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**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SPECIAL VOCABULARY**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА**

Практическое пособие

для студентов специальности 1 - 31 01 01 - 02
«Биология (научно-педагогическая деятельность)»

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Целью практического пособия является развитие и совершенствование у обучаемых навыков чтения специальной литературы на английском языке. В издании содержатся тексты, отобранные из оригинальной научно-популярной литературы; для работы с ними предусмотрены дотекстовые, послетекстовые упражнения и список ключевых слов и выражений.

Предназначено для студентов I курса биологического факультета специальности 1 - 31 01 01 - 02 «Биология (научно-педагогическая деятельность)».

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Оглавление

Предисловие	4
UNIT 1	
THE GIANT SQUID	5
UNIT 2	
SPIDERS.....	10
UNIT 3	
BORN TO RUN.....	17
UNIT 4	
THE ARMADILLO.....	23
UNIT 5	
CHAMELEONS.....	32
UNIT 6	
ARMY ANTS.....	38
Литература	43

Предисловие

Настоящее практическое пособие разработано для студентов-биологов и направлено на развитие навыков чтения специальной литературы, а также на совершенствование умений устной речи.

Издание состоит из семи основных разделов. Каждый раздел включает: во-первых, дотекстовые лексико-грамматические упражнения, направленные не только на усвоение языкового материала, но и на облегчение восприятия текста; во-вторых, собственно текст, за которым следует список ключевых слов и выражений, используемых в тексте; в-третьих, послетекстовые упражнения, ориентированные как на проверку понимания содержания текста, так и на закрепление языкового материала. Все тексты, представленные в настоящем сборнике, отобраны из оригинальной научно-популярной литературы.

UNIT 1

THE GIANT SQUID

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Paraphrase the sentences.

Note: You can use *as ... as* in the following situations (*There's plenty of food, so eat as much as you like. He isn't as rich as Joe.*)

Model: *Jack is younger than he likes. – Jack isn't as old as he looks.*

1. It is warmer today than yesterday. – It isn't as cold ...
2. The hotel is cheaper than I expected. – The hotel isn't as ...
3. The examination was easier than we expected. – The examination wasn't ...
4. The station was nearer than I expected. – The station ...

Ex. 2 Complete the sentences with *used to*.

Note: Don't confuse *use* and *used to* (*I use the Internet every single day. When I was young, I used to eat a lot of sweets.*)

Model: *He doesn't play the piano any more but he used to play every day.*

1. She doesn't eat sweets but she _____ them every day.
2. Helen _____ my colleague but we don't work together any longer.
3. We live in England now but we _____ in Scotland.
4. When they were young, they _____ our garden, but they don't like it now.
5. Now there is one cinema in our town but we _____ five.

Ex. 3 Read and translate the sentences (A) and word-combinations (B).

Note: Don't confuse *most* (большинство) and *the most* (самый)

- A. 1. Most people believe in it.
2. This is the most boring film which I have seen.
3. She is the most intelligent student at the school.
4. Most students came in time.
5. He is the most dangerous criminal in the country.
6. Most buildings were destroyed.
7. He is one of the most famous people in the world.

В. Самый красивый, большинство людей, самый интересный, большинство детей, самый тяжёлый, большинство животных и растений, самый, опасный, большинство клеток, самый известный, большинство клеток.

THE GIANT SQUID

Very little is known about these **mysterious creatures** because **until recently** none had been seen alive **in the wild**. **Unfortunately**, what we know about them **mainly** (главным образом) comes from the bodies of **dead** squid that have been washed ashore or **caught** in fishermen's **nets**. But in September 2004, **researchers** from Japan **managed to take a picture** of a live squid. In 2006, **the same team** made the first ever video of the animal. This and other **recent** studies show that these creatures may be more **numerous** than we thought before.

The giant squid, known to science as *Architeuthis dux*, **belongs to** an animal group called mollusks (which includes **octopuses** and **oysters**) and is one of the world's largest animals. It can be 13–15 metres long and **weigh** 300 kg. The largest squid ever found was 18 metres in **length** and weighed nearly (почти) a ton (900 kilograms)! **Like** (как) all squid, the giant squid has a mantle (body), eight arms and two longer **tentacles**. The arms and tentacles make up (составляют) most of the animal's length. Their eyes are **among** the largest in the world. They are **actually the size of a dinner plate**! Large eyes help the squid **to look for** food and detect **enemies** in the darkness of the deep ocean. **However** (однако), they **probably** cannot see in colour.

The giant squid has a **complex** nervous system and a **highly developed brain**. Scientists think that they are very **intelligent**.

They like to eat crabs, lobsters, mussels and deep-sea fish.

When the giant squid meets an enemy, it **shoots** black **ink** into the water. The cloudy water **confuses** the enemy and gives the squid **precious time to escape**. **By the way** (кстати), the giant squid's **major** enemy is the **sperm whale**.

Giant squid are found in all of the world's oceans. They are usually found at a **depth** of between 300 and 600 metres, but some were found as deep as 1175 metres.

Vocabulary notes

mysterious – загадочный;
creature – существо;
giant squid – гигантский кальмар;
species – вид;
until recently – до недавнего времени;
in the wild – в природе;
unfortunately – к сожалению;
mainly – главным образом;
dead – мертвый;
belong (to) – принадлежать;
octopus – осьминог;
oyster – устрица;
caught от catch – ловить (catch, caught, caught);
net – сеть;
researcher – исследователь;

manage – смочь, преуспеть;
recent – недавний;
numerous – многочисленный;
complex – сложный;
tentacle – щупальца;
developed – развитый;
size of a plate – размером с тарелку;
intelligent – умный;
look for – искать;
enemy – враг;
shoot (shot, shot) – стрелять, выбрасывать;
ink – чернила;
precious – драгоценный;
escape – убежать, спастись;
major – главный;
sperm whale – кашалот;
depth – глубина.

Post-text exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you know the words and word combinations.

A species, unfortunately, a researcher, enemy, developed, mysterious, dead, caught, take a picture, a team, recent, until recently, to look for, to shoot, a depth, major, a net, the same, in the wild, a creature, a weight, a length, among, mainly, however, precious, by the way, actually.

Ex. 2 Give synonyms.

But, a kind, a photo, to search, really, an opponent.

Ex. 3 Give opposites.

Alive, dead, a long time ago, fortunately, a friend.

Ex. 4 Match the columns to make a work combination.

Mysterious
take
a depth
until
developed
precious

metal
creature
industry
a picture
recently
of 20 metres

Ex. 5 Guess what or who this is (the answers are given below in the incorrect order).

1. A group of people who play a game or sport against group of people.
2. A human or another creature who acts or fights against somebody or something.
3. A person who catches fish.
4. A sea creature with a soft round body and eight long tentacles.
5. The organ inside the head that controls movements, thought, memory and feeling.
6. A group into which animals, plants, etc. are divided.
A team, a species, an enemy, fishermen, octopuses, brain.

Ex. 6 Choose the correct variant.

1. (Fortunately / unfortunately), what we know about them comes from the bodies of dead squid.
2. In September 2004, researchers from Japan managed to take a picture of a (live / dead) squid. In 2006, the same team (took the first ever picture / made the first ever video) of the animal.
3. The giant squid belongs to an animal group called mollusks and is one of the world's (largest / smallest) animals.
4. The largest squid ever found was 18 metres in (width / length) and weighed nearly a ton!
5. The giant squid has a (simple / complex) nervous system and a highly developed brain.
6. They are actually the size of (a tea cup / a dinner plate)!
7. Scientists think that they are very (smart / stupid).
8. They like to eat deep-sea (fish / plants).

Ex. 7 Fill in the blanks with the necessary word.

1. The police rarely ... to kill. 2. There are many ... of dogs.
3. I bought the ... car as yours. 4. The river is 300 miles in ... 5. It is about 76 kilos in ... 6. I ... 65 kilograms.

Species, shoot, same, weight, length, weigh

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

Вид (животных или растений), делать фото, загадочный, включать, существовать, весить, принадлежать, ловить, сеть, исследователь, смочь (преуспеть), недавний, многочисленный, сложный, развитый, искать, враг, стрелять, драгоценный, убежать, главный, глубина.

Ex. 9 Translate into English. Use the given word.

1. Эта книга принадлежит мне (belong to). 2. Они едят в основном фрукты и овощи (mainly). 3. У меня такое же платье (the same). 4. Она выглядит как ее мать (like – как). 5. Багаж весит 25 кг. (weigh). 6. Его вес составляет 86 кг. (weight) 7. Сейчас он среди друзей (among). 8. Я ищу ключи (look for). 9. Это был сложный предмет (complex). 10. Кстати, а как его зовут? (by the way). 11. Глубина воды в этом месте – 2 метра (depth).

Ex. 10 Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, be ready to correct it.

1. Squid and oysters belong to the same animal group called mollusks.
2. The giant squid has 6 arms.
3. The giant squid can see only in black and white.
4. Some giant squid were found at a depth of more than 1 km.
5. A giant squid has never been seen alive.

Ex. 11 Answer the following questions.

1. Why is little known about the giant squid?

2. What animal group does the giant squid belong to?
3. What can the size of a squid be?
4. How many kilos did the largest squid weigh?
5. What are the main parts of the squid's body?
6. Why do squids have very large eyes?
7. What kind of brain and nervous system do squids have?
8. What makes food of squids?
9. How does the squid behave in danger?
10. Where can the giant squid be found?

Ex. 12 Retell the text according to the following plan.

1. We know little about the giant squid because ...
2. The giant squid belongs to an animal group ...
3. The size and the body structure of the giant squid.
4. Scientists think that giant squid are intelligent because ...
5. The food of the giant squid.
6. Protection against enemies.
7. Places of inhabitation.

UNIT 2

SPIDERS

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Read and translate. Pay attention to the word *kind*.

1. She is a very kind woman.
2. I like different kinds of music.
3. Exercises of this kind are very popular.
4. He had a kind face.
5. They sell all kinds of things.
6. This kind of behaviour is not acceptable.
7. What kind of camera do you want to buy?
8. Will you be so kind to close the window?
9. He has always been kind to people.

Ex. 2 Translate into English.

Much / many vs. few / little

Мало дождя, мало денег, много денег, много время, много снега, мало снега, много книг, мало книг, много детей, мало

детей, много друзей, мало друзей, мало гостиниц, много городов, много бензина (petrol), мало бензина, много идей, мало людей, много масла, много чая, мало кофе, много соли, мало сахара, мало студентов, много музыки, мало золота.

A little vs. a few

Немного время, немного денег, немного людей, несколько фото, несколько лет назад, несколько дней назад, несколько недель назад, несколько часов назад, некоторое время назад, несколько книг, немного снега, немного топлива.

How much vs. how many?

Сколько денег? Сколько билетов? Сколько женщин? Сколько соли? Сколько достопримечательностей? Сколько лет? Сколько дыма? Сколько стран? Сколько машин? Сколько яиц? Сколько энергии? Сколько молока?

Ex. 3 Read and translate both into Russian (A) and English (B).

A: 1. Tom lives with his parents. 2. He left home without money. 3. I would like a sandwich with a cup of tea. 4. I had problems with my health. 5. She spoke without enthusiasm. 6. In the morning I played tennis with my father. 7. He left home without saying goodbye. 8. I can't live without you.

B: С друзьями, без друзей, с проблемами, без проблем, с отцом, без отца, с тобой, без тебя.

Ex. 4 Read a situation and then write a sentence with *without* – ing.

Model: 1) *She ran five miles. She didn't stop. – She ran five miles without stopping.* 2) *He left the room. Nobody saw him. – He left the room without anyone seeing him.*

1. He translated the article. He didn't use a dictionary. – He translated the article without ...

2. Look right and left before you cross the road. – Don't cross the road without ...

3. She is getting married. Nobody knows about it. – She is getting married without ...

Ex. 5 Translate into English.

Note: *Up to* – *вплоть до* (*up to the end of the year* – *вплоть до конца года*)

Вплоть до сентября, вплоть до конца месяца (month), вплоть до нового года, вплоть до пенсии (pension), вплоть до выборов (election), до самого конца, до самого дна (bottom), до самого полюса (Pole), до самого конца пары (class).

SPIDERS

There are over 40,000 different **kinds** of spiders. Some people think that spiders are **insects**, but they are not. Spiders are arachnids. Insects have six legs, and arachnids have eight. Arachnids also have a two-part body and two **pinchers**. They have **bristly** hairs on their body and legs, which are **used** to pick up signals and messages – spiders can **taste** things with their feet!

Spiders live everywhere, from the **tops** of the **mountains** to the **bottoms** of **caves**. **The only** place where you cannot find them is **probably** Antarctica.

Most spiders eat flies and other insects. Larger spiders, such as tarantulas, can **catch** and kill birds, lizards and **snakes**. Last year scientists discovered an **unusual** kind of spider that eats only plants! It lives in Mexico.

Spiders **come in** many sizes. The smallest are less than 0.37 mm long. The largest and **heaviest** spider is probably the goliath spider, which can be 30 centimetres long.

Only **half** of all spiders can **spin webs**, which they use to catch **prey**. Other spiders have to **hunt** or lie in **wait for** their food. Spiders don't **get stuck** in their webs because they have special **claws** on the ends of their legs, which they use to move across the web **without touching** the **sticky** areas.

Some spiders build really **huge** webs. A newly discovered kind of spider living in Madagascar makes the world's longest web. You wouldn't believe but it can be 25 metres long! Darwin's spider

weaves its huge web over rivers – from **bank** to **bank**. It **allows** them to catch a lot of insects flying over water.

A **fear** of spiders is called arachnophobia, but only a few spiders are **harmful** to people. One of the most famous **poisonous** spiders is the black **widow**. **Female** black widow spiders have a red **hourglass** shape on their backs. **Males** have white **spots** on their sides. Males only live about a year, but the female can live **up to** 3 years. **Hungry** female black widow spiders sometimes kill the male spider after **mating**.

The world's most poisonous spider is found in Brazil and is called the Brazillian **wandering** spider. You can even find it in the *Guinness Book of the World Records*. Its **bite** is 15 times stronger than a **rattlesnake's**! There is an antidote for this spider, and the number of people who **die** from their bites is very low.

In Europe, there are no poisonous spiders, but in Australia and the USA, people have to be very **careful**.

So, most of these **creatures** are not **dangerous**, and you might seriously consider having a spider as a pet. They can be very **useful** at home, for they kill flies, they don't need much space, they are not too noisy and they are generally very **docile**.

Vocabulary notes

kind – вид;

insect – насекомое;

pinchers – клешни, щипцы;

bristly – щетиnistый,

жёсткий, колючий;

use – использовать;

to taste – пробовать
на вкус;

top – вершина;

mountain – гора;

bottom – дно;

cave – пещера;

the only – единственный;

probably – вероятно;

to catch – ловить;

snake – змея;

unusual – необычный;

heaviest – самый тяжёлый
(от *heavy* – тяжёлый);

half – половина;

to spin – пряхть;

web – паутина;

prey – добыча;

to hunt – охотиться;

to wait for – ждать;

get stuck – прилипнуть,
застрять;

without touching –
не касаясь;

claw – коготь, клешня;

sticky – липкий;
huge – огромный;
bank – берег;
to allow – позволять;
fear – страх;
harmful – вредный;
poisonous – ядовитый
(от **poison** – яд);
widow – вдова;
female – самка;
hourglass – песочные часы;
male – самец;
spot – пятно, место;
up to – вплоть до;

hungry – голодный;
mating – спаривание;
wander – бродить, ходить;
bite – укус;
rattlesnake – гремучая
змея;
die – умирать;
careful – внимательный,
заботливый;
dangerous – опасный;
creature – существо,
создание;
useful – полезный;
docile – послушный.

Post-text exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you know the words.

An insect, a kind, to use, to pick up, to taste, a mountain, the top of a mountain, the bottom, a cave, to catch, a bird, a lizard, a snake, a plant, unusual, a size, heavy, the heaviest, size and shape, large, the largest, a half, a web, prey, to haunt, to lie, to wait for, to get stuck, without, touching, sticky, huge, a river bank, to allow, a fear, harmful, a female, a male, poisonous, a widow, a spot, up to, it is up to you, it is up to you to decide, hungry, to wander, to bite, to die, a scientist, a newly discovered kind, careful, a creature, dangerous, useful, a pet, noisy, space, the only.

Ex. 2 Give synonyms.

A researcher, a species, black, sometimes, to let, quiet (calm).

Ex. 3 Give opposites.

The top, nowhere, usual, harmless, useless, careless, to be born, male.

Ex. 4 Match the columns.

To catch
to spin
from top
poisonous
to die
a fear

from hunger
prey
webs
of snakes
black widow
to bottom

Ex. 5 Guess who or what this is (the answers are given below in the incorrect order).

1. A small creature which have eight thin legs and can spin webs.
 2. A large hole in the hill or under the ground.
 3. A very high hill. often with rocks near the top.
 4. Feeling that you want to eat something.
 5. A woman whose husband has died and who has not married again.
 6. The bad feeling that you have when you are in danger, when something bad might happen, or when something frightens you.
- A widow, hungry, a spider, a fear, a cave, mountain.*

Ex. 6 Choose the correct variant.

1. Spiders are (insects / arachnids).
2. Insects have (six / eight) legs.
3. Spiders can taste things with their (feet / legs).
3. Spiders live (in certain places / everywhere). Most spiders eat (insects / plants).
4. The (smallest / largest) spider is the goliath spider.
5. Only half of all spiders can spin webs, which they use to catch prey.
6. Darwin's spider weaves a (huge / little) web.
7. One of the most (harmless / poisonous) spiders is the black widow.
8. Black widow males have (white spots on their sides / red hourglass shape on their backs).
9. Only a few spiders are (harmless / harmful) to people.
10. Hungry female black widow spiders sometimes kill the male spider (before / after) mating.
11. The world's most (poisonous / harmless) spider is found in Brazil and is called the Brazilian wandering spider.
12. Some spiders can be (useful / useless) at home, for they kill flies, they don't need much space and they are not too noisy.

Ex. 7 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

1. She is their ... daughter. 2. He had ... fingers covered with jam.
3. I left a ... on your answering machine. 4. This is going to be a ...
problem for us. 5. This gas is very 6. The child was shaking with
... . 7. How many fish did you ... ? 8. It's on the north ... of the river
Thames. 9. I ... the key ... in the lock.

*Huge, poisonous, bank, message, to catch, fear, get stuck, sticky,
hungry, only (единственный).*

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

Пробовать (на вкус), вершина, гора, дно, пещера,
единственный, вероятно, ловить, змея, тяжёлый, половина,
паутина, добыча, охотиться, ждать, прилипать, липкий, не
касаюсь, липкий, огромный, берег, позволять, страх, вредный,
ядовитый, вдова, самка, самец, вплоть до, голодный, бродить,
внимательный, опасный, существо, полезный.

Ex. 9 Translate into English (use the given words).

1. Подождите меня! (wait for) 2. Это полезная информация.
(useful) 3. Это книга о странных существах из космоса. (creatures)
4. Будь осторожен! (careful) 5. Это опасно. (dangerous) 6. Сезон
спаривания у этих животных наступает весной. (mating) 7. Он
ушел, не прощаясь. (without) 8. Это необычное для него
поведение. (unusual)

**Ex. 10 Say whether the statements are true or false. If the
statement is false, be ready to correct it.**

1. Spiders are insects.
2. Spiders have six legs.
3. Spiders don't live in Antarctica.
4. All spiders can spin webs.
5. A fear of spiders is called xenophobia.
6. Most spiders are dangerous.

Ex. 11 Answer the following questions.

1. How many kinds of spiders are there in the world?
2. What is the difference between insects and arachnids?
3. What parts of the world do spiders live in?
4. What makes their food?
5. What size can a spider be?
6. What for do spiders spin webs?
7. Do all spiders spin webs? How do spiders which don't spin webs catch their prey?
8. Why don't spiders get stuck in their webs?
9. How big can the web be?
10. What are the most dangerous spiders of the world?
11. Are there poisonous spiders in Europe?
12. What are the advantages of having a spider as a pet?

Ex. 12 Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The body of a spider.
2. Places of inhabitation.
3. The size of spiders.
4. Ways to get food.
5. Poisonous spiders (the black widow, the Brazilian wandering spider).
6. A spider as a pet.

UNIT 3

BORN TO RUN

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Read and translate. Pay attention to the position of the word *enough*.

A: She is not old enough to get married. The water wasn't clean enough to drink. He is strong enough to lift this bag. Tom wants to buy a car but he has not enough money. I cannot make coffee for

everybody. We don't have enough cups. I didn't finish the examination test because I didn't have enough time.

B: Достаточно молодой, довольно красивый, довольно сильный, довольно добрый, достаточно известный, достаточно тяжёлый, достаточно лёгкий, довольно большой.

Ex. 2 Read and translate. Pay attention to the position of the words *enough* (A) and *still* (B).

Note: Don't confuse *at least* and *at last*

Note: *the last but not the least*

A: 1. It'll cost at least 500 dollars. 2. At last we are home. 3. She must be at least 40. 4. Cut the grass at least once a week in summer. 5. At last the letter arrived. 6. I have known her at least for 10 years. 7. He could at least listen to what he says.

B: 1. Stand still. 2. Mum, I'm still hungry. 3. Can't you sit still? 4. Keep still while I brush your hair. 5. Do you still live at the same address? 6. Still waters run deep. 7. I am still doing the test.

Ex. 3 Read and translate. Pay attention to the position of the word *likely*, in front of, behind.

1. The sun disappeared behind the clouds. 2. He is likely to win the game. 3. The bus stops in front of our house. 4. Who's the girl standing behind Tom? 5. He was standing in front of me in the line. 6. Don't forget to lock the door behind you. 7. Please, don't talk about it in front of the children. 8. Tickets are likely to be expensive. 9. We are behind the schedule.

BORN TO RUN

Among birds, the **ostrich** is a record-breaker. It is the tallest and the **heaviest** of all birds. It can be 2.7 metres tall. That's more than a metre taller than the **average** man. And this bird can **weigh** 159 kilograms.

The ostrich cannot fly, but it's a wonderful runner. It has long, strong legs, and its feet have only two **toes** for greater speed. Just one stride (шаг) of an ostrich can be 3 or even 5 metres long! The bird is

very fast, too. It can run 70 kilometres **an hour** for a short distance, and keep up a speed of 50 kilometres an hour over longer distances.

Strong legs don't only **carry** an ostrich where it wants to go. They can also be used for **self-defense**. If an ostrich cannot run away from **danger**, it uses its legs to **defend** itself. Their **kick** is strong **enough** to kill a lion!

If they can't fly, why do they have **wings**? For one thing, ostriches use their wings to help them balance when they run. Their **main** use, **however** (однако), is to show dominance and to impress **females**.

Ostriches like to live in groups. With their long necks, they can see long distances, **so** in a group **at least** one of them is **likely** to see danger coming.

Ostriches are **mainly** vegetarian. They eat **roots**, leaves, flowers, and **seeds**. But they will also eat **insects**, **lizards**, and other small **creatures**.

Do they really put their heads in the **sand**? **Actually**, that's a **myth**: ostriches do not put their heads in the sand! When an ostrich sees danger and cannot run away, it **flops to the ground** and **remains still**, with its head and **neck** flat on the ground **in front of** it.

Vocabulary notes

born to run – рождённый бегать;

among – среди;

ostrich – страус;

heaviest – самый тяжёлый (от **heavy** – тяжёлый);

average – обычный, средний, типичный;

to weigh – весить;

an hour – час;

to carry – носить, переносить;

self-defense – самозащита;

danger – опасность;

to defend – защищать;

kick – удар;

enough – достаточно;

wing – крыло;

main – главный;

however – однако;

female – самка;

at least – по крайней мере;

likely – вероятно;

mainly – главный образом;

insect – насекомое;

seeds – семена;

lizard – ящерица;

sand – песок;

creature – существо, создание;

actually – на самом деле;

myth – миф;

flops to the ground –
плюхается на землю;
remains still – остаётся
неподвижным;

neck – шея;
in front of – перед.

Post-text exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you know the words.

Among, heavy, the heaviest, average, to weigh, a runner, a toe, a speed, fast, an hour, self-defense, danger, to defend, enough, strong enough, wings, a lion, tall, the tallest, fast, the fastest, to carry, main, mainly, however, to impress, to show, a female, at least, likely, roots. leaf (leaves), a neck, seeds, an insect, a lizard, a creature, sand, actually, a myth, to remain, still, flat, in front of.

Ex. 2 Give synonyms.

Really, a legend, chiefly, but, to protect.

Ex. 3 Give opposites.

Behind, female, light (easy to lift up), short, slow, weak, safety.

Ex. 4 Match the columns.

Seventy kilometers
she weighs
among
a long
in front
to put a head

in the sand
an hour
sixty-five kilograms
of me
distance
them

Ex. 5 Guess who or what this is (the answers are given below in the incorrect order).

1. A very large African bird with a long neck and long legs, than cannot fly but can run very fast.

2. A story from ancient times, especially one that was told to explain natural events or to describe the early history of a people.

3. Sixty minutes.

4. The part of the body between the head and the shoulders.

5. One of the five small parts that stick out from the foot.

6. The possibility of something bad or unpleasant to happen.

A neck, a toe, an ostrich, a myth, danger, an hour.

Ex. 6 Choose the correct variant.

1. The ostrich is the (lightest / heaviest) of all birds. 2. The ostrich (can / cannot) fly. 3. The ostrich is a (wonderful / terrible) runner. 4. Its feet have only two toes for (balance / greater speed). 5. The bird is very (slow / fast). 6. It can run 70 kilometres an hour for a (long / short) distance. 7. Legs of an ostrich are used for running and (balance / self-defense). 8. Their kick is strong enough to kill a (tiger / lion). 9. Ostriches have wings to help them, to show dominance and to impress (males / females). 10. Ostriches (don't like / like) to live in groups. 11. Ostriches are (always / mainly) vegetarian. 12. When an ostrich sees danger and cannot run away, it puts its head in the sand / flops to the ground and remains still).

Ex. 7 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

1. I never ... much money on me. 2. He was standing ... the building. 3. ... birds, an ostrich is a record-breaker. 4. Formulate the ... idea of the text. 5. The man later told the police that he was acting in ...

Self-defense, heavy, main, in front of, to carry, among.

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

Рождённый, бегать, среди, страус, самый тяжёлый, обычный, тяжёлый, весить, час, носить, самозащита, опасность, защищать, удар, достаточно, крыло, главный, однако, самка, по крайней мере, вероятно, главным образом, насекомое, ящерица, песок, семена, существо, на самом деле, шея, перед, вероятно.

Ex. 9 Translate into English (use the given words).

1. Не беги быстро. (run fast) 2. Ты среди друзей. (among)
3. Я вешу 55 кг. (weigh) 4. Ты можешь коснуться пальцев ног? (toes) 5. У нас достаточно молока. (enough) 6. Она довольно красивая. (enough) 7. Он может защитить себя в любой ситуации. (defend) 8. Она сейчас вне опасности. (out of danger) 9. Средняя скорость, с которой он ехал, была 100 км в час. (average)

Ex. 10 Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, be ready to correct it.

1. Ostriches can fly.
2. Their wings have one function.
3. The ostrich is the tallest and the heaviest bird in the world.
4. Ostriches have five toes.
5. Their legs are used only for running.
6. In danger, ostriches put their heads in the sand.
7. Ostriches don't like to live in groups.

Ex. 11 Answer the following questions.

1. What can the size of an ostrich be?
2. What kind of feet do ostriches have?
3. What speed can ostriches run at?
4. What are the two main uses of the ostrich's legs?
5. Why do ostriches have wings?
6. Why do ostriches live in groups?
7. What makes their food?
8. How do ostriches behave in danger if they can't run away?

Ex. 12 Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The size of an ostrich.
2. Legs of an ostrich.
3. Wings of an ostrich.
4. The reason for living in groups.
5. Food.
6. Behaviour in danger.

UNIT 4

THE ARMADILLO

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Use *either...or* (или...или), *neither...nor* (ни ... ни) or *both...and* (и ...и).

Model: He's *either* Spanish *or* Italian. He *neither* wrote *nor* telephoned. **Both** Tom **and** Ann were late.

1. Give me (или) a red pencil (или) an orange one.
2. I hate (и) soap operas (и) musicals. I want to see (ни) this (ни) that.
3. My parents can't stand rock. (Ни) my mom (ни) my daddy ever listen to it.
4. This will be (или) me (или) my friend.
5. (И) a friend of mine (и) I took part in the competition, but only one of us won. The winner was my friend.
6. I didn't enjoy (ни) his performance (ни) hers.
7. I don't want (ни) tea (ни) coffee. I'm (ни) hungry (ни) thirsty.

Ex. 2 Read and translate the sentences.

Note: Don't confuse *hard* and *hardly*

1. I listen to the radio but I hardly watch television.
2. We hardly know each other.
3. I tried hard to remember his name but I couldn't.
4. She always works hard.
5. I'll have to go shopping because we've got hardly any food.
6. Ann has been working very hard recently.
7. We used to be good friends but we hardly see each other now.

Note: Don't confuse *only* and *the only*

1. She's their only daughter.
2. I agreed but only because I was frightened.
3. We are the only people there.
4. She's the only person who I trust.
5. You can find bars like this only in Paris.
6. You are my only friend.
7. It took only a few seconds.

Ex. 3 Read and translate the sentences (A). Use either *like* or *as* (B). Pay attention to *feel like* (C).

A: 1. What a beautiful house! 2. It's like a palace! 3. Why are you always talking about boring things like your job? 4. I hate weather like

this. 5. You should do it like this. 6. Be careful: the floor has been polished and it's like walking on ice.

Note: *She looks beautiful – like a princess. A few years ago I worked as bus driver.*

B: 1. Everyone is ill at home. Our house is ... a hospital. 2. She works ... a slave. 3. The news of her wedding came ... a great shock. 4. We haven't got a car, so we use the garage ... a workshop. 5. Do you think Ann looks ... her mother? 6. He really gets on my nerves. I can't stand people ... him. 7. He never listens. Talking to him is ... talking to a wall. 8. We don't need all the bedrooms in the house, so we use one of them ... a study. 9. He's been learning English for a few years but he still speaks ... a beginner.

Note: *feel like + gerund (быть склонным, хотеть)*

C: 1. I feel like dancing. 2. I don't feel like going with you. 3. She doesn't feel like cooking. 4. They didn't feel like going out. 5. You don't feel like having dinner together, do you?

THE ARMADILLO

Spanish **explorer** in America had the right idea when they saw a funny little animal with a hard **shell** on the outside of its body. They named it the armadillo, which means a little **armoured** animal. Armadillos are **mammals**, closely **related** to the **sloth** and **anteater**. Interestingly **enough**, **neither** the sloth **nor** the anteater has the **ability** to **grow** a **bony** outer **armour**. **Actually**, the armadillo is **the only** mammal that can grow and **wear** its **own** protective **bone plates**! Baby armadillos have soft shells, like **human fingernails**, but as they grow older the shells get harder and harder. This process of bone **hardening** is called “**ossification**”. If you ever had a chance to **touch** an armadillo, its outside armour would **probably** feel like hardened, **bumpy leather**. These thin bone plates are called “**scutes**”.

Like sloths and anteaters, armadillos **mostly** (главным образом) eat insects. Using their long, **sticky tongues**, armadillos catch **bugs** as quickly as they can. They also **use** strong **claws** to open and **destroy** **anthills**. With a **keen sense of smell**, armadillos find bugs and **worms** **hiding** in the **soil** and then they **dig** them **out**. As they mostly eat

bugs, they don't need big teeth to **chew up** their food. **For this reason**, armadillos don't have many teeth – just a few **molars**.

The armadillo lives in the ground, right **alongside** a lot of insects it likes to eat. The animals dig **burrows** into the ground, usually under a tree **root**. These burrows can be quite long and can be **filled with** leaves to make a soft bed. From time to time, armadillos **change** their beds. They **push** the old leaves **out** and bring in new ones.

Armadillos live in Central and South America and in the southern parts of the United States. They don't have a lot of body **fat**, so they don't **produce** much body **heat**. For this reason, they must eat often and can only live in warmer climates.

Scientists think there are around twenty different kinds of armadillo. The most **common** one is the nine-banded armadillo. It's called so, because its bony plates **seem** to form **nine stripes** across its body. The nine-banded armadillo is about the size of a cat. Its **tail** is **almost** (почти) as long as its body.

There are two really strange facts about the female nine-banded armadillo and her babies. When a **female gives birth**, it's almost (почти) always to four babies at a time. These four babies are all identical because they are developed from **the same egg**. The nine-banded armadillo is the only mammal to have four identical babies at a time, every time. There are some **rare cases** when a female will give birth to three or five babies, but they'll be identical **all the same**!

Some female armadillos (including the nine-banded) can make another **amazing** thing **happen** inside their body. If they're **caught** while **pregnant**, they can **delay** the **development** of the babies **until** it seems safe to have babies!

When people think of armadillos, they think of animals that can **roll themselves** into a ball when they're **scared**. **In fact** (на самом деле, в действительности), **only one kind** of armadillo can do this: the three-banded armadillo. All the other kinds of armadillo have too many bony plates to be able **to roll** into a ball.

Armadillos are very good swimmers. They can dog paddle really well and **hold their breath** under water for four to six minutes at a time. If they have to cross a large body of water, they just swim across. Their heavy shells make it **easy** for them to get to the **bottom** (if they want), so sometimes you can see an armadillo walking on the bottom of a **stream** or a **pond**!

Armadillos are not **harmful** or **dangerous**. If they feel they are **in danger**, they'll either run away, jump **straight** up in the air, or **in the case** of the three-banded armadillo, roll up into a little ball.

Some people keep armadillos as **pets**. But like most wild animals, armadillos are happier when they live **without cages**.

HORRIBLE FACT

In many parts of Central and South America, you might find armadillo meat on the menu. They say, it **tastes** like **pork**!

Vocabulary notes

armadillo – армадилл,
броненосец;
explorer – исследователь;
shell – панцирь, скорлупа;
armoured –
бронированный;
mammal – млекопитающее;
related – связанный,
относящийся;
sloth – ленивец;
anteater – муравьед;
enough – достаточно;
neither ... nor – ни ... ни;
ability – способность;
to grow – расти;
bony – костный,
костистый;
armour – броня, панцирь,
доспехи;
actually – на самом деле,
действительно;
the only – единственный;
to wear – носить;
own – собственный;
bone – кость;
plate – броня, пластина;
soft – мягкий;

human – человек,
человеческий;
fingernails – ногти на
пальцах руки;
to harden – затвердевать,
становится жёстким /
прочным;
ossification – окостенение;
touch – касаться,
дотрагиваться;
probably – вероятно;
bumpy – неровный,
бугристый;
leather – кожа;
mostly – главным образом;
sticky – липкий;
tongue – язык;
bug – жук, жучок;
to use – использовать;
claws – когти;
to destroy – разрушать;
anthill – муравейник;
keen – острый,
чувствительный;
sense of smell – чувство
обоняния;
worm – червь;

to hide – прятаться;
soil – почва;
to dig out – выкапывать;
to chew – жевать;
for this reason – по этой причине;
molar – коренной зуб;
alongside – наряду;
burrow – нора,
червоточина, ямка, убежище;
root – корень;
filled – наполненный;
to change – менять,
изменять;
to push out – выталкивать;
fat – жир;
to produce – производить,
порождать;
heat – тепло;
common –
распространённый;
to seem – казаться;
stripes – полосы;
tail – хвост;
almost – почти;
female – самка;
to give birth – родить, дать
жизнь;
the same – точно такой же,
тот же самый, одинаковый;
all the same – всё равно,
тем не менее;
rare – редкий;
case – случай;

amazing – удивительный;
to happen – случаться,
происходить;
pregnant – беременная;
to delay – откладывать;
development – развитие;
until – до;
to roll – сворачиваться,
скручиваться;
scared – испуганный,
напуганный;
in fact – на самом деле, в
действительности;
only – только;
kind – вид;
hold their breath –
задерживать дыхание;
easy – лёгкий, легко;
bottom – дно;
stream – ручей;
pond – пруд;
harmful – вредный;
dangerous – опасный;
danger – опасность;
straight – прямо;
in the case – в случае;
pet – домашнее животное,
питомец;
without – без;
cage – клетка;
horrible – ужасный;
to taste – иметь вкус;
pork – свинина.

Post-text exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you know the words.

An explorer, a shell, an idea, to mean, outside, a mammal, closely related, enough, neither ... nor, an ability, either ... or, to grow, actually, the only, to wear, his own (her own), protective, hard shells, soft shells, to touch, leather, mostly, human, fingernails (nails), an insect, sticky, a tongue, to catch, a bug, to use, strong, to destroy, a sense of smell, a worm, to hide, to hide in the soil, to dig, to dig out, to chew, a reason, teeth (a tooth), a root, filled with, to change clothes, to push out, to produce heat, a scientist, common, to seem, a tail, a female, the same, to give birth, all the same, amazing, to happen, caught, to catch, pregnant, development, in fact, scared, a kind, to hold their breath, the bottom, a pond, easy.

Ex. 2 Give synonyms.

Actually, wonderful, nevertheless, typical, mainly, to ruin, frightened.

Ex. 3 Give opposites.

Top, difficult, female, to construct, rare, harmless, terrible.

Ex. 4 Match the columns.

Outside	to death
a sense	birth
to hold	the house
scared	of smell
to give	at a time
to ask two students	his breath

Ex. 5 Guess who or what this is (the answers are given below in the incorrect order).

1. Any animal that gives birth to live babies, not eggs, and feeds its young on milk.

2. The gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced, stronger, etc.

3. The part of the body which sticks out can be moved at the back of the body of a bird, an animal or a fish.

4. A small area of still water, especially artificial.

5. An animal, a bird, etc. that you have at home for pleasure.

6. The soft part of the mouth that moves around, used for tasting, swallowing, speaking, etc.

7. A structure made of metal bars or wire in which animals or birds are kept.

A mammal, a pond, a tongue, development, a cage, a tail, a pet.

Ex. 6 Choose the correct variant.

1. Armadillos are (mammals / insects). 2. The armadillo (is / is not) the only mammal that can grow and wear its own protective bone plates. 3. Baby armadillos have (hard / soft) shells, like human fingernails. 4. Armadillos mostly eat (insects / plants). 5. The armadillo lives in the (ground / trees). 6. With a keen sense of (taste / smell), armadillos find bugs and worms hiding in the soil. 7. Armadillos don't have (a few / many) teeth. 8. They (don't have / have) a lot of body fat. 9. They must eat (often / seldom) and can only live in (cold / warm) climates. 10. Scientists think there are around (twelve / twenty) different kinds of armadillo. 11. The most (rare / common) kind is the nine-banded armadillo. 12. The nine-banded armadillo is about the size of a (squirrel / cat). 13. When a female gives birth, it's almost always to (five / four) babies at a time. 14. These four babies are all (different / identical) because they are developed from the same egg. 15. Armadillos are very (terrible / good) swimmers. 16. Armadillos are (harmless / harmful).

Ex. 7 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

1. You ... happy. 2. Please, ... the glass with water. 3. I'd like to know the ... why you are late. 4. These problems are closely 5. He is my ... friend. 6. The system has the ... to run more than one program at the same time. 7. Jackson is a ... English name. 8. She ran up the stairs, two

Related, only (единственный), ability, common, at a time, seem, fill, reason.

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

Исследователь, скорлупа, млекопитающее, достаточно, ни ... ни, способность, расти, броня, действительно, единственный, носить, собственный, кость, мягкий, человеческий, ногти, касаться, вероятно, кожа, главным образом, липкий, язык, жук, использовать, разрушать, чувство обоняния, червь, прятаться, почва, жевать, по этой причине, самка, родить, одинаковый, редкий, случай, удивительный, случаться, беременная, развитие, до, на самом деле, только, вид, задерживать дыхание, наряду, корень, наполненный, менять, выталкивать, жир, производить, лёгкий, дно, ручей, пруд, вредный, опасный, опасность, прямо, в случае, питомец, тепло, распространённый, казаться, хвост, почти, без, клетка, ужасный, иметь вкус, свинина.

Ex. 9 Translate into English (use the given words).

1. У нас нет домашних животных. (pets) 2. Наконец, он достиг дна. (the bottom) 3. На самом деле, он был прав. (in fact) 4. Карьерный рост зависит от многих факторов. (development) 5. В нашей стране женщины имеют такие же права, как и мужчины. (the same) 6. Мария родила здоровую девочку. (gave birth) 7. У собаки был короткий хвост. (tail) 8. Она сняла новый фильм. (produce) 9. Деньги – корень всех зол. (the root) 10. У него были липкие пальцы. (sticky) 11. Это был ужасный фильм. (horrible)

Ex. 10 Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, be ready to correct it

1. Armadillos are mammals.
2. Armadillos live in Europe.
3. Armadillos don't have a tail.
4. Armadillos almost always give birth to four babies at a time.
5. Armadillos can't swim.
6. In danger, armadillos can run away.

Ex. 11 Answer the following questions.

1. What class of animals do armadillos belong to?
2. Why are armadillos called this way?
3. Why do armadillos have bone plates?
4. What is ossification?
5. What makes food of armadillos?
6. What parts of the body do armadillos use to find and catch their food?
7. What makes their homes?
8. In what parts of the world do armadillos live?
9. Why do armadillos must eat often?
10. How many kinds of armadillos are there in the world?
11. What is the most common kind of armadillo?
12. What are the two interesting facts about the female nine-banded armadillo and her babies?
13. Do armadillos roll into a ball in case of danger? How do they behave in danger?
14. Can armadillos swim? What is special about their swimming?
15. Can armadillos be dangerous to people?

Ex. 12 Retell the text according to the plan.

1. The body structure of armadillos (outer armour, teeth).
2. Food.
3. Burrows to live in.
4. Places of inhabitation.
5. Kinds of armadillos.
6. Two strange facts about the female nine-banded armadillo and her babies (four babies at a time, an ability to delay the development of the babies).
7. Behaviour in danger.
8. Armadillos are very good swimmers.
9. Armadillos as pets.

UNIT 5

CHAMELEONS

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Study the use of some prepositions. Read and translate the sentences.

Note: Angry **with** someone **for** doing something (**about** something);
frightened **of** someone / something;
afraid **of** someone / something;
happen **to** somebody.

1. I hope nothing unpleasant has happened to them. 2. Are you afraid of dogs? 3. I'm frightened of walking home along in the dark. 4. Don't be angry with me. 5. They were angry with me for not inviting them to the party. 6. It happened to me a long time ago. 7. What are you so angry about? 8. It's the best thing that has ever happened to me. 9. Don't be frightened. 10. What are you frightened of? 11. What's happened to your car?

Ex. 2 Read and translate the sentences. Pay attention to thanks to, because of and due to.

1. It's all because of you. 2. Thanks to him, we came in time. 3. The game was cancelled due to the rain. 4. The team's success was largely due to his efforts. 5. Thanks to television, darts has become an international game, played by professionals. 6. He walked slowly because of his injured leg. 7. Most of the problems were due to human error. 8. They are here because of us.

Ex. 3 Insert the necessary pronoun (A). Translate into English (B).

Note:

Singular

the other – Give me the other glove.

another – She wrote another letter to him.

Plural

other – Some people like fish, other people prefer meat.

others – Some people like fish, others prefer meat.

the other – Some people at the camp decided to go to sleep, the other people decided to stay at the fire.

the others – Some people at the camp decided to go to sleep, the others decided to stay at the fire.

A: 1. She was now listening to whoever it was on ... end of the line. 2. And now let's go in and join 3. However there were ... matters for us, grown-ups, to consider. 4. All European languages belong to the same family except for Finnish, Hungarian, Basque and one or two 5. Bees carry pollen from one plant to 6. The boxers went on hitting 7. Some books are useful to read, ... are just a waste of time. 8. He produced two films. One became a classic, ... passed unnoticed. 9. My Dad says he needs ... car. 10. Some people are bitterly frustrated when this happens, ... are not. 11. One man's meat is ... man's poison. 12. On the one hand it is true, on ... – not quite.

B: 1. Мы встречались на днях. Мы давно не видели друг друга. 2. Это, так сказать, обратная сторона медали. 3. В моей группе было двенадцать студентов. Четверо были иностранцы, остальные москвичи. 4. У них две дочери. Одной семь лет, другой пять. 5. Одни блюда легко готовить, другие нет. 6. Мы неправильно друг друга поняли. Дайте мне ещё один шанс. 7. У нас два балкона. Один выходит на юг, другой на восток. 8. Закрой один глаз, потом другой. 9. Некоторые люди нам нравятся, другие нет. 10. У меня два зонтика. Один красный, а другой чёрный. – Да, некоторые люди любят яркие цвета, другие тёмные. 11. Люди не решались смотреть друг на друга. 12. Мне нужно было ещё раз взглянуть на эту картину. 13. Дело провалилось, потому что партнёры не доверяли друг другу. 14. Люди должны помогать и доверять друг другу. 15. С одной стороны, это хороший шанс, а с другой стороны, это опасно.

CHAMELEONS

A chameleon is a **kind** of **lizard**. There are over 80 different kinds of chameleon. Most of them live in Africa, but there are some **species** that live in India and **the Middle East**, and one species lives in **Mediterranean** countries.

The unusual thing about chameleons is that many species can **change** colour. Some people believe chameleons change colour so that other animals will not **be able to** see them and attack them, but this is not so. They usually change colour when they are **angry** or **frightened**. One minute a chameleon can be bright red, but next minute – bright green.

Because chameleons can **turn** their eyes **backwards**, they can see **behind** them **without** moving their body or head. They can **even** (даже) have one eye looking **forward** and one eye looking **backward**!

Chameleons are long and **thin**, and different species of chameleon are of different **sizes** – from about 4 centimetres to 60 centimetres long. They move very slowly and live in trees, where they **wait for insects to come by**. They then **shoot out** their long **tongues**, and the **passing** insects **get stuck** on the tongues. Then the chameleons eat their **prey**. Their tongues move so quickly that people cannot see them.

In some African countries, people **are afraid of** chameleons because they think they will **bring bad luck**. Many people in Madagascar believe that anything you do to a chameleon will one day **happen** to you. For example, if you drive over a chameleon on the road with your car and kill it, soon someone will drive over you and kill you. **Because of the belief**, the Madagascans are very **careful** about chameleons and, **in fact** (на самом деле, в действительности), chameleons do not hurt people. They do not bite and they are not **poisonous**. Even larger ones are **harmless**.

Vocabulary notes

kind – вид, разновидность;
lizard – ящерица;
the Middle East – Средний Восток;
Mediterranean – средиземноморский;
to change – менять, изменять;
be able to – быть способным, мочь;

angry – сердитый;
to turn – поворачивать;
backwards – назад;
behind – позади, за;
without – без;
even – даже;
forward – вперёд;
backward – назад;
thin – тонкий;

size – размер;	prey – добыча;
to wait for – ждать, ожидать;	afraid of – бояться;
insect – насекомое;	bring – приносить;
come by – проходить (мимо, рядом, около);	bad luck – неудача;
shoot out – выстреливать;	because of – из-за;
tongue – язык;	belief – вера;
to pass – проходить;	careful – внимательный;
get stuck – влипнуть, застрять;	poisonous – ядовитый;
	harmless – безвредный.

Post-text exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you know the words.

A lizard, a kind, a species, the Middle East, Mediterranean, unusual, to change (colour), to be able to, angry, frightened, bright, turn, behind, without moving, even, backward, forward, thin, a size, to move, an insect, to wait for, to come by, to shoot, to shoot out, a tongue, to get stuck, passing insects, prey, to be afraid of, to bring bad luck, to happen, because of, to believe, a belief, careful, in fact, poisonous, to hurt, harmless, on the road.

Ex. 2 Give synonyms.

Due to, frightened, backward, a species, actually.

Ex. 3 Give opposites.

Careless, harmless, useless, in front of, bad luck.

Ex. 4 Match the columns.

To change	of insects
to get	a friend
to wait	luck
to be afraid	colour
to bring bad	stuck

Ex. 5 Guess who or what this is (the answers are given below in the incorrect order).

1. The soft part of the mouth that moves around, used for tasting, swallowing, speaking, etc.

2. An area that covers South-Western Asia and North-Eastern Africa.

3. A small reptile with a rough skin, four short legs and a long tail.

4. An animal or a bird, etc. that is hunted, killed or eaten by another.

5. A strong feeling that something or somebody exists or is true.

6. Good things that happen to you by chance, not of your own efforts or abilities.

7. Any small creature (for example ants, bees, flies) with six legs and a body divided into three parts, often with wings.

The Middle East, a lizard, prey, a tongue, belief, luck, an insect.

Ex. 6 Choose the correct variant.

1. A chameleon is a kind of (insect / lizard). 2. There are over (eighty / eighteen) different kinds of chameleon. 3. Most of them live in (the Middle East / Africa). 4. The unusual thing about chameleons is that many species can change (skin / colour). 5. They usually change colour when they (want to disguise themselves / are angry or frightened). 6. Because chameleons can turn their eyes (backwards / forward), they can see (behind / in front of) them without moving their body or head. 7. Chameleons are (short and thick / long and thin), and different species of chameleon are of different sizes. 8. They move very (slowly / fast) and live in (trees / the ground), where they wait for insects to come by. 9. In some African countries, people (are / are not) afraid of chameleons because they think they will bring (good / bad) luck. 10. They (bite / don't bite) and they (are / are not) poisonous. 11. Even larger ones are (harmful / harmless).

Ex. 7 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

Wait for, afraid, angry, species, to mean, happen, prey, because of

1. I didn't ... to hurt you. 2. Could you ... me? I'll be ready in a few minutes. 3. We are late ... you! 4. The lion will often stalk its ... for hours. 5. Are you ... of spiders? 6. Why are you so ... with me? 7. There are a lot of ... of snakes. 8. It ... to me a few days ago.

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

Разновидность, ящерица, Средний Восток, средиземноморский, менять, быть способным, сердитый, поворачивать, назад, позади, без, даже, вперёд, тонкий, размер, налетать, проходить, мимо, выстреливать, язык, проходить, влипнуть, добыча, бояться, приносить, неудача, из-за, вера, внимательный, ядовитый, безвредный.

Ex. 9 Translate into English (use the given words.

1. Будь осторожен! (careful) 2. Подожди меня. (wait for) 3. Я сердит на тебя. (angry with) 4. На самом деле, он был неправ. (in fact) 5. Это случилось несколько лет назад. (happened) 6. Это все из-за тебя. (because of) 7. Удачи! (luck) 8. Это означает, что вам нужно сдать три экзамена. (it means) 9. Эта змея ядовитая. (poisonous) 10. Она разговаривала, не глядя в глаза собеседнику. (without looking into the eyes)

Ex. 10 Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, be ready to correct it.

1. A chameleon is not an insect.
2. There are more than 50 species of chameleons.
3. Chameleons change colour when they are hungry.
4. Chameleons eat plants.
5. Chameleons are harmful to people.

Ex. 11 Answer the following questions.

1. What is a chameleon? What is special about their colour?
2. How many kinds of chameleons are there in the world?
3. In what parts of the world do chameleons live?

4. Why do chameleons change their colour?
5. What helps chameleons see behind them?
6. What can the size of a chameleon be?
7. What makes their homes?
8. What makes their food?
9. How do they catch their prey?
10. What are the superstitions and prejudices about chameleons?
11. Can chameleons be harmful to people?

Ex. 12 Retell the text according to the plan.

1. Places of inhabitation.
2. An ability to change colour.
3. Some facts about eyes of a chameleon.
4. The size of a chameleon.
5. Food and ways to get it.
6. Chameleons and bad luck.

UNIT 6

ARMY ANTS

Pretext exercises

Ex. 1 Match the columns.

Note: An architect is someone **who (=that)** designs buildings.
 The table **which (=that)** stands at the window is made of plastic.

The book is about a girl
 What was the name of the
 horse

The police have caught the
 men

Alexander Bell was the man
 Where are the pictures

The police are still trying to
 identify the body

A dictionary is a book

It seems that Earth is the only
 planet

Gerry works for a company

it won the race	they used to hang on the wall
it can support life	it makes typewriters
he invented the	it gives you the meaning of
telephone	words
she runs away from home	
they stole my car	it was found last week

Ex. 2 Read and translate the sentences.

Note: *own* (собственный), *to own* (обладать), *owe* (должен)

1. You owe me. 2. Do you own your house or do you rent it? 3. It was her own idea. 4. She still owes her father 3,000 pounds. 5. I saw it with my own eyes. 6. Is the car your own? 7. The country owes billions of dollars to foreign creditors. 8. I don't own anything of value. 9. How much do I owe for the pork? 10. Our children are grown up and have children of their own. 11. I need a room of my own. 12. He owes me 1,000 bucks.

Ex. 3 Read and translate the sentences.

Note: **care for** *Would you care for a cup of coffee? I don't care for hot weather. She is very old and needs someone to care for her.*

care about *He is very selfish. He doesn't care about other people.*

take care of *Have a nice holiday! Take care of yourself!*

1. Are you hungry? Would you care ... something to eat? 2. He doesn't care ... the examination. He's not worried whether he passes or not. 3. Please, let me borrow your camera. I promise I'll take good care ... it. 4. I don't care ... money. It's not important to me. 5. Don't worry about arranging our holiday. I'll take care ... that.

ARMY ANTS

Ants have been on Planet Earth for more than 140 million years. They have **easily outlived** dinosaurs and, **according to** scientists, they can easily outlive **humanity**. There are more than 12,000 different kinds of ants, and they are found almost (почти) everywhere in the world. All ants are very much **alike except** in size. And all ants live in

colonies. But there are surprising **differences** in their way of life and their **habits**.

One of the most interesting kinds of ants is the army ant. It eats living things!

In Africa there is a **type** of army ant called the driver ant. They go out in armies of many thousands. They kill and eat anything **on their way**: **insects, snakes, lizards, birds and so on**.

Now you may wonder: "How can a little insect **like** (наподобие, как) an ant eat and kill everything on its way?" Well, there are thousands and thousands of them, and if a creature cannot run – then good-bye! The army ants will kill and eat it, **even** (даже) if it's a crocodile or a **wounded** lion!

There are army ants which eat **only** small things. They are called "legionary" ants. They may be found in Central and South America. Legionary ants travel in lines of thousands of individuals. In some places people **move out of** their houses when they come. These ants eat **cockroaches, rats, mice, and lizards** that may be in the houses. Then the people **move back to vermin-free** houses!

Army ants are **incredibly** clever and can move very quickly.

Some army ants also **own slaves**. They are found in the Amazon **rainforest**. The Amazon workers are all soldiers, and so they cannot **gather** food or **take care of** the young. So they must **raid** other ants to get slaves who will do this work.

They usually raid the **nests** of small, black ants. They kill any ants who try to **resist** them. Then they take the cocoons and **larvae** to their own homes. When the black ants come out of the cocoons, they will work in the Amazon colony, just like (как) slaves!

If you ever meet a colony of army ants, be careful! These ants will attack any living creature – and yes, that **means** you too!

Vocabulary notes

easily – легко;

to outlive – пережить, жить

дольше, чем;

according to –

в соответствии с;

humanity – человечество;

alike – похожий;

except – кроме;

differences – различия;

habit – привычка;

type – тип;

and so on – и так далее;

lizard – ящерица;
snake – змея;
insect – насекомое;
on their way – на их пути;
even – даже;
wounded – раненый;
only – только;
move out of – выезжать из;
cockroach – таракан;
mice – мыши (от *mouse* –
мышь);
lizard – ящерица;
move back – возвращаться;

vermin – вредитель,
 хищник;
incredibly – невероятно;
own – собственный;
slave – раб;
rainforest – джунгли;
to gather – собираться;
to take care of – заботиться о;
to raid – совершать набеги;
nest – гнездо;
to resist – сопротивляться;
larvae – личинки, усеницы;
to mean – означать.

Post-text exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you know the words.

To outlive, Earth, easily, according to, a scientist, humanity, almost,
 alike, except, differences, a habit, an ant, a type, to call, an army, a
 thousand, on the way, almost, an insect, a snake, a lizard, and so on, to
 wonder, even, wounded, only, south, a dinosaur, move out of the
 house, a cockroach, a rat, mice, a mouse, a lizard, vermin, incredibly,
 clever, to own, a slave, rainforests, to gather, a soldier, to take care of,
 a nest, to resist, larvae, careful, to mean, creature.

Ex. 2 Give synonyms.

To have (to possess), to collect, et cetera, mankind, similar.

Ex. 3 Give antonyms.

Similarities, nowhere, careless, white, into.

Ex. 4 Match the columns.

And so
 to outlive

to move out
 on the way

to take
according
to the Bible
on

care of nature
humanity
of the flat
to school

Ex. 5 Guess who or what this is (the answers are given below in the incorrect order).

1. A small animal which is covered in fur and has a long thin tail, it lives in fields, in people's houses and where food is stored.
 2. A small insect that lives in highly organized groups.
 3. A thing that you often do and almost without thinking4 usual behaviour.
 4. A reptile with a very long thin body and no legs.
 5. A large powerful animal of the cat family, that hunts in groups and lives in parts of Africa and southern Asia.
 6. A large brown insect that lives in houses especially where there is dirt.
 7. A thick forest in tropical parts of the world that have a lot of rain.
 8. Wild animals or birds that destroy plants or food, or attack farm animals and birds; insects that live on the bodies of animals and sometimes humans.
 9. A person who is legally owned by another person and is forced to work for them.
 10. Insects at the stage when it has just come out of an egg and looks like a short fat worm.
 11. A place or structure that a bird makes or chooses for laying its eggs in and sheltering its young.
 12. People in general.
- A mouse, humanity, an ant, rainforest, vermin, a snake, a lion, slave, larvae, nest, a habit, a cockroach.*

Ex. 6 Choose the correct variant.

1. All ants are very much (alike / different). 2. All ants live (alone / in colonies). 3. The driver ants kill and eat (anything / nothing) on their way: insects, snakes, lizards, birds and so on. 4. "Legionary" ants eat only (small / large) things. 5. "Legionary" ants may be found in

Central and South (Africa / America). 6. Army ants are (smart / stupid) and can move very (slowly / quickly). 7. The Amazon workers are all (slaves / soldiers), and so they cannot gather food or take care of the young. 8. So they must raid other ants to get (soldiers / slaves) who will do this work.

Ex. 7 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

1. Birds usually lay eggs in a 2. The stores were overrun with rats and 3. The room was full of 4. It doesn't ... that he is right. 5. You'll have to work hard ... at weekends. 6. I met him ... home. 7. The ... lion was dying. 8. All were present, ... Tom. 9. I can't ... this temptation.

Except, nest, even, on the way, mice, vermin, mean, wounded, resist.

Ex. 8 Translate into English.

Легко, пережить, в соответствии с, человечество, похожий, кроме, различия, привычка, тип, и так далее, ящерица, змея, насекомое, даже, раненый, только, выезжать из, таракан, мыши, ящерица, возвращаться, вредитель, невероятно, собственный, раб, джунгли, собираться, заботиться о, гнездо, сопротивляться, означать, преступления против человечества.

Ex. 9 Translate into English (use the given words).

1. Существует три основных типа контрактов. (types) 2. Я ненавижу насекомых в своем доме. (insects) 3. Он пережил свою жену на (by) три года. (outlived) 4. Он изучал основные поведенческие отличия между животными и людьми в определенных ситуациях. (differences) 5. Согласились все кроме меня. (except) 6. Перескажите текст согласно следующему плану. (according to) 7. Мы решили выселиться из этой квартиры. (to move out of) 8. Он невероятно умен. (incredibly) 9. Я не могу устоять. (resist it)

Ex. 10 Say whether the statements are true or false. If the statement is false, be ready to correct it.

1. Ants have been on our planet over 100 million years.
2. There are over 10.000 kinds of ants.
3. Army ants eat living things.
4. Legionary ants can eat a wounded lion.
5. Army ants move very slowly.

Ex. 11 Answer the following questions.

1. For how long have ants been living on Earth?
2. How many kinds of ants are there in the world?
3. What parts of the world do ants live?
4. Why are army ants the most interesting kind of ants? What makes their food?
5. How is it possible that a tiny ant can eat a large creature?
6. What creatures do legionary ants utilize as food? Where do they live?
7. What's the use of legionary ants for people?
8. Why do the Amazon army ants have slaves?

Ex. 12 Retell the text according to the plan.

1. Kinds of army ants.
2. Places of inhabitation.
3. The driver ant and their food.
4. Legionary ants and their food.
5. The society structure of army ants.

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