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«Гомельский государственный университет
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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ВЗГЛЯД НА ЗАЩИТУ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Практическое пособие

по дискурсивной практике
для студентов специальности
1-02 03 06 «Иностранные языки (английский, немецкий),
(английский, французский)»

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Практическое пособие 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.

Адресовано студентам 3 курса специальности 1-02 03 06 «Ино-
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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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

Пособие состоит из семи разделов. Первый раздел представляет собой словарный минимум по изучаемой теме, во втором 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 пособия авторы использовали аутентичные тексты из современных учебных пособий, изданных в последние годы в нашей стране и за рубежом.

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

Практическое пособие по дискурсивной практике предназначено для студентов 3-го курса факультета иностранных языков.

UNIT ONE

Ex. 1. Read the introductory text.

Environmental Protection

Some hundreds of years ago people lived in harmony with nature, because industry was not much developed. Today, however, the contradictions between man and nature are dramatic. The Earth is the only planet in the solar system where there is life. If you look down at the Earth from a plane you will see how wonderful our planet is. You will see blue seas and oceans, rivers and lakes, high snow-capped mountains, green forests and fields. For centuries man lived in harmony with nature until industrialization brought human society into conflict with the natural environment.

Today, the contradictions between man and nature have acquired a dramatic character. With the development of civilization man's interference in nature has increased. Every year the world's industry pollutes the atmosphere with millions of tons of dust and other harmful substances. The seas and rivers are poisoned with industrial waste, chemical and sewage discharge. People who live in big cities are badly affected by harmful discharge from plants and city transport and by the increasing noise level which is as bad for human health as lack of fresh air and clean water.

The twenty first century is a century of the scientific and technological progress. The achievements of the mankind in mechanization and automation of industrial processes, in chemical industry and conquering outer space, in the creation of atomic power stations and ships are amazing. But at the same time, this progress gave birth to a very serious problem – the problem of environment. Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on individual, organisation controlled or governmental levels, for the benefit of both the environment and humans. Due to the pressures of over consumption, population and technology, the biophysical environment is being degraded, sometimes permanently. This has been recognized, and governments have begun placing restraints on activities that cause environmental degradation. Since the 1960s, activity of environmental movements has created awareness of the various environmental issues. There is no agreement on the extent of the environmental impact of human activity and even scientific dishonesty occurs, so protection measures are occasionally debated.

Ecology and the contamination of environment, is concerned with climate, overpopulation in certain areas, deaths of plant and animals, chemical contamination

of seas, lakes and rivers as well as atomic experiments and dumping of atomic waste from power stations. Floods, unexpected draughts, and the greenhouse effect are the next reasons.

There are many consequences of damaging the environment. One of them is acid rain. Another one is water shortage resulting from abuse of arable lands in agriculture. The third one is destroying the ozone layer of the Earth through pollution from factories and plants. The fourth problem is damage to water and soils. The fifth one is damage to wildlife: numerous species of animals and plants can disappear. At last, the most serious danger arising from damaging the environment is the result of the abovementioned consequences. This is the danger for the life and health of the man.

The protection of natural resources and wildlife is becoming a political programme in every country. Numerous anti-pollution acts passed in different countries led to considerable improvements in environment. In many countries purifying systems for treatment of industrial waters have been installed, measures have been taken to protect rivers and seas from oil waters.

But the environmental problems have grown beyond the concern of a single country. Their solution requires the co-operation of all nations. If we are unable to learn to use the environment carefully and protect it from damage caused by man's activities, very soon we'll have no world to live in. Ecological problems have no borders. European states solve these problems together: the necessary measures are taken, congresses and conferences on these questions are organized, and these questions have already the reflection in the legislation of many countries.

The activity of many public organizations is directed to protect environment. One of the most known organizations is "Greenpeace", whose purpose is prevention of environment degradation. This organization was founded in 1971 by the activists from the USA and Canada and it has representations in 25 countries of the world. "Greenpeace" acts against nuclear tests, radiating threat, pollution of the environment by waste industrial products, to protect the animal world, etc. This organization influences public opinion through mass media, under its aegis manifestations and protest actions are carried solutions for concrete ecological problems.

For example, the "Greenpeace" sent its boats to protect whales, and today commercial whaling is banned. In the North Sea Greenpeace swimmers turned back dump ships carrying chemical waste, and a new laws to protect the North Sea have been considered.

When we look around we realize that not all people understand the importance of nature protection. On fine summer days a lot of people go out of

town. They have picnics on the shores of lakes and the banks of rivers or on beautiful forest glades and they often leave behind a lot of rubbish – plastic bags and bottles, tins and paper. It can make us feel sad when we see people returning to town with huge bunches of forest or meadow flowers. Many of these plants are included into the Red Book which contains the names of rare plants and animals. Some of them have become extinct and others are on the verge of disappearing. If we don't realize that we are all responsible for what's happening around us we will never feel secure about the future of the world we live in.

What can be done to protect nature? Environment disasters can be avoided if people broaden ecological education and every person understands that the beauty of nature is extremely fragile and people must obey the unwritten laws of nature. Governments must be prepared to take action against pollution. Air pollution could be reduced if plants and factories were made to fit effective filters on chimneys and car exhausts. Green zones around big cities must be protected and extended. Natural resources should be used economically because their stocks are not unlimited.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What ecological problems do you know?
2. Why is the protection of natural resources very important?
3. What can we do to save the planet?

Topical Vocabulary

1. Natural resources & attractions.

minerals – минерал, руда, полезные ископаемые

fresh water-supplies – запасы пресной воды

reservoir – хранилище; накопитель

floods – наводнения

rainfalls – количество осадков, ливни

vegetation – растительность

greenery – зелень, растительность

woodlands – леса, лесонасаждения

forestry – лесничество, лесное хозяйство, леса, лесные массивы, лесоводство

wildlife – дикая природа

animal kingdoms (population) – фауна, царство/мир животных
flora & fauna – флора, растительный мир и фауна, животный мир
arable land (soil) – пахотный
cultivated land – возделанная земля
open land – открытый грунт
“green” belts – зелёная зона (вокруг города), зелёные насаждения, лесопарковая зона
recreation areas – рекреационная зона; зона отдыха, туристская зона, спортивная площадка, площадка для игр и развлечений, место отдыха и развлечений, зона для отдыха и развлечений
coastal areas – прибрежные зоны; прибрежные области, побережье, взморье
country parks – зона отдыха
national park – большой государственный заповедник; национальный парк, амер. заповедник
clear landscapes – нетронутый
public open spaces – общественный парк

2. Environment & man.

to link man to nature – устанавливать связь человека с природой
to adapt to environment – адаптироваться к условиям окружающей среды
to be preoccupied with economic growth – экономический рост; экономическое развитие
unrestricted industrialization – неограниченное развитие промышленности, промышленный рост
the sprawl of large-built areas – разрастание застроенных территорий
industrial zoning – промышленное зонирование, разделение на отдельные зоны
to upset the biological balance – нарушить природное равновесие; экологическое равновесие; биологическое равновесие, природный баланс
to abuse nature – злоупотреблять, портить, неосторожно/нерационально пользоваться чем-л.
to disfigure (litter – засорять) the landscape – обезображивать, уродовать; безобразить, калечить, портить
ecology – экология
ecosystem – экосистема
to be environment-conscious – учитывающий необходимость охраны окружающей среды, понимающий необходимость охраны окружающей среды

to be environment-educated – знать о состоянии окружающей среды, быть экологически образованным

ozone layer – озоновый слой

to reduce carbon dioxide emissions – снизить выбросы углекислого газа

to cut greenhouse-gas emissions – сократить выбросы парниковых газов

the greenhouse effect – парниковый эффект

natural disasters – природные катастрофы

changing weather patterns – меняющиеся погодные условия

environmental catastrophe – экологическая катастрофа

impact on water supplies – влияние на запасы воды

melting glaciers – тающие ледники

searing heat – экстремальная жара

widespread flooding – наводнения широких территорий

to limit the amount of carbon dioxide – ограничить количество углекислого газа

to prevent illegal logging – предотвратить незаконную вырубку леса

to slow deforestation – замедлить уничтожение лесов

to halt deforestation – остановить уничтожение лесов

adverse environmental effects – неблагоприятное влияние на окружающую среду

land and resources are strained by excessive use – земля и ресурсы истощены от чрезмерного использования

impacts on vegetation, wildlife, mountain, marine and coastal environments – влияние на растительность, диких животных, горы, моря и берега

destruction of ecosystems – разрушения экосистем

air travel causes the destruction of ozone layer – авиапутешествия являются причиной разрушения озонового слоя

tourism is a significant contributor to the increasing concentrations of greenhouse – туризм существенно (существенным образом) влияет на усиление парникового эффекта

to introduce green taxes – ввести налоги, направленные на защиту окружающей среды

to develop alternative energy sources – развивать альтернативные источники энергии

solar heating – солнечный обогрев/солнечное отопление

to dump waste – сливать отходы

disposal of household waste – уничтожение домашних отходов

to recycle waste – перерабатывать отходы

power station – электростанция

3. Environmental destruction & pollution.

land pollution – загрязнение грунта, почвы
to harm / damage / destroy / pollute the environment – наносить ущерб окружающей среде

derelict land – лишённая плодородия земля

industrial wastes – промышленные отходы

the by-products of massive industrialization – побочные продукты производства крупной промышленности

to dump waste materials on land – выгружать, разгружать, сваливать отходы/отходы на землю

extensive use of agrochemicals – широкое применение сельскохозяйственных химикатов, агрохимикатов; химических препаратов, химического удобрения

the denudation of soil – эрозия; обнажение пород смывом; процесс смыва, оголение

the toxic fall-outs of materials – токсические, ядовитые побочные эффекты веществ/материалов

water pollution – загрязнение воды

a dropping water level – снижение уровня воды

to face the fresh-water supply problem – сталкиваться с проблемой поставки питьевой воды

depletion of water resources – истощение (о недрах), исчерпывание, опустошение

the disruption of water cycle – нарушение круговорота воды в природе

marine pollution – загрязнение морской среды, загрязнение моря

oil spillage – утечка масла, разлив нефти (на поверхности воды)

air (atmospheric) pollution – загрязнение воздуха; загрязнение атмосферы, загрязнение воздушной среды

the air pollution index – показатель/коэффициент загрязнения атмосферы; индекс загрязнения воздуха

to produce foul air – плохой воздух, нечистый воздух; отработанный воздух, заражённый воздух, загрязнённый воздух, воздух с высоким содержанием диоксида углерода; воздух с высоким содержанием двуокиси углерода; спертый воздух; испорченный воздух

to exhaust toxic gases (fuel) – выпускать отравляющие газы; токсичные газы

combustion of fuel – сгорание топлива, сжигание

concentration of smoke in the air – дым, копоть

dust content in the air – запылённость воздуха; концентрация пыли, содержание пыли; пылесодержание

radiation – радиация

high (low) radioactivity – высокий (низкий) уровень радиоактивности

to store (disperse) radioactive wastes – запасать, откладывать, хранить (уничтожать) радиоактивные отбросы; радиоактивные отходы

noise offenders – нарушители тишины

pollutants – загрязняющее вещество, загрязнение; примесь (в воздухе), токсичная составляющая (в выхлопных газах)

merciless killing of animals – безжалостное убийство животных

destruction of animal habitats – естественная среда обитания

acid rain – кислотный дождь

after-effect – последствие

global warming – глобальное потепление

ultraviolet light – ультрафиолетовое излучение

4. Nature conservation & environmental protection.

a global imperative for environment – всеобщая обязанность/долг перед природой

global environmental security – безопасность окружающей среды, экологическая безопасность

to preserve ecosystems – сохранять, оберегать

environmentalist / green (person) – эколог, «зеленый»

to create disaster-prevention programmes – создавать программы по предотвращению стихийных бедствий

to harmonize industry & community – достичь гармонии, гармонизировать деятельность промышленности и общества

conservation movement – движение в защиту природы и природных ресурсов, природоохранное движение, экологическое движение

to preserve woodlands – лес; лесистая местность; лесной массив

to protect & reproduce animal (fish, bird) reserves – заповедник, резервация; место, отгороженное от остального пространства или специально отведенное для какой-либо цели; чья-либо личная территория, место обитания, популяции

to fight pollution – бороться с загрязнением

to install antipollution equipment – очистное оборудование

to minimize noise disturbance – сводить к минимуму шумовые помехи, мешающий шум, помехи

to reduce pollution – ослаблять, понижать, сокращать, уменьшать уровень загрязнения

to dispose garbage (litter, wastes) in designated areas – размещать мусор на указанной, определенной, обозначенной, территории, в определенном месте

garbage – отбросы; остатки, гниющий мусор

litter – сор, мусор

wastes – мусор; отходы; отбросы, сточные воды; загрязняющие вещества

alternative forms of transport/sources of energy etc. – «альтернативные виды транспорта», т. е. не наносящие ущерба окружающей среде

purification system – очистные сооружения

to recycle – перерабатывать

recycling centers – центры по переработке отходов

solar/wave/wind power – энергия солнца, волн, ветра

5. Urbanization.

modern metropolis – современный метрополис

exhaust fumes – выхлопные газы

finite resources – исчерпаемые ископаемые

to spur economic growth – стимулировать экономический рост

pressing problems – насущные проблемы

waste-disposal problems – проблемы с вывозом мусора

intensive urban growth – интенсивный городской рост

automobile exhaust – выхлопы от автомобилей

multiple health hazards – многочисленные риски для здоровья

magnify the risk – увеличивать риск

toxic substances – токсичные вещества

to upgrade energy use – улучшить использование энергии

alternative transport systems – альтернативные транспортные системы

to plant trees – сажать деревья

traffic congestion – дорожные пробки

to destroy green spaces – уничтожать зелёные зоны

6. Overpopulation.

less developed countries – менее развитые страны

a fast-growing population – быстро растущее население

to ensure a reasonable quality of life – обеспечить приемлемое качество жизни

rising carbon emissions – растущие выбросы углерода

densely populated countries – густонаселённые страны

7. Energy.

prevent acid rain – предотвратить кислотные дожди

the lowest impact on the environment – наименьшее влияние на окружающую среду

to reduce carbon dioxide emissions – снизить выброс углекислого газа

environmentally benign – благоприятный для окружающей среды

waste by-products – отходы

nuclear waste disposal – удаление ядерных отходов

to decontaminate radioactive material – дезактивировать радиоактивные вещества

shutdown of nuclear plants – закрытие атомных станций

harmful pollutants – вредные загрязнители

health effects of radiation – влияние радиации на здоровье

accidents in nuclear power plants – аварии на АЭС

blackout – отключение электричества

UNIT TWO

Ex. 1. Read the text.

Ecological Problems of a Big City. London

The City of London has been found to be one of the most polluted places in Europe after monitoring equipment recorded dangerous levels of minute particles for the 36th time this year. Under EU rules, Britain is allowed no more than 35 “bad air” days in the whole year, and now faces court cases and unlimited fines by Europe.

It was in Britain that the word “smog” was first used (to describe mixture of smoke and fog). As the world’s first industrialized country, its cities were the first to suffer this atmospheric condition. In the XIXth century London’s “pea-soupers” (thick smogs) became famous through descriptions of them in the works of Charles Dickens and in the Sherlock Holmes stories. The situation in London reached its worst point in 1952. At the end of that year particularly bad smog, which lasted for several days, was estimated to have caused between 4 000 and 8 000 deaths.

Water pollution was also a problem. In the XIXth century it was once suggested that the Houses of Parliament should be wrapped in enormous wet sheets to protect those inside from the awful smell of the River Thames. In the middle years of this century, the first thing that happened to people who fell into the Thames was that they were rushed to hospital to have their stomachs pumped out!

Then, during the 1960s and 1970s, laws were passed which forbade the heating of homes with open coal fires in city areas and which stopped much of the pollution from factories. At one time, a scene of fog in Hollywood films was all that was necessary to symbolize London. This image is now out of date, and by the end of the 1970s it was said to be possible to catch fish in the Thames outside Parliament.

However, as in the rest of Western Europe, the great increase in the use of the motor car in the last quarter of the XXth century has caused an increase in a new kind of air pollution. This problem has become so serious that the television weather forecast now regularly issues warnings of “poor air quality”. On some occasions it is bad enough to prompt official advice that certain people (such as asthma sufferers) should not even leave their houses, and that nobody should take any exercise, such as jogging, out of doors.

Ex. 2. Find English equivalents for Russian words.

1. Страдать
a) surprise, b) suffer, c) suggest, d) surround.
2. Ужасный
a) awkward, b) available, c) awful, d) average.
3. Запрещать
a) forbid, b) forgive, c) forget, d) foretell.
4. Предостережение
a) warming, b) warring, c) warrant, d) warning.
5. Качество
a) quality, b) quantity, c) quarrel, d) quarter.
6. Условие
a) conviction, b) conclusion, c) connotation, d) condition.

Ex. 3. Complete the collocations below by adding an appropriate noun. Some can combine with more than one noun.

<i>warming</i>	<i>effect</i>	<i>energy</i>	<i>fumes</i>	<i>fuels</i>
<i>waste</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>layer</i>	<i>changes</i>	<i>disasters</i>
<i>pollution</i>	<i>transport</i>	<i>resources</i>	<i>gases</i>	
acid		exhaust		
global		ozone		
nuclear		public		
natural		air		
sea		solar		
finite		greenhouse		
clean		recycled		
noisy		renewable		

Ex. 4. Open the brackets and use the verb in the required tense-form; fill in the blanks using a word from the following list:

- 1) weather,
- 2) exhaust,
- 3) greenhouse effect,
- 4) recycling,
- 5) fuel,
- 6) resources,
- 7) environmental,
- 8) atmosphere,
- 9) energy.

In recent years, the number of **a)**... problems (*to increase*) dangerously. One of the most serious problems is changes to the **b)**... which (*to lead*) to the **c)**”...”; this (*to make*) most climates warmer. It already (*to affect*) several areas of the world with unusual **d)**... causing droughts or heavy storms. Cutting down on **e)**... fumes from vehicles (*to help*) solve the problem. Natural **f)**... such as oil and coal are not endless, so using the other forms of **g)**... such as wind, sun, wave and even sea waves (*to help*) preserve our planet. Very soon we (*to be able*) to drive cars in cities that run on electricity – a much cleaner **h)**... than petrol. And we can also help preserve finite resources by **i)**... things made of glass, aluminium, plastic and paper.

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Впервые слово «смог» появилось в Великобритании.
2. Одно время лондонский туман в голливудских фильмах был неотъемлемым символом Лондона.
3. Рост использования автомобилей привел к росту загрязнения атмосферы.
4. В середине шестидесятых был принят закон, который контролировал загрязнение атмосферы фабриками.
5. В некоторых случаях, когда загрязнение воздуха превышает норму, больным астмой рекомендуют не выходить из дома.
6. Людей, упавших в Темзу, сразу отправляли в больницу, где им делали промывание желудка.
7. Говорят, что в середине семидесятых в Темзе уже можно было ловить рыбу.

Ex. 6. What environmental problems do these passages refer to?

1. Some experts predict that by 2090 the average temperature can be higher than today.
2. For some years scientists checked and rechecked their findings. By October 1984 the “hole” over Hajley Bay showed a 30 % reduction in ozone.
3. The alarm was sounded in 1970 by the Scandinavian countries where acid rain has destroyed all life in many of their lakes.
4. Gone forever, for example, are seventeen species of bears, five of wolves and foxes, four of cats, five of horses and zebras and three of deer.

5. Around the world between 11 and 15 million hectares of tropical forest are lost every year, an area larger than Austria.

6. 25 % of the world's electricity comes from dams and rivers.

7. At the moment most countries only turn between 5 % and 10 % of their rubbish into energy.

Ex. 7. Points for discussion.

- How did they manage to get rid of smog in London?
- Describe the ecological situation in your city/town. Compare it with previous times. Use *used to* when talking about past. (e. g.: There are more cars nowadays than there used to be.)
- Compare ecological situation in the city and in the countryside. Use comparative formulas (e.g. much cleaner, better than, as ... as etc.).
- How can the condition of the environment influence the climate, for example in your city?
- Speak about practical steps being undertaken to protect the environment.

Vocabulary practice

Ex. 1. Divide the words and expressions given below into two lists: “protectors of the environment” and “threats to the environment”:

greenhouse effect, car, power station, national park, smog, Greenpeace, acid rain, urban development, recycling, species extinction, global warming, lead-free petrol, exhaust fumes, ozone layer, cutting down trees, toxic waste, rubbish, dustbins.

Ex. 2. Match word combinations with their translations.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) to pollute the atmosphere, | a) токсичные отходы, |
| 2) rubbish bin, | b) парниковый эффект, |
| 3) environmental problems, | c) загрязнять атмосферу, |
| 4) endangered species, | d) электростанция, |

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5) acid rain, | e) мусорный бак, |
| 6) the greenhouse effect, | f) переработанная бумага, |
| 7) ultraviolet light, | g) солнечная энергия, |
| 8) solar power, | h) проблемы окружающей среды, |
| 9) the ozone layer, | i) исчезающий вид, |
| 10) power station, | j) кислотный дождь, |
| 11) toxic waste, | к) ультрафиолетовые лучи, |
| 12) recycled paper. | l) озоновый слой. |

Ex. 3. Put in an appropriate word or word combination.

1. All the bottles we use now are made from... glass.
2. Wolves used to be common throughout Europe, but are now... .
3. Local people are protesting because the planned new road will... the environment.
4. ...the forest will destroy the habitat of thousands of birds and animals.
5. The biggest... today is the car.
6. ...may cause the ice at the North Pole and South Pole to melt and sea level to rise, leading to serious in many parts of the world.
7. ...is the layer of gases that protects us from... the sun.
8. In the last few years the news has been full of stories of hurricanes, floods, droughts and other... caused by the weather.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. Захоронение токсичных отходов в земле приводит к загрязнению почвы.
2. Кислотные дожди наносят ущерб не только здоровью людей и природе, но также и старинным зданиям.
3. За последнее время количество дыр в озоновом слое резко возросло.
4. Парниковый эффект вызван скоплением в атмосфере газов, препятствующих выходу в космос тепла с поверхности земли.
5. Во многих больших городах мира воду из местных водоемов пить нельзя, так как она загрязнена промышленными отходами.
6. В результате глобального потепления сухие тропические регионы могут стать еще суше, а влажные – еще влажнее.

Ex. 5. Correct the following statements.

1. Acid rain is friendly to nature.
2. The more trees we cut down, the more trees grow.
3. It's better to bury rubbish than to recycle it.
4. The higher the average temperature on the Earth, the better.
5. Recycling centers are places where rubbish is buried.
6. People who are trying to protect nature are called naturalists.

Ex. 6. Explain the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) green peace, | 4) alternative forms of transport, | 7) smog, |
| 2) power station, | 5) the greenhouse effect, | 8) recycling, |
| 3) acid rain, | 6) global warming, | 9) dump. |

UNIT THREE

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 them in your writing.**

Ex. 1. Read the text & study the definitions below.

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.

Definitions:

- 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, using a dictionary if necessary.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
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.

UNIT FOUR

Ex. 1. Basic vocabulary. Use these words to complete the sentences:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1) waste, | 5) pollution, |
| 2) protect, | 6) factory, |
| 3) recycled, | 7) emissions, |
| 4) damage, | 8) environmentalists. |

1. During the last hundred years we have done great... to the environment.
2. There's a large chemical... in our town which has polluted the river twice in the last year.
3. The Government is very worried about the... of our rivers and beaches.
4. A lot of household... like bottles and newspapers can be... and used again.
5. ...are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas...
6. There are lots of things we can all do to... the environment.

Ex. 2. What causes the damage.

A. Use these words to complete the sentences:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) exhaust fumes, | 4) toxic waste, |
| 2) emissions, | 5) deforestation, |
| 3) pesticides, | 6) crops. |

1. The Government is introducing strict new rules on the dumping of... by industry.
2. Farmers contribute to environmental damage by spraying... with... which stay in the soil for years.
3. ...from factories in northern Germany affect the environment in large parts of Scandinavia.
4. Tropical rainforests have always helped to keep the environment in balance but recent... means they no longer absorb as much carbon dioxide as they used to.
5. ...from cars and other vehicles cause a great deal of damage to the environment.

B. Which verbs cannot be used with *environment*?

damage, harm, injure, destroy, hurt, pollute

Ex. 3. Consequences.

A. Match a word on the left with a word on the right to make common expressions.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1) global, | a) rain, |
| 2) greenhouse, | b) warming, |
| 3) ozone, | c) effect, |
| 4) acid, | d) layer. |

B. Use the phrases in the following sentences.

1. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as... .
2. When heat gets trapped in the Earth's atmosphere, it is known as the...
3. Scientists have found holes in the..., particularly over Antarctica.
4. Rain mixed with toxic chemicals from factories is known as...

Ex. 4. Global warming. Use these words to complete the text.

<i>floods</i>	<i>radiation</i>	<i>sea level</i>	<i>climate</i>
<i>deserts</i>	<i>ice caps</i>	<i>oceans</i>	<i>gases</i>

Scientists have shown that the temperature on Earth is increasing by 0.1°C every ten years. That's one degree every century. The (1)... that are produced by factories and cars are allowing more (2)... from the sun to reach Earth. In the future this will have very serious consequences for humanity.

As the Earth gets hotter, the Arctic and Antarctic (3)... will slowly melt and the level of the (4)... will rise. A recent report says that the (5)... will rise by 70 metres over the next hundred years, causing (6)... in many low-lying parts of the world.

There will be (7)... changes, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier. Some areas which today are green and fertile will eventually turn into (8)... . Tropical diseases like malaria will become common in areas today they are unknown.

Ex. 5. Environmental problems.

A. Use these expressions to complete the text.

<i>natural habitats</i>	<i>in danger of extinction</i>
<i>long-term</i>	<i>natural resources</i>
<i>way of life</i>	<i>indigenous people</i>
<i>destruction</i>	<i>future generations</i>

The (1)... of the rainforest is very worrying. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the (2)... of many animals are being destroyed. As a result, many species are (3)... .

This in turn, threatens the traditional (4)... of many of the (5)... who live on some of the most remote areas of our planet. As with most environmental issues, we need to think more (6)... and realise that everything we do has implications for (7)... . If we want to hand on our world to our children and grandchildren, we simply can't continue to misuse the world's (8)... as we are at the moment.

B. Do the same with this text.

heavily polluted *cloud of pollution*
uninhabitable *air quality*

The (1)... in many of the world's largest cities is poor that we have seen an enormous increase in chest and lung illnesses such as asthma. These cities are (2)... and some are permanently covered by a (3)... . Unless we begin to take the problems more seriously and start to do something about them, many of our biggest cities, particularly in the developing world, will become (4)... .

Ex. 6. Protecting the environment.

A. Match a word on the left with a word on the right to make common expressions.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1) unleaded, | a) bank, |
| 2) public, | b) friendly, |
| 3) recycling, | c) energy, |
| 4) bottle, | d) point, |
| 5) environmentally, | e) transport, |
| 6) renewable, | f) petrol. |

B. Use the expressions above in the following sentences.

1. Make sure your car runs on... and your home uses sources of... .
2. Use... instead of taking your car.
3. Take glass, paper and plastic to a... and your empty bottles to a... .
4. Buy... products whenever possible.

Ex. 7. Green politics. Use a dictionary to fill the gaps below.

noun	adjective	person
environment
ecology

Conservationists campaign to protect the environment

In most countries there are political parties which aim to protect the environment – the Green Party or the Ecology Party, for example, Greenpeace is an international group that protests against anything which is a threat to the environment, like dumping nuclear waste and, more recently, growing genetically modified crops.

Are you worried about the environment? What do you do to help protect it?

UNIT FIVE

Ex. 1. Read the text.

The Environment: Problems and Solutions

Problems. Our environment is constantly changing. There is no denying that. However, as our environment changes, so does the need to become increasingly aware of the problems that surround it. With a massive influx of natural disasters, warming and cooling periods, different types of weather patterns and much more, people need to be aware of what types of environmental problems our planet is facing.

Pollution is damage to the air, sea, rivers or land caused by chemicals, waste and harmful gases. The biggest polluter today is the car. Exhaust fumes are the main cause of bad air quality, which can make people feel ill and have difficulty breathing. This problem is especially bad in big cities where, on days when there is not much wind, a brown layer of smog hangs in the air. The number of cars is increasing every year and this causes serious congestion. Governments build new roads trying to improve the situation, but this means that they cut down trees and destroy more of the countryside. Pollution of air, water and soil require millions of years to recoup. Industry and motor vehicle exhaust are the number one pollutants. Heavy metals, nitrates and plastic are toxins responsible for pollution. While water pollution is caused by oil spill, acid rain, urban runoff, air pollution is caused by various gases and toxins released by industries and factories and combustion of fossil fuels, soil pollution is majorly caused by industrial waste that deprives soil from essential nutrients.

Global Warming: Climate changes like global warming is the result of human practices like emission of Greenhouse gases. Global warming leads to rising temperatures of the oceans and the earth's surface causing melting of polar ice caps, rise in sea levels and also unnatural patterns of precipitation such as flash floods, excessive snow or desertification.

Overpopulation: The population of the planet is reaching unsustainable levels as it faces shortage of resources like water, fuel and food. Population explosion in less developed and developing countries is straining the already scarce resources. Intensive agriculture practiced to produce food damages the environment through use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides. Overpopulation is one of the crucial current environmental problem.

The greenhouse effect is caused by harmful gases known as greenhouse gases. These gases are produced when we burn fuels, especially coal burned in power stations to make electricity. The gases go up into the Earth's atmosphere and

stop heat from leaving the Earth. As the heat cannot escape, the temperature on the Earth is running up. This is known as global warming. Global warming may result in the melting of the ice at the Poles and rising of sea levels, leading to serious flooding and other disasters in many parts of the world. In other places the temperature will rise and there will be less rain, turning more of the land into desert.

Holes in the ozone layer. The ozone layer is a layer of gases that protects us from ultraviolet light coming from the sun, which can have a harmful effect on animals and causes skin cancer in humans. The ozone layer is an invisible layer of protection around the planet that protects us from the sun's harmful rays. Depletion of the crucial Ozone layer of the atmosphere is attributed to pollution caused by Chlorine and Bromide found in Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's). Once these toxic gases reach the upper atmosphere, they cause a hole in the ozone layer, the biggest of which is above the Antarctic. The CFC's are banned in many industries and consumer products. Ozone layer is valuable because it prevents harmful UV radiation from reaching the earth. This is one of the most important current environmental problem.

Acid rain is a rain harmful to the environment because it contains acid from factory smoke. Acid rains cause damage to trees, rivers and buildings. Acid rain occurs due to the presence of certain pollutants in the atmosphere. Acid rain can be caused due to combustion of fossil fuels or erupting volcanoes or rotting vegetation which release sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. Acid rain is a known environmental problem that can have serious effect on human health, wildlife and aquatic species.

Species extinction is a natural feature of the evolution of life on earth, the best-known example is the disappearance of the dinosaurs. In the last 400 years, however, human activities have been responsible for the loss of most of the animals and plants that have disappeared.

Deforestation is the term used to describe the disappearance of forests from large parts of the world's surface. Deforestation has been occurring steadily since the XXth century. Our forests are natural sinks of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen as well as helps in regulating temperature and rainfall. At present forests cover 30 % of the land but every year tree cover is lost amounting to the country of Panama due to growing population demand for more food, shelter and cloth. Deforestation simply means clearing of green cover and make that land available for residential, industrial or commercial purpose.

Solutions. Alternative forms of transport. One of the main problems with cars is that they cause a lot of pollution and often carry only one person. Public transport is more environmentally friendly because buses and trains can carry large numbers of people at the same time. Even cleaner solutions are electric cars and bicycles.

Alternative energy sources – such as wind, wave and solar power do not pollute the environment. They are much cleaner than oil and coal, but it's more difficult to get them regularly.

Recycling is another solution: instead of throwing away glass, paper, cans can be taken to special “banks” and recycled there.

Protesting. Many people try to protect the environment by joining environmental groups that inform people about ecological problems and try to persuade governments to take more care of the environment, especially by organizing protests.

Ex. 2. Which word in each line is the odd one out? Why?

- 1) car – bicycle – plane – space rocket,
- 2) to pollute – to harm – to litter – to recycle,
- 3) ultraviolet light – acid rain – smog – the greenhouse effect,
- 4) rain – flooding – melting – air pollution,
- 5) recycling – burying rubbish – planting trees – ecological education.

Ex. 3. Translate from Russian into English.

одна из главных проблем	охранять окружающую среду
перевозить к.-л.	информировать о ч.-л.
одновременно	убеждать
выбрасывать	наносить ущерб ч.-л.
перерабатывать	выхлопные газы
исправить положение	сжигать топливо
вырабатывать электричество	пустыня
защищать к.-л. от ч.-л.	вызывать ч.-л., быть причиной ч.-л.

Ex. 4. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in brackets.

The Environment: Our Responsibility

These days it is (*possible*) to open a newspaper without reading about the damage we are doing to the environment. The earth is being (*threat*) and the future looks (*horror*). What can each of us do?

We cannot clean up our (*pollute*) rivers and seas overnight. Nor can we stop the (*appear*) of plants and animals. But we can stop adding to the problem while (*science*) search for answers and laws are passed in nature's (*defend*). It may not be so easy to change your lifestyle and habits (*complete*) but some steps are easy to take: cut down the amount of (*drive*) you do or use as little plastic as possible. It is also easy to save energy, which also reduces (*house*) bills.

We must all make a personal (*decide*) to work for the future of our planet if we want to (*sure*) a better world for our grandchildren.

Ex. 5. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Why is the car the biggest polluter? What are other polluters?
2. Why can the greenhouse effect be dangerous?
3. What do you know about holes in the ozone layer?
4. What are the alternative forms of transport? Can they really solve the problem of air pollution?
5. What is recycling?
6. Do you think the protests organized by the “greens” are really effective?

Ex. 6. Points for discussion.

- Observe environmental problems and solutions to them.
- Think of some consequences of the environmental problems. Use the 1-st and 2-nd Conditionals and don't forget about modal verbs. (*e.g.* If the average temperature increases it might lead to flooding. If there were no ozone layer we would die of skin cancer.)
- Do you think that the condition of the environment depends only on industry or on ordinary people too?
- We often hear the words “harmful effects of civilization on nature”. What do they mean? Illustrate the results of harmful and helpful influences of human contacts with nature.

Ex. 7. Speaking activities. Work in pairs or groups.

1. A: You want to build a new motorway in your city to solve traffic problem. – B: You object to it.

2. A: You want to provide some opportunities for cyclists to ride around the city. – B: You are a driver and you object to it.

3. A: You want to construct a new car park next to B's house. – B: Persuade him not to do that.

4. A: You want to drink some tap water. – B: Warn A against doing that.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

UNIT SIX

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 SEVEN

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

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 in spring. We breed 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

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.

Additional Vocabulary

1. *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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