речевых умений
и навыков студентов по данной теме, а также на оптимизацию работы
студентов по формированию иноязычной коммуникативной
компетенции в рамках профессионального общения.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В практическом пособии предусмотрены задания для развития всех видов речевой деятельности: письма, чтения, восприятия речи на слух, говорения в рамках изучаемой тематики.

Пособие состоит из шести разделов. Первый раздел представляет собой словарный минимум по изучаемой теме, также в данном разделе предложены разнообразные упражнения для семантизации и активизации лексических единиц. Остальные разделы отражают основные пункты рабочей программы. Они содержат один или несколько аутентичных текстов, предтекстовые упражнения, подготавливающие к работе с текстом, сам текст и упражнения для послетекстовой работы, речевые упражнения. Все упражнения располагаются по принципу возрастающей сложности и в конечном итоге подготавливают к устному и/или письменному высказыванию по данной ситуации.

При составлении данного практического пособия авторы использовали аутентичные тексты из современных учебных пособий, изданных в последние годы в нашей стране и за рубежом.

Целью издания является развитие речевых навыков и умений различных видов, что позволит будущему специалисту использовать английский язык в качестве инструмента в профессиональной деятельности, в коммуникативной, когнитивной, экспрессивной и других функциях, применять полученные навыки для адекватного понимания английской речи в ее культурном и социальном контекстах.

Данное пособие является второй частью издания по дискурсивной практике, предназначенного для изучения студентами 3-го курса факультета иностранных языков во втором семестре.

UNIT ONE

You probably already know a lot of words for talking about the environment, pollution, and so on. In this unit we look at words that are often used together (collocations). **Try to learn some of these expressions and use them in your writing.**

Ex. 1. Read the text.

Environment and conservation

A. Threats and potential threats to the environment.

(1) **Shrinking habitats** are a threat to both plants and animals, and (2) **endangered species** need legal protection if they are to survive. Meanwhile (3) **global warming** will produce rising sea levels and (4) **climatic changes**, and (5) **carbon dioxide emissions** from the burning of (6) **fossil fuels** are contributing to (7) **the greenhouse effect**. In addition, population growth (8) **exerts severe pressure on** (9) **finite resources**, and the (10) **ecological balance** may be upset by uncontrolled (11) **deforestation**. (12) **Demographic projections** suggest the world population will grow before it begins to stabilise. One of (13) **the worst case scenarios** is that there will be no tropical forests left by the year 2050. Our only hope is that (14) **pristine environments** such as Antarctica can be protected from development and damage.

- 1) places where animals live and breed which are decreasing in size;
- 2) types of animals/plants which are in danger of no longer existing;
- 3) steady rise in average world temperatures;
- 4) changes in the weather/climate;
- 5) carbon dioxide gas from factories, cars, etc.;
- 6) coal, oil, etc.;
- 7) warming of the Earth's surface caused by pollution;
- 8) formal: puts pressure on;
- 9) limited resources;
- 10) balance of natural relationships in the environment;
- 11) destruction / clearing of forests;
- 12) forecasts about the population;
- 13) the worst possibilities for the future;
- 14) perfectly clean / untouched / unspoilt areas.

B. Responses to environmental issues and problems (Look at these newspaper headlines and note the useful phrases).

GOVERNING PARTY IN BID TO IMPROVE GREEN CREDENTIALS – reputation for positive support of the environment

PROPHETS OF DOOM AND GLOOM SHOULD LISTEN TO SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, SAYS PRIME MINISTER – people who always make the most depressing or pessimistic forecasts for the future

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THE ONLY ANSWER FOR EMERGING COUNTRIES, SAYS UN COMMISSION – development of industry, etc. which does not threaten the environment or social and economic stability

PIECEMEAL CONSERVATION INEFFECTIVE – NATIONAL POLICY NEEDED, SAYS NEW REPORT – carrying out conservation one bit at a time, with no overall plan

Ex. 2. Make these sentences formal by using words and phrases from A instead of the underlined words. Make any other necessary changes to produce a correct sentence.

1. All that carbon-what's-it-called gas put out by cars and factories is a major problem

2. These flowers here are a type there's not many left of, so it's illegal to pick them.

3. A lot of wild animals have to survive in smaller and smaller areas where they can live.

4. Most of Patagonia is a completely spotless area that's never been touched.

5. We have to look after the things we use on this planet because they won't last forever.

6. If the cutting down of trees continues, there will be no forest left ten years from now.

7. Burning coal and oil and stuff like that causes a lot of pollution.

8. The sea will get higher if this heating up of the world continues.

9. Increasing population puts really big pressure on economic resources.

10. The way things all balance one another in nature is very delicate.

Ex. 3. Complete the following table 1, using a dictionary if necessary.

Table 1

<i>noun</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>adverb</i>
climate			
demography			
	project		
	sustain		

Ex. 4. Correct the mistakes in this paragraph.

Profits of boom and gloom are always saying that we are heading for and environmental catastrophe, and that unless we adopt a policy of attainable development we will cause irreparable damage to the planet. The worst place scenery is of a world choked by overpopulation, the greenhouse affect and traffic gridlock. Much of what is claimed is exaggerated, but politicians are influenced by such voices and are always trying to improve their green potentials in the eyes of the voters.

Ex. 5. You have to be careful about the use of “the” with features of the environment (table 2).

Table 2

semantic groups of geographical names	use with <i>the</i> ?	example
countries	no	France
countries which are in a plural form	yes	The USA
countries when limited by time	yes	The Japan of today
individual mountains	no	Mount Everest
mountains in the Bernese Oberland	yes	The Jungfrau
mountain chains	yes	The Himalayas
islands	no	Sicily
groups of islands	yes	The West Indies
rivers	yes	The Volga
oceans	yes	The Pacific
seas	yes	The Mediterranean
gulfs, bays and straits	yes	The Gulf of Mexico / The Bay of Biscay
lakes	no	Lake Erie
currents	yes	The Gulf Stream

Ex. 6. Look at this encyclopedia entry about Iceland. Note the words in bold.

Iceland An island republic in the North Atlantic. The **landscape** consists largely of **barren plains** [flat land where little grows] and **mountains**, with large **ice fields** particularly in the south west. The island has **active volcanoes** [they still erupt] and is known for its **thermal** [hot] springs and **geysers** [warm water that fountains out of the ground]. With less than 1% of the land suitable for growing **crops** [food that is grown], the nation’s **economy** is based on

fishing, and fish products account for 80% of the exports. Area: 103,000 km².
Population: 227,000. **Capital:** Reykjavik.

Ex. 7. Here are some other nouns which are useful when talking about the environment. Check their meanings in a dictionary if necessary.

Where land meets sea: coast, shore, beach, cliff, cape, peninsula, cove, bay, gulf

Words connected with rivers: source, tributary, waterfall, mouth, valley, gorge, delta, brook, stream, estuary

Words connected with mountains: foot, ridge, peak, summit, glacier

Ex. 8. There are many environmental problems in the world today.

The air, rivers and seas are all **polluted**, especially in **over-populated** and heavily industrialised regions. Poor **waste disposal** is the cause of much of this pollution.

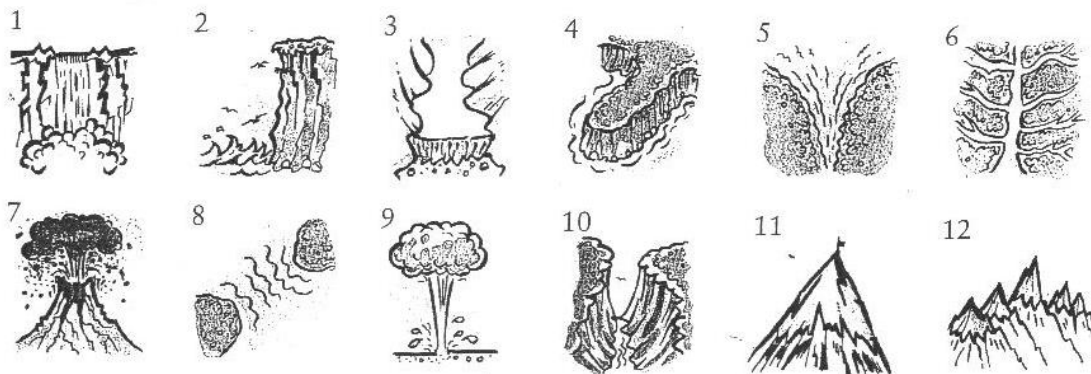
Overfishing has depleted the numbers of fish in the oceans.

The **destruction of the ozone layer** is leading to climatic changes and what is known as the greenhouse effect.

The **destruction of the rainforests** is causing widespread ecological problems.

Battery farming provides large amounts of food but it involves keeping animals in crowded and unnatural conditions.

Ex. 9. Label the pictures below.



Ex. 10. In the paragraph below all the instances of *the* have been omitted. Insert them wherever they are necessary.

Brazil is fifth largest country in world. In north, densely forested basin of River Amazon covers half country. In east, country is washed by Atlantic. Highest mountain chain in South America, Andes, does not lie in Brazil.

Brazil's most famous city is Rio de Janeiro, former capital. Capital of Brazil today is Brasilia.

Ex. 11. Can you answer the following general knowledge questions about the environment?

1. What is the highest mountain in Africa?
2. What is the longest river in Europe?
3. Where is the highest waterfall in the world?
4. Name another country, apart from Iceland, which has geysers and hot springs.
5. What is a delta and which famous river has one?
6. Where are the Straits of Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope?

Ex. 12. Complete the paragraph below about your own country, or any other country that interests you. Remember to use 'the' whenever it is necessary.

...⁽¹⁾ is a ...⁽²⁾ in ...⁽³⁾. The countryside is ...⁽⁴⁾ in the north and ...⁽⁵⁾ in the south. The country's economy is based on ...⁽⁶⁾. The best-known river in ...⁽⁷⁾ is ...⁽⁸⁾. The most famous chain of mountains is ...⁽⁹⁾ and the highest mountain in that chain is ...⁽¹¹⁾ ... is a major environmental problem in ...⁽¹²⁾ today.

Ex. 13. Answer these questions about being environmentally friendly.

1. Why do environmentalists say we should avoid spray cans?
2. Why are environmentalists in favour of practising organic farming and using unleaded petrol?
3. Why do environmentalists encourage us to use recycled paper and bottle banks?
4. What else are environmentalists in favour of?

Ex. 14. Read the dialogue.

Environmental problems

– Why are people all over the world so much concerned about environmental problems?

– The first thing to be said is that they are the problems of all peoples and nations. If land belongs to the countries and certain people, the air and water of the ocean do not belong to any country or man but used by everybody. It is our common treasure. Then I must say that environment is not only our life, but also the future of the Earth.

– Why is water pollution so dangerous?

– There are many reasons to be troubled by the water pollution. The first reason is that water is life for the whole planet. Life appeared in the water and depends even now on its quality. We drink only fresh water, but the circulation of the water on the Earth is such that the quality of fresh water and the quality of salted water of the World Ocean are closely connected. The second reason is richness of the water in food supplies. Sea products such as crabs and lobsters are rich in vitamins and good for health, they are considered to be delicious, luxurious food. Fish is rich in many important substances. Water weeds are used as food by both people and animals, they also take part in the oxygen restoring. If the water is polluted, we will run out of such good food and there will be less oxygen produced, which can be very harmful for the planet and mankind.

– How does water get polluted?

– Ships let trash into it, sometimes oil flows from broken ships. The temperature of the World Ocean grows slightly but it results in enormous growth of some water weeds which absorb oxygen and pollute the water with the trash of their vital activity.

– Is air pollution dangerous?

– Yes, it is. Breathing polluted air causes many diseases, damages buildings and forests.

– Can a man in the street help Nature somehow?

– Yes, there are many ways to help Nature. Every man's work will be little but there are many of us and together we can help a lot.

– What can you do to help Nature?

– I can reduce the usage of gas, electricity and drinking water, I can reuse many things (clothes, for example), I can recycle paper, cans and bottles. At the same time I can help birds feeding them in winter and also I can stop picking flowers and damaging trees.

– How can the state help to protect Nature?

– The state makes laws which protect the nature, the state regulates the use of land and water, the state prohibits to harm the nature. Officials check the usage of filters and purifying processes.

– Is it important to protect plants and animals?

– Yes, it is. Plants produce oxygen and vitamins which people and animals can not live without. Plants and animals are one big ecological system. If we harm one part of it, we can destroy our own life. The main area producing oxygen is in the Amazon region. The second in importance is Siberia in Russia.

– Is it dangerous to pollute land?

– Yes, very much. We eat plants, but if the land is polluted, the plants become poisonous. If we eat them, we ruin our health. It is the same as with

fish. If we pollute water, the fish become ill and poisonous. If we eat bad fish, we can get sick.

– What is greenhouse effect?

– The greenhouse effect means that the temperature and the humidity of the Earth atmosphere grow up year by year, like in a greenhouse, because thick polluted air does not let the warmth out into space.

– What does Green Peace do?

– Green Peace organizes campaigns to protect Nature. This organization monitors the protection of environment when plants, ports and roads are built.

– Do cars harm environment?

– Yes, because they are noisy and produce poisonous gases. Poisonous gases cause acid rains.

– What can happen if we do not stop the pollution?

– The life on the Earth will die out.

– What can happen if the temperature rises?

– The Arctic ice will melt and cover the land. We will have little place to grow food, and many people will die.

UNIT TWO

Ex. 1. Read the text.

The Rise of the Greens

A. Work in pairs.

Look at the two passages below: each of you should concentrate on a different passage. Find out about your partner's passage. What are your reactions?

Greenpeace

Against all odds, Greenpeace has brought the plight of the natural world to the attention of caring people. Terrible abuses to the environment often carried out in remote places or far out to sea have been headlined on television and in the press.

Greenpeace began with a protest voyage into a nuclear test zone. The test was disrupted. Today, the site at Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands is a bird sanctuary.

Then Greenpeace sent its tiny inflatable boats to protect the whales. They took up position between the harpoons and the fleeing whales. Today, commercial whaling is banned.

On the ice floes of Newfoundland, Greenpeace volunteers placed their bodies between the gaffs of the seal hunters and the helpless seal pups. The hunt was subsequently called off.

In the North Atlantic, Greenpeace drove its inflatables underneath falling barrels of radioactive waste. Now nuclear waste dumping at sea has been stopped.

In the North Sea, Greenpeace swimmers turned back dump ships carrying chemical wastes. New laws to protect the North Sea have been promised.

Peaceful direct action by Greenpeace has invoked the power of public opinion which in turn has forced changes in the law to protect wildlife and to stop the pollution of the natural world.

Planet Earth is 4,600 million years old

If we condense this inconceivable time-span into an understandable concept, we can liken Earth to a person of 46 years of age.

Nothing is known about the first 7 years of this person's life, and whilst only scattered information exists about the middle span, we know that only at the age of 42 did the Earth begin to flower.

Dinosaurs and the great reptiles did not appear until one year ago, when the planet was 45. Mammals arrived only 8 months ago; in the middle of last week manlike apes evolved into ape-like men, and at the weekend the last ice age enveloped the Earth.

Modern man has been around for 4 hours. During the last hour Man discovered agriculture. The industrial revolution began a minute ago.

During those sixty seconds of biological time, Modern Man has made a rubbish tip of Paradise.

He has multiplied his numbers to plague proportions, caused the extinction of 500 species of animals, ransacked the planet for fuels and now stands like a brutish infant, gloating over this meteoric rise to ascendancy, on the brink of a war to end all wars and of effectively destroying this oasis of life in the solar system.

B. What other organizations protecting the environment do you know?

C. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There's an example at the beginning (0).

The American Eagle

America's national symbol is that great bird which is (0) ... as the bald eagle. However, the number of this species has dropped from 50,000 in the 1940s to about 300 today. Fortunately, America has taken (1) ... by starting to breed these eagles. This takes place at a research centre in Oklahoma, where 300 have been bred and then released into the wild. The eggs are

(2) ... from wild eagles' nests, found (3) ... the country, and are flown straight to the centre by aeroplane. During the (4) ... they are kept (5) ... in a special container which (6) ... them from sunlight, which could easily kill them. Once they are at the centre, they are continually (7) ... until they hatch. Eight hours after the birds emerge, they are given their first meal, (8) ... of little pieces of a special meat. At 6 weeks old, they are taken outside to get used (9) ... the cooler temperature. The (10) ... stages of the bird's introduction to the wild lake place at the top of a(n) (11) ... tower, where they are kept in a big cage and fed on fish. As time goes by, the cages are removed and they eventually (12) ... to fly. All would agree that the (13) ... of these beautiful birds flying high in the southern skies (14) ... all the (15) ... worthwhile.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0 | A regarded | B called | C referred | D known |
| 1 | A measure | B move | C action | D step |
| 2 | A assembled | B concentrated | C piled | D collected |
| 3 | A throughout | B all | C at | D through |
| 4 | A journey | B cruise | C travel | D expedition |
| 5 | A certain | B safe | C sure | D harmless |
| 6 | A avoids | B prevents | C hinders | D protects |
| 7 | A controlled | B checked | C seen | D noted |
| 8 | A consisting | B making | C having | D including |
| 9 | A of | B from | C to | D in |
| 10 | A end | B final | C latest | D finished |
| 11 | A eminent | B deep | C outstanding | D high |
| 12 | A learn | B train | C teach | D practise |
| 13 | A vision | B picture | C sight | D view |
| 14 | A creates | B makes | C does | D has |
| 15 | A attempts | B effort | C trial | D experiment |

Ex. 2. Read the following text for obtaining its information.

Environmental Protection – Nationwide Concern

As a highly industrialized state Britain cannot ignore the problem of environmental protection. The practical results of the state policy in environmental protection include the development of technology to control atmospheric (air) and water pollution, agricultural pollution control, the study of man's influence on the climate, the forecasting of earthquakes and tsunamis, the biological and genetic consequences of pollution, protection of rare and vanishing plants and animals as well as a whole lot more.

The Control of Pollution Act 1974, which applies to England, Scotland and

Wales, sets out a wide range of powers and duties for local and water authorities, including control over wastes, air and water pollution and noise, and contains important provisions on the release of information to the public on environmental conditions.

The main risks of land pollution lie in the indiscriminate dumping of materials on land, careless disposal of pesticides and chemicals, fall-out of materials from the atmosphere and the deposition of materials from flood-water. The use of sewage sludge on farms, too, involves risks as well as benefits to the land.

The Government encourages the reclamation and recycling of waste materials wherever this is practicable and economic in order to reduce imports and to help to conserve natural resources. Industry already makes considerable use of reclaimed waste materials such as metals, paper and textiles. In an increasing number of areas there are "bottle banks" where the public can deposit used glass containers.

There has been a steady and significant improvement in water quality: the level of pollution in the tidal Thames has been reduced to a quarter of the 1950s level and 100 different kinds of fish have been identified there. Discharges of polluting matter into rivers, lakes, estuaries and some coastal waters are already controlled by law.

Control of marine pollution from ships is based largely on international conventions drawn up under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization, a United Nations agency with headquarters in London. In dealing with spillages of oil or chemicals at sea the main treatment method is to spray dispersant from aircraft or surface vessels, and emergency cargo transfer equipment is available to remove oil from a damaged tanker.

Considerable progress has been made towards the achievement of cleaner air and a better environment, especially in the last 20 years or so. Total emissions and average concentration of smoke in the air have fallen by 80 per cent. London no longer has the dense smoke-laden "smogs" of the 1950s and in central London winter sunshine has been increasing since the 1940s when average hours a day were about 40 per cent less than at Kew in outer London; the levels are now virtually the same.

Transport is one of the main offenders in noise pollution, and control measures are aimed at reducing noise at source, through requirements limiting the noise that aircraft and motor vehicles may make, and by protecting people from its effects.

In Britain radiation resulting from industrial and other processes represents only a small fraction of that to which the population is exposed from the natural environment. Nevertheless, that fraction is subject to stringent control because of possible effects on health or longer-term genetic effects.

Various methods are used to store radioactive wastes, depending primarily

upon their physical form and radioactivity. Wastes of sufficiently low radioactivity are dispersed safely direct to the environment. For those of higher radioactivity a comprehensive, international research programme is being carried out with government assistance and with the participation of the nuclear industry into methods of treatment, storage, transport and disposal.

Ex. 3. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the major environmental problems confronting Britain today?
2. What powers and duties for control authorities are set out by the Control of Pollution Act 1974?
3. What measures are taken to fight land pollution?
4. What are the main treatment methods applied to reduce water pollution?
5. What facts prove that a certain progress has been made towards cleaner air?
6. What operational measures have been introduced to reduce noise disturbance?
7. What operational measures have been introduced to store radioactive wastes?
8. What do you think are the responsibilities of nature conservation authorities and voluntary organizations in Britain?
9. Why do you think people should be concerned about protecting environment from pollution and from destruction of natural resources?

Ex. 4. Summarize the text in three paragraphs specifying the necessity of fighting environmental pollution on a wide scale.

Ex. 5. Use the Topical Vocabulary in answering the following questions:

1. What are the major environmental issues confronting humanity today?
2. What is the global imperative for environment as you see it?
3. Why are many people concerned about ecology today? Why do we say that every man should be environment-conscious and environment-educated?
4. On what basis should the “man-nature” relationship function?
5. What are the steps undertaken by the governments (authorities) of many countries to protect environment?
6. What do you know about the practical results of the international cooperation in environmental protection?
7. How does the state control nature conservation and environmental protection in our country?
8. What role should mass media play in environmental protection?

Ex. 6. Give a short newspaper review on one of the major issues of environmental protection.

Refer to the Topical Vocabulary. Remember that your review should appeal to the interests and attitudes of the intended reader. It can be neutral, descriptive, emotional. Choose the facts to prove your viewpoint. Reproduce your story in class.

Model: Wild Flowers and the Law

All the protection that the law can effectively give to our wild flowers is likely to be provided by the Wild Plants Protection Bill, which is due for its second reading in the Lords shortly. If the Bill reaches the Statute Book, as is probable, it will become an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale any wild plant that has been picked or uprooted, and for anyone other than an authorized person willfully to uproot any wild plant. Picking of wild flowers will not be prohibited unless they are sold, or are included in the Bill's schedule of rare species.

The Bill has rightly been widely welcomed because so many of Britain's wild plants are already in danger of disappearing, and it is high time that the law recognized the need for their conservation. It would, however, be self-deception to suppose that the Bill by itself can provide the protection that is needed. Measures of this kind, which are concerned with the actions of individuals, either greedy or ignorant, in remote and lonely places, are extremely difficult to enforce. If our rare plants are to be saved, only the greatest vigilance, in and outside the nature reserves, will save them.

Ex. 7. You are asked to tell a group of foreign students (schoolchildren) about the nature conservation and environment protection in your country. You should cover the subject in about fifty words. Use the Topical Vocabulary.

Ex. 8. Work in pairs.

Discuss any of the environmental problems of today. You may speak about nature conservation in regard to nature destruction, environmental protection in regard to pollution. One of the students is supposed to introduce a subject of mutual interest, the other student disagrees with his partner's viewpoint on the subject under discussion. Use the Topical Vocabulary.

Model:

A: I must admit I'm mostly interested in the nature-man relationship. I think it is the core item of the environmental protection policy. We should be environment-conscious to foresee the ill-effects of unrestricted industrialization

and urbanization. I see these problems as a global imperative for environmental protection today. I am all for fighting pollution and against destruction of nature by man ...

B: I don't share your fears. You paint the situation black. I can hardly see any unfavourable connection between urbanization, on the one hand, and pollution, on the other. Could you possibly explain what you mean by "the nature-man" relationship?

Ex. 9. Speak about the after-effects of environmental pollution and nature destruction.

Consider the following:

1. Destruction of wildlife.
2. Land pollution.
3. Water pollution.
4. Air pollution.
5. Noise disturbance.
6. Radioactivity.
7. Unrestricted industrialization.

Ex. 10. During the last 20 years environmental protection has become a vital necessity for people. What do you think has stimulated man's interest in the problems of environment? Consider the following and expand on the points which you think especially significant:

1. The problems of environment include a wide range of burning issues: nature destruction and pollution, extermination of wildlife on global scale, endangering human health with industrial wastes, etc.

2. There are the by-products of massive industrialization confronting all great industrial countries with the most serious problem of environment mankind ever faced, that of pollution.

3. The "green belts" not only provide restful relaxation, they are regarded as important allies in the battle against air pollution.

4. Among the simple but far disappearing blessings is the smell of clean fresh air and the good taste of pure water.

5. How the problem of pollution has been and is being tackled has a great deal to do with politics and social initiative.

6. One of the great problems grappled with in the plans for economic and social development is how to harmonize industry and community, plants and people.

7. Pollution has to do with the giant enterprises which advance industries and abuse natural resources.

Ex. 11. Read the following dialogue. The expressions in bold type show the WAYS OF CHECKING UNDERSTANDING. Note them down. Be ready to act out the dialogue in class:

– What I can't make out is why you're so ... so keen on our going to the country. Why on earth should we choose to live out in a village ... even if it is a popular village?

– **Isn't that clear?** After all these years in London I would have preferred the smell of clean fresh air and the good taste of pure water ... and greenery ... and

– Stop talking through your hat. You've never been a lover of fresh air. You said it choked you. Why is that... that now you insist that your love of nature is boundless, you adore the countryside ... when in fact You know that I'd much prefer to be in the town and

– But I do like the country ... or to be more exact I'd like to move to the country ... if only ...

– **If only what?** You sound as if you've made it a point to tease me!

– If only ... well ... if only we lived somewhere that would make it all possible and worthwhile. Never mind. Any place out of town is good enough, I suppose. There'll be fields and trees and whatnot nearby.

– You are so carried away with the idea. Well, your personal likes and dislikes are making you anything but practical.

– All right, all right. I'd much prefer to travel back and forth to London every day than be ... How does it go? ... "Cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" ...

– That's all very well to take that romantic attitude. You know ... you think you can get out of everything ... Wriggle out of any argument ... by quoting Shakespeare. What about my preferences? You are being selfish, you know.

– Selfish? **Do you really mean it?** I admit I'd like to be sort of free to do as I like. I've wanted to go to the village ever since I married you. But you've always preferred to live in London and be boxed in by a thousand other houses, surrounded by a thousand faceless neighbours. No ... let's go for the village.

Ex. 12. Discussing things often involves giving instructions to people. If you give instructions to someone you will probably need to check as you go along that your listener understands, like this:

Alright so far? Are you with me? Is that clear? Do you see what I mean? That's right. Now... Got that? Good! Now... Fine! Now... Sorry, but I don't quite see why you have to... Sorry, can you say that again, please? Sorry, but I'm not quite clear on...

Use clichés of checking understanding in making conversations of your own.

Ex. 13. Work in pairs. Read the statements and expand on them. You may be of the similar or different opinion on the subject. Your comment should be followed by some appropriate speculation on the suggested point:

1. Everybody's talking about pollution. Pollution is what happens when things we eat, the place we live in and the air around us are made dirty and unhealthy by machines and factories.

2. Men do not realize that a forest is more than a collection of trees. It is a complex community of plant and animal life. In a living forest two opposing forces are constantly at work: growth and decay. The growth of new trees balances destruction by insects, plant diseases, and occasional storms. But man's unrestricted cutting of timber disturbs this natural balance.

3. National forests and national grasslands are managed for many uses, including recreation and the continuing yield of such resources as wood, water, wildlife, honey, nuts and Christmas trees.

4. Factories pay for the water they rise, but in our homes we only pay to have water. After that we can use as much as we want. Apparently we lose every day enough water for the whole town. Finally what we have left in our rivers we make so dirty that we can't use it.

5. Some scientists believe that, if airlines operate a large number of supersonic airplanes, their engines may inject so much water vapour into the upper atmosphere that there will be many more clouds, more of the sun's heat will be prevented from reaching the earth, and the earth's temperature will drop – this might change the climate of the whole world, with very serious results.

6. Europe is such an industrialized area that it sends about 20 million tonnes of sulphur into the air every year. There is an old saying in English: "What goes up, must come down." This 20 million tonnes is picked up by the wind. Most of it is carried some distance, often to another country. Each nation in Europe produces hundreds of thousands of tonnes of poison each year, and then sends it abroad.

Ex. 14. Read the following text. Find in it arguments for protecting natural resources of your country. Think of the arguments that can be put forward in favour of the opposite viewpoint than that reflected in the text. Copy the arguments out into two columns (I — "for", II — "against"):

The True Story of Lake Baikal

It should be pointed out that the outcry about the threat of pollution faced by Baikal came from every section of society How to protect Baikal was the subject for

widespread debate. There was some difference of opinion between those who one-sidedly emphasized industrial production and those who insisted that the basic balanced approach had to be adhered to.

Baikal first faced such problems almost 200 years ago when its shores were settled and crop farming and cattle breeding developed, and timber was felled. The floating of loose timber, particularly, polluted its waters. The pollution problem grew, especially after the war because of the accelerated development of industry and the rise of cities in Siberia.

Did the answer lie in shutting down all existing enterprises and all production in Baikal's vicinity? Was it necessary that Baikal's vast treasures of forest, its power resources, mineral deposits and fertile soil lie untapped to protect its purity? Scientists reject the approach of the conservationist purists who contend that only by leaving nature untouched can environment be protected and pollution controlled. After considerable scientific study and debate the conclusion was Baikal's beauty and purity could be maintained at the same time that its rich resources were tapped. Baikal can provide both material wealth and beauty to the country.

The answer lies in the rational use of Baikal resources, in guaranteeing its protection from pollution and despoliation.

Ex. 15. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think the subject of Lake Baikal was very much in the news?
2. What posed a danger to the lake and its riches?
3. Do you agree with the conservationist purists that nature should be left untouched "in its virgin loveliness"?
4. What is meant by the rational use of natural resources in general and in reference to Lake Baikal in particular?

Ex. 16. Discuss the text and the problem under study in pairs.

One of the students takes a basically balanced viewpoint that Lake Baikal should be used rationally for industrial and recreational needs, the other student defends a purists' idea that to preserve natural wealth we should leave it untapped. Be sure to provide sound arguments for whatever you say. Work out arguments "for" and "against".

Ex. 17. Role-Playing.

What Must We Care About to Prevent Disaster?

Situation: A group of tourists is on a river voyage down the Volga. They enjoy excursions to numerous natural attractions and places of interest. Now they are on their way to a new automobile plant that comprises the manufacture

of commercial vehicles, and parts and components. Once a beautiful countryside, now it's a developed industrial area. The conversation centres around the future of the district. Then it takes a more general turn. The subject under discussion is environmental protection. There is some difference of opinion between those who one-sidedly emphasize industrial production and those who insist that a rational balanced approach should be adhered to.

Characters:

1. Professor Pyotr Pavlov, aged 53, a specialist on afforestation, believes that by A.D. 2000 we will have destroyed natural environment because of the sprawl of large cities, reduction of open spaces, extermination of wildlife. Thinks that unrestricted urbanization will let the man down posing a danger to his health, choking him with pollutants. The very existence of human race as a biological species is threatened. Urgent steps should be taken by mankind to rescue the Earth and its inhabitants from a foreseeable disaster.

2. Doctor Oleg Firsov, aged 44, a professional naturalist and a science-fiction writer. Tries to warn people against the threat presented to natural environment by the by-products of industrial development. Says that science and technology progress has reached such a level of development that it endangers all living matter: plants, animals, people. A comprehensive survival programme should be worked out by specialists engaged in various spheres of science and economy.

3. Helen Strogova, aged 32, a science-popular films producer. Likes animals, keeps pets at home. She blames people for ruining animal habitats, inflicting pain and suffering on animals in scientific and medical experiments. In her TV series on animal life raises the problems confronting animals resulting from the nature destruction. Reminds people that lots of species are known to us only by hear-say, others are gradually vanishing. Believes that by the application of a rational conservation programme many problems can be solved.

4. Anton Kravtsov, aged 45, a leading specialist in the field of aircraft engineering industry, thinks that people benefit from the advanced technology: new materials have been invented, new industrial technologies have been introduced, and these are helping to improve our daily lives. Seldom goes to the country for a breath of fresh air, doesn't see beauty in a landscape. Believes that the 21st century belongs to absolute reason. People should take all the ill-effects of industrialization for granted.

5. Olga Smirnova, aged 28, a postgraduate, a devoted student of medicine. Though a lover of nature doesn't see any harm in medical experiments in which there's a great amount of animal lives waste. She is convinced that animal experiments serve a direct scientific purpose and are justified in terms of the

gain to human life. She says that people campaigning against vivisection do not seem to realize that the good state of health and freedom of disease is largely due to animal experiments.

6. Igor Timoshin, aged 37, a promising specialist in the field of oil refinery processes, an enthusiastic director of a giant industrial enterprise. Believes that oil exploration should be encouraged with the objective of maximizing economic production for the future. Says that though the natural mineral resources are not likely to enlarge a man should do his best to take the lion's share of what the land possesses. His primary goal is oil production, and environmental protection comes secondary.

7. Marina Larionova, aged 60, a famous seascape painter, participates in the campaign against the unrestricted sea exploration. Reminds of the very beginning of life on the Earth. Says that man owes much to the Ocean and should preserve its reserves. She doesn't think that man-made substitutes benefit humanity very much. Besides economic gains there should be moral obligations that any environment-conscious person should observe. It's very important to make people environment-educated at an early age to reduce the damage inflicted to the environment.

Note: The group of students is divided into two teams, each of which performs the same role-playing game. While discussing the problems pertaining to environmental protection they show different approaches to the issues under discussion, speak about things of mutual interest, disagree with some of the participants or share the others' point of view. Comments from the class on each team's performance and the estimate of the different arguments are invited.

Ex. 18. Group Discussion.

Give your views on the problems pertaining to natural environment.

Topic 1. What role does natural environment play in our life?

Talking points:

1. Nature and the man's love of it.
2. Man as a constituent part of nature.
3. Pets and plants in our life.

Topic 2. Is it a vital necessity to protect natural environment from destruction and pollution today?

Talking points:

1. Ill-effects of unrestricted industrialization and the sprawl of large-built

areas: a) foul air; b) polluted water; c) noise disturbance; d) overpopulation; e) disfigured landscapes and land pollution

2. Extermination of wildlife — upsetting of the biological balance: a) destruction of animal habitats; b) removal and destruction of plants and trees; c) unprecedented killing of animals for economic, scientific and individual purposes.

Topic 3. What do you know about the measures taken to control environmental pollution and to fight destruction of wildlife?

Talking points:

1. International cooperation in environmental protection.

2. Mass media in the fight against pollution and for nature conservation: a) newspaper comments and reviews; b) TV programmes; c) science-popular films.

3. Ecology – the science of how the living things are related to their environment.

4. Voluntary organizations' and individuals' participation in the nature conservation movement.

UNIT THREE

Ex. 1. Read the text.

The Last Frontier

Did you know that Antarctica is as big as Australia and Europe combined, sunnier than California, drier than Arabia, higher than Switzerland and emptier than the Sahara? A hundred million birds breed there each year and the Southern Ocean contains the world's largest fish stocks. Beneath its surface are the world's largest coal deposits and probably the world's richest oil reserves...

The Antarctic Environment

The Antarctic is the most remote continent and the last to be discovered, but it constitutes about a tenth of the world's land surface. It is also the only continent without an indigenous human population.

In the past it had a warm climate, supporting luxuriant vegetation and large animals, but the climate deteriorated over the last 30 million years, once the great continent Gondwana had drifted apart sufficiently for a southern circumpolar current to become established. This, the largest ocean current in the

world, cut off Antarctica from the warmer oceans to the north and allowed the ice sheets, in places over four kilometres thick, to develop.

This region is the earth's major heat sink and contains ninety per cent of the world's ice and nearly three-quarters of its fresh water. Only two per cent of the continent is not covered by ice, and life retains a tenuous foothold there.

Nearly half of Antarctica's coastline is hidden by thick floating ice shelves or glaciers, and the rest is scoured by icebergs down to depths of 15 metres or more, which limits coastal life. But below this level, where water temperatures are stable, there is a colourful marine world containing a great diversity life. The Southern Ocean makes up a tenth of the world ocean, and the expansion and contraction of the surrounding sea ice is the largest seasonal process on Earth. Recent work has shown that the pack ice provides a surprisingly productive Winter habitat for a number of small creatures, the most important of them being krill.

Krill

Krill, which looks like a small shrimp, probably has a total weight in excess of any other animal in the world, including the human race. It is the staple diet of the oceanic squids and of most Antarctic fishes, birds, seals and whales.

Ex. 2. Fill the gaps on these sentences with information from the passage.

1. Antarctica, which once had a... climate, is separated from the warmer oceans by the... .
2. The Antarctic constitutes... of the world's land surface.
3. Parts of the Antarctic ice cap are... thick.
4. Antarctica contains... of the world's ice and... of the world's fresh water.
5. ...of Antarctica is buried beneath ice and snow.
6. The total weight of... Is greater than any other species of animal on earth. It is important in the Antarctic eco-system because... .

Ex. 3. Work in pairs. Discuss the questions raised in the passage below with your partners.

The Last Frontier?

Today, Antarctica is about to enter a new age. After thirty years of unparalleled international co-operation under the aegis of the Antarctic Treaty, the continent is threatened by man's insatiable appetite for natural resources.

Antarctica is the last frontier – the last continent on earth to have escaped the worst of our destructive ingenuity. True, the great whales around Antarctica

were hunted dangerously close to extinction, and species like the Blue – the largest creature ever to inhabit the planet may never recover.

But Antarctica has remained until now a pristine environment, and a perfect natural laboratory for scientists to pursue knowledge for its own sake. Will things remain that way? A Minerals Convention may soon be ratified that will allow regulated mining in Antarctica for the first time, albeit within stringent environmental safeguards.

Should the exploiters be allowed in, to operate under lough protective controls? Or should Antarctica be declared a “wilderness park”, free from exploitation forever? Perhaps the answer isn’t as obvious as it appears. What, is important, though, is that the questions should be asked by all of us, and not just by the tiny number of diplomats who administer Antarctica.

UNIT FOUR

Ex. 1. Study the vocabulary before reading the text from ex. 2.

GW – гигаватт (миллиард ватт)

plant – зд. электростанция

to commission – уполномочивать (в юридическом и общезыковом смысле); поручать, давать, делать заказ; выписывать

to be under construction – строиться, быть в процессе строительства

to rivet – поглощать (внимание); приковывать, устремлять (взор)

profoundly – глубоко, сильно; глубоко, серьезно, основательно

to affect – подвергать физическому воздействию, давлению; приносить вред, наносить ущерб

consciousness – сознание; сознательность; понимание, осознание, сознание

awareness – осведомленность, информированность

significantly – многозначительно

to sway – качать(ся), колебать(ся); иметь влияние (на кого-л./ что- л.); склонять (кого-л. к чему-л.)

crumbling state – состояние развала, упадок

steam – пар; дым; выпаривание, испарение

explosion – взрыв; взрывание

nuclear meltdown – зд. расплавление активной зоны реактора

plume – зд. что-л переносимое ветром

debris – осколки, обломки; обрезки; лом

to drift – относить ветром, течением; сноситься, смещаться, сдвигаться по ветру, по течению, дрейфовать

to contaminate – пачкать, загрязнять, марать; портить; отравлять; заражать, инфицировать (в том числе отравляющими и радиоактивными веществами)

resettlement – переезд, переселение

radioactive fallout – радиоактивные осадки

to tally – подсчитывать, пересчитывать; подводить итог (*tally up*)

to attribute – объяснять (что-л.); приписывать (*to* – чему-л./ кому-л.); относить (*to* – за счет чего-л./кого-л.); классифицировать, характеризовать

top-secret town – сверхсекретный город

vast – обширный, громадный; безбрежный, пространный

nuclear wastes – ядерные отходы

cleanup – ликвидация последствий аварии

Ex. 2. Read the text.

The Chernobyl Accident

Chernobyl disaster, accident in 1986 at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union, is the worst disaster in the history of nuclear power generation.

The Chernobyl station is situated at the settlement of Pripyat, Ukraine, 18 km northwest of the city of Chernobyl, 16 km from the border of Ukraine and Belarus, and about 110 km north of Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

The station consisted of four reactors, each capable of producing 1 GW of electric power. Construction of the plant began in the 1970s, with reactor number 1 commissioned in 1977, followed by number 2 in 1978, number 3 in 1981, and number 4 in 1983. Two more reactors number 5 and number 6, also capable of producing 1 Gigawatt each were under construction at the time of the accident.

The Chernobyl accident riveted international attention. Around the world, people read the story and were profoundly affected. As a result, “Chernobyl” has entered the public consciousness in a number of different ways and received worldwide media attention.

The Chernobyl accident was clearly a major disaster in human history. Public awareness of the risks of nuclear power increased significantly. Organizations, both pro- and anti-nuclear, have made great efforts to sway public opinion.

The Chernobyl accident also came to symbolize the crumbling state of the

USSR in public perception, in particular a dangerous culture of incompetence and cover-up.

On Saturday, April 26, 1986, at 1:23:58 a.m. local time, the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl power plant known as Chernobyl-4 suffered a catastrophic steam explosion that resulted in a fire, a series of additional explosions, and a nuclear meltdown.

It is regarded as the worst nuclear accident in the history of nuclear power ever happened. It produced a plume of radioactive debris that drifted over parts of the western Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, UK, and even eastern USA.

Large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia were badly contaminated, resulting in the evacuation and resettlement of more than 300,000 people. About 60% of the radioactive fallout landed in the neighbour republic Belarus.

Even now it is difficult to accurately tally the number of deaths caused by the event at Chernobyl, as most of the expected deaths are from cancer, have not yet actually occurred, and are difficult to attribute specifically to the accident.

The Chernobyl accident was not a unique event. Long before, in 1957 near Chelaybinsk-40, a small top-secret town, the first nuclear accident occurred involved the first serious nuclear contamination of vast territories. It was a nuclear explosion happened in a tank with nuclear wastes. In 30 years such tragedy repeated at Chernobyl.

People hope that it was the last time because the third time might be the last one.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the Chernobyl station located?
2. When did construction of the plant begin?
3. What happened on Saturday, April 26, 1986, at 1:23:58 a.m. local-time?
4. How many people were resettled due to the accident?
5. Where did most radioactive fallouts land?
6. Why is it difficult to accurately tally the number of deaths caused by the event at Chernobyl?
7. What does the Chernobyl accident symbolize?
8. What happened at Chelaybinsk-40 in 1957?

UNIT FIVE

Ex. 1. Discuss wildlife under threat (threats to wildlife in general) (table 3).

Table 3

Word	Example	Meaning
habitat	Some birds are in danger of losing their habitat .	the place where a plant or animal is usually found (natural habitat)
deforestation	Deforestation is a real threat.	the act of clearing forests (= removing trees)
endangered species	The African elephant is an endangered species.	endangered in danger because numbers are falling species a group of animals, plants, etc. whose members are similar and can breed with each other
under threat (of sth)	Many wild animals are under threat .	likely to be harmed or damaged; also threatened with sth .
reserve	We can protect certain species by creating reserves .	a protected area for plants, animals, etc. (a wildlife/nature reserve)
in the wild	In the wild , giant pandas eat bamboo exclusively.	in a natural environment not controlled by people
in captivity	The bear was born in captivity .	kept in a zoo or park, etc.
in decline	Snow leopard populations are in decline .	continuously decreasing in number, quantity, etc. (gradual / steady decline)
to breed	Eagles breed ¹ in spring. We breed ² eagles in captivity.	1) (of animals) have sex and produce young 2) keep animals in order for them to produce young
to wipe sb / sth out	Deforestation is wiping out certain species.	destroy or get rid of sth completely
to die out	This species of cat is dying out .	become less common and eventually disappear

spotlight: extinct, extinction

If a plant or animal is **extinct**, it no longer exists. Are sharks **becoming extinct**?

The species is **in danger of extinction**. It is **on the verge of extinction**. (= very close to extinction)

Ex. 2. Is the meaning of the sentences the same or different?

1. The tiger population is in decline. – There are fewer tigers than there were.
2. We are destroying their natural habitat. – We are destroying the nature reserves.

3. It is on the verge of extinction. – It is almost extinct.
4. They breed better in the wild. – They feed better in the wild.
5. This species is endangered. – This species is under threat.
6. I've seen widespread deforestation. – I've seen many forests cleared.
7. In time, it will die out. – In time it will gradually disappear.

Ex. 3. Complete the dialogues with a single word in each space.

1. Has the dodo been wiped...? – Yes, it's... .
2. They're in steady..., aren't they? – Yes, it's just a... process.
3. These birds are in... of extinction. – That's awful. Can they... more?
4. Did you see them... captivity? – No, I was lucky – I saw them in the... .
5. I went to a nature... last year. – It's great to see animals in their natural... .
6. There's far too much fishing of cod. – Yes, many... of fish are... extinct.

Ex. 4. Threats to an endangered species. Read the text and study the vocabulary.

Under threat: the rhino

– Poaching: This poses the greatest threat to this species, despite the ban on trade in rhino horn, which is particularly sought after for medical or decorative use.

– Civil disturbance: War diverts funds from conservation, and the high levels of poverty in affected areas increase the likelihood that people will turn to poaching. In some African countries, civil disturbance has taken a heavy toll on rhino populations.

– Habitat loss: If people encroach on the rhinos' territory through deforestation, the consequences are a lack of food and a limited gene pool for breeding.

Vocabulary

poaching – the illegal hunting of animals, birds, etc. (the person is a *poacher*)

pose a threat to sb / sth – create a threat (also pose a risk/danger to sb / sth)

sought after – wanted by many people but not easy to get

divert sth (from sth) – use sth for a purpose that is different from its original purpose

funds – money available to be spent (raise funds = collect money)

poverty – the state of being poor

likelihood – probability (syn)

take a heavy toll on sth / sb – have a bad effect on sth

encroach on/upon sth – gradually cover more and more of an area

territory – an area an animal regards as its own and defends against others
(*territorial*, adj)

gene – a unit of information inside a cell which controls what the living thing will be like (the gene pool is the total of all the genes in a species)

Ex. 5. Cross out the error in each sentence. Write the correct word(s).

1. Cash will need to be divested from one project to another.
2. Pollution is putting a heavy toll on the seabird population.
3. The factory puts a substantial danger to wildlife in the area.
4. You hear people talk about the genes pool all the time.
5. I'm worried that the new developments are encroaching in the countryside.
6. The horn of the animal is sought over by poachers.
7. It's important to raise fund to support conservation.
8. This poses a threaten to both humans and wildlife.

Ex. 6. Write a word with the same meaning as the underlined words.

1. There is little probability of things improving soon.
2. You should avoid going into the animals' land.
3. He was sent to prison for illegal hunting of birds' eggs
4. I saw a large heavy animal with a horn on its nose at the zoo.
5. The animal is extremely protective of its land.
6. Living in a situation with very little money is common in Africa.

UNIT SIX

Ex. 1. Topics for writing an essay

1. Overpopulation of urban areas has led to numerous problems. Identify one or two serious ones and suggest the ways how governments and individuals can tackle these problems.

2. In cities and towns all over the world high volume of traffic is a problem. What are the causes of this and what actions can be taken to solve this problem?

3. The best way to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the cost of fuel. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

4. The world is consuming natural resources faster than they can be renewed. Therefore, it is important that products are made to last. Governments should discourage people from constantly buying more up-to-date or fashionable products. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

5. Developed countries have created many environmental problems in the world, particularly in their contribution to global warming. What can be done to reduce the dangers of global warming?

6. In many countries tourism is an important part of the economy, but it also causes environmental damage. Some people believe that tourists should pay an additional tax to compensate for this damage. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7. Global warming is one of the most serious issues that the world is facing today. What are the causes of global warming and what measures can governments and individuals take to tackle the issue?

8. Logging of the rain forests is a serious problem that may lead to the extinction of animal life and human life. What are the causes of deforestation and what can be done to reduce its dangers?

9. The threat of nuclear weapons maintains world peace. Nuclear power provides cheap and clean energy. The benefits of nuclear technology far outweigh the disadvantages. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

10. To what extent is nuclear technology a danger to life on Earth? What are the benefits and risks associated with its use?

11. One day the world's oil and gas reserves will run out. Alternative energy sources like wind power, solar power, burning waste, and water power are causing as much environmental damage as the oil and nuclear power sources they are intended to replace. How far do you agree with the latter statement? What possible benefits do the alternative energy sources pose? Or what damage do they cause?

12. One of the most pressing problems facing the world today is overpopulation. What policies do you believe governments should adopt to address the causes and effects of this problem?

13. The world is experiencing a dramatic increase in population, which is causing problems not only for developing countries, but also for developed nations. Describe some of the problems that overpopulation causes, and suggest at least one possible solution.

14. Space travel to the moon is cited as a big step for the mankind. Some people think it made little difference to people's daily lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree with them?

Additional Vocabulary

acid rain – кислотные дожди

alkalinity – щелочность

be threatened with extinction – быть под угрозой вымирания

biosphere – биосфера

by-product – побочный продукт

carbon dioxide / CO₂ – углекислый газ / двуокись углерода

carbon monoxide – окись углерода
catchment level – уровень водосбора
chop down – срубить, вырубать
conservation of natural resources – охрана природных ресурсов
chlorine – хлор
depletion – истощение
desertification – опустынивание
diversion of flow of rivers – изменение русел рек
drought – засуха
dump – свалка
dumping – захоронение, дампинг
earthquake – землетрясение
ecosystem – экосистема
effluent – сточные воды
emissions – выходы / выбросы
endangered species – исчезающий вид
environmental emergency – чрезвычайная экологическая ситуация
environmental protection – охрана окружающей среды
flooding – наводнение
fossil fuel – ископаемое топливо
fume – дым, выхлоп
greenbelt – полоса зеленых насаждений
greenhouse effect – парниковый эффект
habitat – место, среда обитания
hazardous wastes – опасные отходы
herbicide – гербицид
hurricane – ураган
hydrocarbons – углеводороды
incineration – сжигание отходов
landfill – свалка мусора
maximum allowable emissions – предельно допустимые выбросы
mean daily sample – среднесуточная проба
multiple use – комплексное использование (ресурсов)
negligence – халатность
noise pollution / standards – шумовое загрязнение / нормы шумового загрязнения
non-point source of pollution – неточечный источник загрязнения
occupational disease – профессиональное заболевание
oils slick – нефтяная пленка (на воде)
ozone depleting substances (ODS) – озоноразрушающие вещества
ozone hole – озоновая дыра

ozone layer – озоновый слой
permafrost – вечная мерзлота
pesticide – пестицид
poacher – браконьер
pollutant – загрязняющее вещество
preserve, sanctuary – заповедник
prey upon – охотиться
Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA / QC) – обеспечение качества / контроль качества
radioactive wastes – радиоактивные отходы
recycling – вторичное использование, переработка, рециркуляция
reduce the threat – снижать угрозу
renewable energy – возобновляемая энергия
reservoir – водоем
runoff – сток, отвод
salinity – соленость, засоление
sampling – отбор проб
sediment, precipitation – осадки
seismic sea wave / tsunami – цунами
sewage – стоки, нечистоты
sewage system – система очистки сточных вод
sludge, slurry – осадок, ил, шлак
solid waste management – утилизация твердых отходов
sustainable development – устойчивое развитие
taxidermy – изготовление чучел
thermal pollution – тепловое загрязнение
timber – лесоматериалы
toxic substance – токсическое вещество
unleaded petrol – бензин без свинца, неэтилированный бензин
unrenewable resources – невозобновляемые ресурсы
visual pollution – визуальное загрязнение окружающей среды
volcano eruption – извержение вулкана
wastes – отходы
water abstraction – водозабор
water quality criteria – критерии качества воды

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