МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

КУРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ
ЕСТЕСТВЕННОНАУЧНЫХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ЭКОЛОГИЯ

Методические указания
по развитию навыков монологической и
диалогической речи на английском языке
для студентов младших курсов
специальности «Экология» 020801

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Пояснительная записка

Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов специальности «Экология» 020801 и направлены на развитие и закрепление навыков монологической и диалогической речи на английском языке на младших курсах естественнонаучных специальностей в вузе. Они содержат необходимые дидактические материалы: активную лексику, тесты и диалоги для чтения и заучивания наизусть, лексико-грамматические упражнения. Все упражнения снабжены ключами для самоконтроля. В методических указаниях представлены разнообразные занимательные задания различной степени сложности по экологическим вопросам, а также задания, позволяющие организовать коллективную и индивидуальную работу студентов.

Nature, Environment

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Study the words and expressions.

WILD: wild world, wild animals, to live in the wild, in the wilds of Africa, the call of the wild, wild flowers, wild honey, wild tribes, wild land, wild country, wild forest, wildlife parks, wild beast, a band of wild dogs, wild cat, a flock of wild ducks, wilderness, to cleave a path through the wilderness, howling wilderness, inhospitable wilderness.

Some wild beasts never adjust to life in a zoo.
Some rare species of animals live in Yellowstone National Park in the wild.
The Highlands of Scotland are the last wilderness of Europe.

TO PROTECT: to protect the wild life, to protect plants against the frost, to protect smb. from harm, to be protected, to protect the lowland from the incursions of the sea, protection, environmental protection, protection of planet, Earth, bank protection, flood protection, protection forest.

Rub some of this cream into your skin to protect it from the sun.
We must protect the wildlife of the great outdoors.
A thin ozone layer gives protection against UV rays.

DANGER: dangerous, to be in danger, out of danger, the danger of, danger of death, to escape from danger, to smell danger, to expose smb. to danger, to face the danger, to endanger, to be dangerous for.

It is dangerous to smoke.
He is in danger of losing job.
Now that the patient is out of danger the doctor is no longer in attendance.

EXTINCT: to be extinct, to become extinct, extinction, complete extinction, to hunt to near extinction, to sentence a species to extinction, the species threatened with extinction.

Nuclear war threatens the human race with complete extinction.
Hundreds of animals species are in danger of becoming extinct.

DESTROY: to destroy, destruction, weapons of mass destruction, destruction fire, destruction by fire (caused by fire), destruction of beasts of prey, destruction of hopes, to bring smb. to destruction.

War means death and destruction.
Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.
The city was destroyed by fire.

2. Group the words.

Acid rains, pands, daisy, greyhound, pine, worms, mammal, UV rays, ozone layer, fir, fern, grasshopper, insect, maple, air pollution, jellyfish, mushrooms, onion, cedar, grass, whale, factory wastes, oil slick, exhaust fumes, smoke, oak, walrus, nuclear radiation, deforestation, hedgehog.

Flora	Fauna	Environment pollution

3. Complete these word-building tables.

Nouns	**Verbs**
waste	**...**
...	protect

...	destroy
pollution	**...**
damage	**...**

Nouns	**Adjectives**
damage	**...**
environment	**...**
harm	**...**
danger	**...**
...	safe

4. Divide these words into three groups and give each one a title.

Monkey, horse, goat, fly, lion, cow, elephant, pig, mosquito, butterfly, tiger, wasp, sheep, camel, ant, leopard, bear, chicken.

5. Fill the gaps with a suitable word from the list (there can be several possible answers).

Eagles, leopards, dolphins, dogs, blue whales, giraffes, sharks, lions, tigers, camels, snakes, elephants, monkeys, sheep, swallow.

1. ... can fly at a great height. 2. ... can swim very long distances. 3. … can understand lots of human commands. 4. ... can run very fast. 5. ... can travel through the desert for a long distance without water. 6. ... can be 30 metres in length. 7. ... can eat fruit from tall trees. 8. ... change their skin several times a year. 9. ... pick things up with their trunk. 10. ... provide us with wool.

6. Complete the definitions.

1. Conservation is the protection of natural things, e.g. ... and ...
2. Acid rain is a rain that contains dangerous chemicals. It is caused by ... .
3. The ozone layer is a layer of gases that stop dangerous radiation from the sun from reaching ... .
4. CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) is a chemical which ... .

7. Fill the gaps to form a compound noun.

1. the ... layer
2. ... warming
3. ... rain
4. ... fumes
5. ... waste
6. ... rainforest
7. natural or human ... .

Texts

THE WORLD OF ANIMALS

Our country is very rich. Its vast territories lie in different climatic zones from the North Pole to subtropics in the South.

Our country's fauna is extremely rich, numbering great amounts of various mammal species, species of birds and fishes. North areas are rich in the polar bear, polar fox, seal, walrus, whale, sable, wolf, silver fox, brown bear, reindeer, marten, lynx and many others. Most of them are valued for their fur. Various species of birds and fishes are numerous. The southern area of our country is habitat of such representatives of fauna as the lion, leopard, desert lynx, hyena, fox, gaselle, wild goat, red deer, moufflon, Blue Antelope Gnu, bison, various kinds of snakes, birds and fishes.

Many species of animals live free of danger from man in national parks.

The first national park was set up in the USA. It is more than one hundred years old. There are 7 such parks in our country.

In 1948 230 countries organized "The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources" (IUCN). A lot of State Reservations have been founded since that time.

Under their protection some rare animals have multiplied to an extent making hunting possible, so that we can now obtain from them valuable fur, medical raw material and other products.

Exercises

1. Find the English words and expressions in the text for the following.

Виды млекопитающих, некоторые редкие животные, не опасаясь, размножились, организовать заповедники, морж, песец, олень, рысь, ценный мех, сырье, представители фауны, под защитой, быть богатым чем-л.

2. Answer the questions to the text.
   1. What are the fauna riches of our country?
   2. Why do many species of animals live free of danger from man?
   3. What is the oldest National Park in the world?
   4. When was the IUCN organized?
   5. What made the hunting possible in our times?
   6. What can be obtained from the animals?

YELLOWSTONE, THE FIRST NATIONAL PARK

Yellowstone is the United States' first and most famous national park. This large wilderness area is very high in the Rocky Mountains of the northwestern US. It includes large areas of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho.

Yellowstone became the world's first national park in 1872.

Although millions of people visit the park, the land is still unchanged — still a wilderness. The valley of the Yellowstone River has beautifully colored rocks and three large waterfalls. In the valley you can come across moose, large deer-like animals, or buffalo eating grass along the shores of Lake Yellowstone. The high mountains around Yellowstone are covered with evergreen forests. Great grizzly bears live there.

Yellowstone Park has many areas with hot springs and geysers or hot water fountains. They are caused by heat from hot center of the Earth.

In winter Yellowstone Park is covered with heavy snow. With clouds of steam above them and snow all around, Yellowstone's hot springs look even more wonderful.

Exercises

1. Find the English expressions for the following.

Включая территории, первый национальный парк мира, горячие источники и гейзеры, вечнозеленые леса, медведь гризли, быть вызванным, водопад, дикие места.

2. Answer the questions.
   1. How old is the Yellowstone national park?
   2. What areas does it include?
   3. Did the territory of the park change because of millions of people's visits?
   4. What animals live there?
   5. Are there any other attractions in the park?
   6. How do the hot springs look in winter?
   7. What national parks in your country do you know?

LIVING EMBLEMS

Thistle

The thistle has nothing pleasant in it, especially if you carelessly touch its thorns. But it has an important meaning for the people of Scotland. It is the Scottish national emblem. Scotland is a part of Great Britain.

Why did the Scottish people choose this thorny plant as the national emblem of their country?

The answer is interesting and it can be found in the history of Scotland. The people of Scotland chose the thistle as the national emblem because it saved their land from foreign invaders many years ago.

People say that during a night attack by the invaders the Scottish soldiers were awakened by the shouts of the enemy soldiers as their bare feet touched the thorns of the thistle in the field they were crossing. That was a good reason for choosing the thistle as a national emblem.

Exercises

1. Find the English expressions in the text for the following.

Колючее растение, важное значение для..., национальная эмблема, хорошая причина для..., спасти земли, иностранные захватчики, армия врага, ночная атака, босой.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the national emblem of Scotland?
2. Why do many people consider thistle an unpleasant plant?
3. Why did the Scottish people choose the thistle as the national emblem?
4. Did they have a good reason for that?
5. What other flowers are the emblems of the parts of Great Britain?

Kiwi

Sometimes you can see a living emblem. One of such "emblems" is the kiwi, a very unusual bird found only in some parts of New Zealand. It has no tail, almost no wings, and its nostrils are situated near the end of its bill which is used to find food.

The kiwi lives in thick forests and prefers to spend its time in the dark. Although the kiwi weighs only a little over two kilogrammes, it has a very good appetite. It can eat as many as three hundred worms a day, which are its main food.

The female kiwi lays only one egg, but it is a very large egg — it is about one-fifth of her own weight. After laying it, she loses all interest and leaves her husband to hatch the egg out. This takes seventy-five days and by the time the chick is hatched father kiwi has usually lost one-third of his normal weight.

In some English-speaking countries New Zealanders are known as Kiwis, because the bird is also the symbol of the people of New Zealand.

Exercises

1. Find English expressions in the text for the following.

Высиживать птенцов, необычная птица, почти без крыльев, предпочитать, весить почти 2 килограмма, основная пища, самка киви, откладывать яйца, одна треть собственного веса.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is kiwi?
2. Does this bird fly? Why?
3. How does it look?
4. What is its main food?
5. Who hatches the eggs?
6. Why are the New Zealanders called Kiwis?

OUR ENVIRONMENT

The frog does not drink up the pond in which he lives.

(Indian Proverb)

Part 1

Rainforests cover **6**% of the Earth's land surface. There are rainforests in many parts of the world but the biggest are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America.

About **75**% of all animal species that we know come from rainforests. Many of them live in the trees, over 30 metres above the ground. There are also thousands of different plants.

The rainforests are very important for us. We need them. The trees and other plants of rainforests are our lungs, they help to make air that we breath. They also help to control the weather. They give us wood, rubber, fruits and many of our medicines. The tropical rainforest is natural recycle, provider and protector for our planet, it supports the ecosystem in the world.

Unfortunately, the tropical rainforests in Amazonia, Southern Asia and West and Central Africa are being destroyed at an alarming rate of 42 million acres per year. This destruction is caused by slash-and-burn agriculture, cattle ranching, building of dams and highways, and mining.

For example, many years ago there was a large rainforest in Java. There were thousands of different plants and animals, but now there is nothing. People chopped down the trees to have area for growing rice. They also planted rubber trees to make rubber, a profitable business. The same thing is happening now in many other parts of the world. The rainforests are in danger.

Deforestation is endangering the ecosystem, and can cause at least one-fourth of all species on Earth to vanish in the next 25 years. Burning these forests releases carbon and decreases the oxygen in the atmosphere, causing the global warming. Protecting all the forests is one of the keys to our survival on this planet.

Exercises

1. Find the situations where the following words and expressions occur.

1) rainforests, to be destroyed, an alarming rate
2) slash-and-burn agriculture, natural recycle, to support
3) to endanger, to release, survival

2. Find the translation of the following expressions.

Cattle ranching, natural recycle, provider and protector, building of dams, global warming, release carbon and decrease the oxygen, deforestation, to vanish in the next 25 years, to cause destruction.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the rate of forests in the world?
2. What is the destruction of forests caused by?
3. What is the speed of the forest destruction?
4. How can you prove that rainforests are useful?
5. Where are the main rainforests situated?
6. What is the danger of deforestation?
7. Do you think the forest protection is a real key to our survival?
8. In what parts of the world can you still find rainforests?

Part 2

Air pollution is the result of man's use of chemicals, and is a common hazard in both industrial and developing countries. One form of air pollution is acid rains.

Acid rain results from the release into the atmosphere of sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide. Electrical plants, industrial boilers and automobiles are among chief sources of these emissions. The gases react with water droplets, forming a mixture of sulfuric acid and nitric acid, this mixture returns to earth in the form of acid rain, mist or snow.

Acid rain is killing vast stretches of forests in Canada, the United States, and Central and Northern Europe. Acid rain has acidified lakes and streams making them unable to support fish, wildlife, plants, or insects.

Exercises

1. **Answer the questions.**
   1. What are the main sources of acid rains?
   2. What is the common hazard in the developing and industrial countries?
   3. Why are acid rains so dangerous?
2. **Find in the text sentences with the following words and expressions, translate them into Russian.**

Sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chief source, droplet, acidify lakes, support life, industrial boilers, man's use, the source of emission, vast stretches of forests.

3. **Speak about air pollution (acid rains using the words from ex.2).**

Part 3

Oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface. Despite the vastness of this area, we know little about it.

Life began in the ocean more than 3.5 billion years ago. Today the oceans support a wealth of simple and complex sea life from phytoplankton to marine mammals. But human beings ignore and misunderstand the importance of oceans.

There is widespread pollution and disruption of our coastal waters. Whales and dolphins are hunted to near extinction, and many fishing areas are being depleted. The oceans do not belong to a single nation, but are free, open territory to be enjoyed and shared. However, too often nations are overly aggressive in taking the resources the oceans have to offer. A tragic result has been the systematic hunting of whales from one species to another for whalebone, blubber, and oil.

Also, the tuna-industry has put the dolphin population at risk and onto the endangered species list. In the past 30 years the tuna-fishing industry has killed more than 6 million dolphins.

Exercises

1. **Write out the underlined words and expressions and give the translation.**
2. **Make questions to the text to cover the contents.**
3. **Give the summary of the text using the words and expressions.**

Part 4

High above the Earth's atmosphere there is a thin veil called the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet (UV) rays.

This protective layer is being damaged by chemicals, which are released into the atmosphere by the daily use of industrial and household product such as refrigerators, air conditioners, cleaning chemicals, food packing, etc. The chlorine attacks the ozone molecules, thinning or even making a 'hole' in the ozone layer. This 'hole' allows more UV rays to penetrate to the Earth.

Overexposure to UV rays can increase the risk of skin cancer, weaken the immune system, and damage the retina.

Not only are humans at risk, so are animals, plants, and the environment in general.

Exercises

1. Answer the questions.
   1. What is the ozone layer?
   2. How is it being damaged?
   3. What harm does the damage bring to the Earth?
2. Find the words in the text.

Озоновый слой, ежедневное использование, рак кожи, ослаблять иммунную систему, защитный слой, разрушать, ультрафиолетовые лучи, озоновая дыра, проникать, разрушительный.

Part 5

What do we mean when we use the term "environment"? When we talk about the environment we usually mean the air, the land, the oceans, and all the living things around us. We can think of the whole Earth as our environment.

Within the Earth environment are smaller units called ecosystems. An ecosystem is a variety of organisms living together in a particular place. For example, a forest is an ecosystem.

Within an ecosystem are several habitats. The forest floor is a habitat within the forest ecosystem.

Each organism within a habitat has its own special niche. A niche is the way an organism lives and how its life affects the lives of all the other organisms in the habitat.

Exercise

1. Answer the questions.

1. What do we mean by the word "environment"?
2. What is ecosystem?
3. What ecosystems can you name?
4. What is habitat?
5. What organisms or species live in the forests?
6. What species live in the oceans?
7. What are the smallest organisms you know?

ANIMALS IN DANGER

Today, the natural world is threatened as never before, hundreds of animal species are in danger of becoming extinct. There are many organizations that try to help animals. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international organization. It collects money to help protect animals and their habitats, so that they can conserve more vital wildlife habitats and the rich variety of life they support.

Why are animals in danger? People destroy the places where they live (habitats). People kill animals because they consider them dangerous. They kill animals for their fur and trunks to make clothes and ornaments. They kill some species for fur and for sport. They kill animals for medicines. Some animals are caught and used as pets.

Part 1

The blue whale is the largest animal, which has ever lived. It is three times heavier than the biggest dinosaur. Once there were over 200,000 of these creatures living in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans before humans began hunting them. However, since the seventeenth century they have been hunted for their oil and meat. In fact, so many of them were killed that by 1963 their population had been reduced to just 1000. Today it is even less than that. This animal is protected by international law, but it is still being hunted. Commercial hunting of blue whales is now against the law, but it may be too late to save them. Blue whales are so widely scattered in the oceans that they may not find each other during mating season. If they do not mate and reproduce, they will become extinct. Many people believe that blue whales will soon extinct.

Part 2

For centuries the Mediterranean **monk seal** was often seen on the beaches around Greece, Turkey, Italy, Morocco and a number of other countries. However, in more recent years it has been put in great danger by human activity. It has been frightened away from the beaches by tourists. It has been hunted for its skin, oil and meat. It has also been killed by fishermen to stop it eating too much fish. Today there are fewer than 500 of these animals left. They are protected in many

countries, but they are still being hunted. Many scientists believe there is a real danger that these creatures will not survive much longer.

Part 3

Leopards live in many parts of the world, from Siberia to Africa. They have a very beautiful skin with large black spots. They live about 15 years and eat small mammals such as young zebras, monkeys, and antelopes. They sleep for about 12 hours a day. Leopards are very solitary animals. They spend most of their time alone in trees, where they wait until a small animal passes. They jump on the animal and then drag it up into the tree, where they eat it.

Like many animals, leopards are disappearing because people hunt them. They kill them for their beautiful coats and rugs. The Sinai leopard, for example, from Egypt, is now probably extinct.

Part 4

On September 1, 1914, a beautiful pinkish-grey bird with long, graceful tail died in a zoo in Cincinnati, Ohio. The bird was a **passenger pigeon,** and it had become very special to the people at the zoo. It was the last known passenger pigeon on Earth. When it died, its species disappeared forever. Never again would anyone see a passenger pigeon flying, or hear its song, or find a passenger pigeon egg in a nest of twigs.

The lovely passenger pigeon had become extinct.

Only 100 years earlier, there had been billions of passenger pigeons in North America. Some flocks of them were so large that they darkened the sky for several days as they flew overhead on their yearly migrations.

Some Endangered Species

The name of species	**Habitat**	**Reason of extinction**
Victoria Birdwing (butterfly)	New Guinea	hunted for collections; people destroy its habitat
Aeonium Simsii (plant)	Canary Islands	people destroy its habitat
Italian Spade-foot toad	Italy	people destroy its habitat
Mountain Gorilla	Rwanda-Zaire-Uganda Border	killed for food and for sport; people destroy its habitat
Teciphilaea Cy-anocrocus (flower)	Chilean Andes	people destroy its habitat
California Condor (bird)	California, USA	hunted for sport
Blue whale	Atlantic Ocean	killed for food and oil
Giant Panda	jungles of China	killed for its fur; people destroy its habitat
St Lucia Parrot	St Lucia jungle near South America	killed for food; collected as pets; people destroy its habitat
Polar Bear	Arctic Circle, Canada, Greenland	killed for its fur and for sport

The name of species	Habitat	Reason of extinction
Nile crocodile	in and near African rivers	killed because it is dangerous and for food and medicine; people destroy its habitat

Part 5

One way to protect plants and animals is to protect their natural habitats by setting aside land for parks and conservation areas. For example, by conserving marshes and other wetlands, people help to protect geese, swans and other wetland animals.

Sensible hunting and fishing programs can help to maintain the natural balance of animal populations. Managing the cutting of trees helps save the trees as well as the animals that live in the trees.

It is also important to stop pollution - the dumping into the environment of any material that can harm or destroy natural habitats and the life in them. When chemicals are used to kill mosquitoes, they can also kill birds that feed on them. When chemicals are used on crops to control insect pests, some will be washed into rivers and lakes, poisoning fish. When oil is spilled into ocean, it kills birds, seals, fish, and many other organisms. When the gases produced by cars and factories return to earth in rainwater, they form acids that kill forests and lakes.

THE WORLD OF PLANTS

How would our Earth look without plants? Imagine gardens without flowers, mountains without trees and fields without grass. What a boring sight! All life on Earth depends on green plants. Nearly 400,000 kinds of plants are known. Each kind has its own characteristic shape, size, colour, and way of growing.

The smallest plants are one-celled fungi. The tallest plants are the giant redwood and sequoia trees of California. One redwood, named the Founder's Tree, is 364 feet tall — taller than a 35-storey building!

Redwoods are also among the longest-living organisms. Some redwoods are over 3000 years old. But the record holder is the bristlecone pine. Some bristlecone pines in California are over 4000 years old. These trees are believed to be the oldest living things on Earth.

Plants are very important to people. They provide us with food, lumber, fuel, medicine, and many other useful things. Rubber is made from liquid produced by the rubber tree. Cotton is made from fibres produced by the cotton plant, and linen is made from fibres made by the flax plant. Dyes are made from hemlock and safflower. Perfumes and cosmetics use roses, chamomile, lavender, cornflower, and many other flowering plants.

Plants are important to animals, too. Many animals eat plants. Birds build their nests in trees, using small twigs, straw, and other plant matters as building materials for their nests.

Exercise

1. **Make *true — false* statements based on the text.**
2. **Make a quiz about the world of plants.**
3. **Study the chart and speak about the varieties of plant world.**

Groups	Important features
Fungi (mold, puffbal, mushrooms)	Small plants that do not have chlorophyll, true roots, stems, or leaves. Found on land and in fresh and salt water.
Groups	Important features

Groups	Important features
Mosses (sphagnum)	Small plants with rootlike parts that anchor the plants in the soil and absorb water and minerals. Found mostly in moist, shady places.
Ferns (Lady Fern)	Lacy, delicate-looking plants. Some are treelike, growing as tall as 60 feet. Have roots, stems, and leaves. Found mostly in moist, shaded forests.
Conifers (pine, hemlock, cedar, fir)	Trees and shrubs that bear their seeds on cones. Have roots, stems, and leaves. Most have needlelike leaves. Found mostly on land and in cool, dry mountain area. Some cedars are found in swamps.
Flowering plants (maple, rose, onion, strawberry, grass)	Plants with roots, stems, and leaves that have flowers and produce seeds that are enclosed in a protective fruit. Most are small with soft stems. Others are trees and shrubs, with woody stems. Found on land and in fresh water.

THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE AUSTRALIANS

When explorers came to Australia they couldn't believe their eyes. The continent was full of strange and wonderful creatures. There was the kangaroo which moved along in huge jumps, and all kinds of new snakes and insects. The strangest one of all was the duck-billed platypus, basically because nobody could work out what it was. Let me explain why.

It's a bit like a duck because it has got a bill and webbed feet and lays eggs. It spends most of its time in water digging around in the mud with its bill but instead of feathers it is covered with fur so it can't be a bird. In the end scientists decided it was a mammal because it is warm-blooded and produces milk for its young.

Everybody's favorite, though, is the koala bear. Koalas are rather interesting. They are active at night and because of this, spend most of the daytime asleep in the fork of tree. They don't have tails which is strange for animals which live in trees but they have a hard pad of skin which lets them sit for hours. They have pouches for their young like kangaroos but theirs open downwards! Baby koalas spend about six months in the pouches before riding on their mothers' backs.

Over the past two hundred years they have had a varied history... In the old days dingoes ate them and they were hunted by the aborigines. When Europeans colonized Australia they shot dingoes and the aborigines started eating different food. This was great for the koalas and the population grew incredibly. Unfortunately they were hunted for their fur and in 1924 two million koala skins were exported.

Nowadays, they are no longer hunted but there are other dangers. Koalas ate enormous amount of leaves from gum trees but since many of the forests have been cut down food is getting scarce. Disease and cars are two major threats. Luckily people are aware of the problems and are trying to protect them so their future doesn't look too bad.

Even though they look so cute and caddy don't be taken in! One famous politician saw a koala and picked it up for a group of photographers. The koala wasn't interested and scratched him with its sharp claws. By the way, in case you were wondering, the name 'koala' comes from the aborigine language which means: "I don't drink". Even though they can drink water, they get most of the liquid they need from the leaves they eat.

Exercises

1. **Find the translation of the underlined words. Make your own sentences with them.**
2. **Make 10 questions to cover the contents of the text.**
3. **Retell the text using the underlined words.**

HUNTERS IN THE SKY

In the vast grasslands of Kazakhstan in Central Asia, nomadic huntsmen ('birtuchis') still follow their passion for hunting with golden eagles. For many centuries, these huge birds of prey have been trained to protect sheep from wolves and foxes. The skins of the dead animals are used for furs. It is said that trained eagle is worth twelve horses.

In 1950s hunting with eagles was banned by the Soviet authorities because it was thought to be 'incompatible with communism'. It was said that eagles had to be eliminated at all costs.

The fifty pure-bred eagles which remain in Kazakhstan have been trained to hunt by skilled 'birtuchis'.

Female eagles are both large and stronger than male and can have a wingspan of up to two metres. A young female eagle is taken from the nest just after it has learnt to fly. The bird is hooded to keep it calm and is kept on a lead. It is taught to feed from the huntsman's gloved hand. The eagle must be taught to hunt only the prey which has been identified by its master and return to his cry 'Kel!' For this it is rewarded with all kinds of delicacies and special grooming for its feather.

A good hunting eagle can catch up to fifty foxes in one season. A twelve-year-old bird is believed to have captured fourteen wolves in a single day many years ago.

Exercises

1. **Answer the questions.**
   1. For what reasons are the golden eagles valued?
   2. How much does a trained bird cost?
   3. How were the birds threatened in the 1950s?
   4. Why are birds of prey, particularly eagles, often used as symbols or trademarks?
   5. Do you think that the hunting of wild animals can be justified in any way?
2. **Find words in the text that have the similar meaning to:**
   1) having no settled home;
   2) not suitable to be together;
   3) completely got rid of;
   4) an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal;
   5) cleaning and brushing (an animal or a bird).
   6) Write out the underlined words from the text and find the translation.
3. **Use these words (ex. 2) in your retelling the text.**

Speech Exercises

1. **Look at the expressions and idioms connected with some of the animals and birds.**

1. Matthew may look innocent but in reality he is a sly old fox. 2. I'm afraid Uncle Bruno was always getting into trouble. He was the black sheep of the family. 3. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink.

Do you know Russian equivalent expressions and idioms?
Can you think of any other examples?
Do you know any proverbs with animals and birds?

Now complete the sentences using one of the animals.
HORSE, LION, MOUSE, WOLF, CRICKET, CHICKEN, HAWK, LEOPARD, BEE, EEL

4. My grandparents were quite poor and had to work hard to keep the ... from the door. 5. She noticed everything immediately. She's got eyes like a ... . 6. Marriage won't change him. A ... never changes its spots. 7. As often happens in international sports events the USA took the ...'s share of the medals. 8. You should never count your ...s before they are hatched. 9. He never said a word. He was as quiet as a ... . 10. Whenever I come she is working. She is always as busy as a ... . 11. Nobody can fight him. He is strong as .... 12.1 am sick and tired of that man. It is difficult to deal with him, he is slippery as .... 13. Look at the laughing child that is playing in the yard. He is merry as ... .

2. **Write a letter to Green Peace Organization. Speak about the ecological problems of your region.**

3. **Elephant quiz. True or false?**
   1. Ivory has many important uses.
   2. An average ivory tusk is worth over 600 pounds.
   3. Only tusks from fully-grown elephants are used.
   4. Over the last ten years the elephant population has fallen by 25%.
   5. All African countries want to have a ban on ivory trading.

   Think of 5—6 arguments for and against a ban on ivory trading.
   Discuss whether you agree with a ban on ivory or not.
   What can be done to save the elephants?

4. **Study the chart and make short report.**

How many hours do they sleep?	
elephants	4 hours at night
giraffes	4 hours at night
dolphins	5 hours at night and day
horses	5 hours at night
cows	6 hours at night
people	8 hours at night
lions	11 hours at night and day
cats	13 hours at night and day
bats	19 hours during the day
	How long do they live?
people	75—80 years
elephants	60 years
dolphins	50 years
horses	25 years
cows	20 years
lions	20 years
giraffes	20 years
cats	15 years
bats	5 years
	What do they eat?
people	meat, fish, fruit, plants
elephants	fruit, leaves, grass
dolphins	fish
horses	grass, corn
cows	grass
lions	meat
giraffes	leaves
cats	meat, fish, milk
bats	insects, fruit

5. Read the texts about animals and write a similar story about any animal you like.

1. Elephants live in Africa and in India. They are mammals and they are very big. They live about 60 years. They don't eat meat. They only eat fruit, leaves and grass. They sleep for about four hours at night.
2. The red panda is quite small and lives in the forests of the Himalayas. It's got red fur and a long tail. It eats bam boo, and sometimes small animals.
3. The orange-kneed tarantul is a big spider. It lives in Mexico and South America. It eats insects, rats and mice, and it can eat small birds. It has got eight orange and black legs and eight eyes. It can live for thirty years.
4. The great bilby is a small animal that lives in Australia. It has got long ears and a long nose. Its fur is grey, but its tail is black and white. It sleeps in the day and eats at night. It eats insects.
5. The cheetah is a member of the cat family. It is a mammal. It lives on African plains. It is a very large cat and it is very fast. It is the fastest animal in the world. It is a carnivore. It eats large animals such as zebras and gazelles. It has beautiful yellow-orange fur with black spots. It is now in danger of becoming extinct because it is killed for its fur. Its fur is used to make coats and rugs.

Extra Activities

1. Anagrams. What are these animals?

OYMEKN, ROSHE, NEPUGNI, ILORLAG, SONBI, BREZA, REBA, HAWEL, YKONDE, GRIET, SOMUE.

2. Odd man out. Choose the animal or bird which doesn't match the group.

1) wolf, fox, cow, hyena
2) eagle, hawk, chicken, owl
3) tiger, lion, horse, leopard
4) gorilla, sheep, chimpanzee, monkey
5) snake, lizard, crocodile, duck

Sort all the words into categories:

Birds of prey	Reptiles	Big cats	Apes	Dogs	Farm animals

3. There are many types of animals in the world. Here some definitions. Match the two halves of the definitions.

1. Mammals are animals that...	a. ... lay eggs. Many of them can fly. Their blood is warm.
2. Reptiles are animals that...	b. ... give milk to their babies. They have got warm blood.
3. Insects are animals that...	c ... have got cold blood. They all lay eggs and their skin is thick.
4. Birds are animals that...	d. ... live in water. Their blood is cold.
5. Fish are animals that...	e. ... have got six legs. Most of them have got wings and can fly.

4. A small quiz.

1. What is the largest mammal in the world?
2. What is the largest animal on land?
3. What is the fastest mammal?
4. What fish can live without water?

5. What is the tallest animal in the world?
6. What is the best sleeper-animal in the world?
7. What animal can change colour?
8. What animal is afraid of chalk?
9. What is the difference between a whale and a shark?
10. What animals are the best swimmers?
11. What is the largest fish in the world?
12. What animal is the greatest athlete in the animal world?

Keys

Vocabulary Exercises

2.

Flora	Fauna	Environment pollution
daisy, pine, fir, fern, maple, mushrooms, onion, cedar, grass, oak	greyhound, mammal, panda, walrus, hedgehog, whale, insect, worms, jellyfish, grasshopper	acid rains, UV rays, ozone layer, air pollution, factory wastes, oil slick, exhaust fumes, smoke, nuclear radiation, deforestation

3.

Nouns	Verbs
waste	waste
protection	protect
destruction	destroy
pollution	pollute
damage	damage
damage	damaging
environment	environmental
harm	harmful — harmless
danger	dangerous
safety	safe

4.

Wild animals	Domestic animals	Insects
monkey	horse	fly
lion	goat	mosquito
elephant	cow	butterfly
tiger	pig	wasp
leopard	sheep	ant
bear	chicken	
camel		

5. 1. eagles, swallows; 2. whales, sharks, dolphins; 3. monkeys or dogs; 4. leopards, lions, tigers; 5. camels; 6. blue whales; 7. giraffes or monkeys; 8. snakes; 9. elephants; 10. sheep.
6. 1. plants and animals; 2. smoke from factories; 3. the Earth; 4. destroys the ozone layer.
7. 1. the ozone layer; 2. global warming; 3. acid rain; 4. exhaust fumes; 5. industrial or human waste; 6. tropical rainforest; 7. natural or human resources.

Speech Exercises

1. 1. a sly fox — хитрый лис; 2. the black sheep — чёрная овца (белая ворона); 3. to make the horse drink — заставить напиться; 4. to keep the wolf from the door — не пускать волка в

дверь; 5. eyes like a hawk — глаз как у ястреба; 6. a leopard never changes its spots — леопард не может избавиться от пятен; 7. the lion's share — львиная доля; 8. to count chickens before they are hatched — считать цыплят до того, как они вылупились; 9. quiet as a mouse — тихий как мышь; 10. busy as a bee — трудолюбивый как пчела; 11. strong as a horse — сильный как лошадь; 12. slippery as an eel — скользкий как угорь; 13. merry as a cricket — весёлый как сверчок.

2. 1. **False.** Ivory is not used for anything important or useful. It is mostly used to make bracelets, handles for knives and forks and ornaments. In all cases, wood or plastic can be used instead. 2. **True.** In one country, there are stocks of ivory which are equivalent to the tusks of 70,000 elephants, and worth over 84 million pounds. 3. **False.** There are so few fully-grown male elephants left that female and baby elephants are now also killed for their tusks. Tusks used in the ivory trade are now much smaller than they used to be — thirty centimeters long compared with two metres in the past. 4. **False**. The elephant population has fallen by about 50% during the last ten years. According to a recent report, one elephant is killed every ten minutes. If ivory poaching continues at this rate, there will be no elephants left in twenty-five years' time. One of the worst areas for poaching is the Salous Game Reserve in East Africa, where poachers move around in groups of twenty and use very sophisticated rifles. 5. **False**. A group of southern African countries, including Zimbabwe and Botswana do not want a ban. They say that they produce their ivory by 'culling' — taking tusks only from weak or dying elephants. If there is a ban, they say they will ignore it. If there is a ban on ivory, many people will lose their jobs. Over 1,200 people work in ivory industry. The money from one average-sized tusk will support a villager and his family for a year. Some of the most beautiful ornaments in the world are made from ivory.

Extra Activities

1. Monkey, horse, penguin, gorilla, bison, zebra, bear, whale, donkey, tiger, mouse.

2. 1. cow, 2. chicken, 3. horse, 4. sheep, 5. duck.

Birds of prey	**Reptiles**	**Big cats**	**Apes**	**Dogs**	**Farm animals**
eagle	snake	tiger	gorilla	wolf	cow
hawk	lizard	lion	chimpanzee	fox	chicken
owl	crocodile	leopard	monkey	hyena	horse
					sheep
					duck

3. lb; 2c; 3e; 4a; 5d. 4. **1. Blue whales.** Some whales can grow to be 30 metres long and weigh 150 tons. That is combined weight of 30 elephants or 2,000 average-sized men. Blue whales are good-eaters. They can eat 4,000 kg of food a day. 2. The largest land animal is **the African elephant,** which stands more than 3 metres and can weigh more than 6 tons. Elephants are probably the strongest land animals. 3. Some animals are noted for being able to move fast. One of the fastest birds is the **peregrine falcon.** These falcons have been clocked at a speed of more than **190** km per hour. The fastest four-legged animal is the **cheetah.** This large cat can reach a speed of 70 mile (100 km) per hour. The fastest dog is **greyhound,** which can run at about 60 km per hour. 4. The African **lungfish** is a small fish that lives in desert area. It can live underground for nine years, breathing with its lungs. When it rains it comes out and lives like a fish. 5. **A giraffe** is unique because it is so tall and has such a long neck. Some giraffes stand 5 metres tall. A giraffe's neck makes up one-third of its height (2.5 metres). 6. It is a lion. It sleeps 21 hours a day and goes out hunting at night. 7. It is chameleon. It changes colour and it can move one eye without moving the other. 8. An ant never crosses a chalk line. If you see one, draw a chalk line and see what happens. 9. A whale is a mammal, a shark is a fish. Whales are warm-blooded and sharks are cold blooded. Sharks can breathe under water but whales can't. Sharks have gills. 10. Blue sharks can swim very fast. People can swim about 6 km an hour but blue sharks can swim 65 km an hour. Killer whales are good swimmers too. They can swim at 55 km per hour. Sperm whales are good divers. They can dive 1,000 metres under the sea. One of the fastest animals in the ocean is the marlin. This fish is

sometimes called "the greyhound of the sea". It can swim at a speed of more than 65 km per hour. 11. The largest fish in the world is the whale shark, which has been known to grow more than 12 metres long and weigh nearly 17 tons. This giant, slow-moving fish feeds on plankton. 12. The greatest athlete in the animal world is the common flea, which can jump as high as 130 times its own height. A 1.8 metre-tall human would have to jump 234 metres height — about as height as a 60-storey skyscraper — in order to match the flea's jumping ability.

Subject for Study: Progress and Problems.
Revision: Claims.

UNIT I

WORKING ON THE TEXT

Progress and Problems

A

Great progress has been made in industry, science and medicine. Widespread mechanization, the introduction of completely automated lines and computerized management are **advancing** in every sphere of our economy. New **remote** areas in the North, **beyond** the Polar Circle, in the Far East and Siberia are being opened up and developed. To tap[1] their huge natural resources, **pipelines** and electric power **stations,** new railroads and highways are being built. The vast territory beyond the Urals produces most of the **oil**, gas, coal and minerals extracted in the Soviet Union. From the **deposits** in Western Siberia, oil and gas are piped to the European part of the country and, even farther, to countries of Eastern and Western Europe.

It cannot be **denied,** however, that the price for **rapid** industrial development is very high: natural resources are **exhausted,** the **ecological** balance of the planet is **disturbed,** some species[2] of flora and fauna **disappear.** Progress can be **blamed** for all these **environmental** problems.

To preserve Nature and keep the air and water clean, strict control is necessary. In the USSR numerous **purifying** systems for treatment[3] of industrial **wastes** have been installed; **measures** have been taken to protect rivers and seas from oil wastes. **Wildlife reservations,** models of undisturbed nature, have developed all over the country.

B

Pollution

The following discussion was held at Battersea County College in Great Britain.

Interviewer: What do you think are the worst kinds of pollution?
Steve: The noise and the **exhaust** of cars. It should be compulsory[4] to have filters on **exhausts**.
Julie: I think the noise of airports is much worse. I live on Battersea Bridge Road which is one of the noisiest roads and it doesn't bother me. I don't really notice it.
Carol: We've got planes coming over our house every minute and I don't notice it any more. You **get used to** it.
Interviewer: What do you think of clearing city centres of traffic and cleaning the air of big cities? How could that be **accomplished**?
Martin: City centres should be left only for pedestrians[5] and all traffic should be banned. As to the **enterprises** which pour smoke out of their chimneys, they should be **moved out.** They **endanger** the health of people.
Interviewer: **Judging** by the statistics many industrial areas still have a lot of chemicals in the air. Does that worry you?

Martin: I've never really thought about it. Over the years you grow accustomed to the smell and dirty air. The only time you notice how bad the air is, is after you've been away for a while. You start coughing like anything.

Carrol: Clean air in big cities is a **vital** problem. People probably die younger in the cities as they can get all sorts of lung cancer[6] and things.

Steve: There is one more factor in connection with air pollution that many people overlook. If you move out enterprises into remote areas you can **spoil** the countryside. There won't be any countryside left if all the factories are moved out to those areas.

Interviewer: What's your attitude to wastes and recycling things?

Julie: I'm in favour of recycling. Bottles, cans, industrial wastes can be recycled.

Interviewer: Nature always recycles everything. Nothing goes to waste.

Steve: With **human** beings the main idea is to get as much as you can out of something and then **dump** the rest.

Interviewer: Are you concerned about pollution happening in other countries?

Carrol: I feel I don't know enough about it. Sometimes you come across such information in the newspapers, but it's not enough.

Sieve: Yeah. They say aerosols are affecting the ozone layer which protects us from the sun and create the so-called "green house effect". We should be aware of this problem.

Martin: I've read that recently in Geneva there was a conference attended by environment ministers from more than 100 countries with the aim of fighting against global warming.

Interviewer: Yes, you are right. We should think about future generations. Without cooperation at the international level, no doubt, deterioration of the environment will go on.

Notes:

1. to tap — */зд./* извлекать, использовать
2. species — род, порода, вид, разновидность
3. treatment */зд./* обработка
4. compulsory — принудительный, обязательный
5. pedestrian — пешеход
6. lung cancer — рак легких

SECTION A

Ex. 1. Read the text.

Ex. 2. Say what information the text gives about:

1. the result of the scientific and technological revolution in the development of the Soviet economy;
2. the price for rapid industrial progress,
3. the way environmental problems should be solved.

Ex. 3. Think and answer.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of industrial development.
2. Can wildlife reservations save Nature?

SECTION B

Ex. 4. Read the dialogue.

Ex. 5. Say what you have learned from the interview about:

1. the problem of air pollution in big cities;
2. pollution caused by enterprises:
3. recycling of wastes;
4. the importance of solving the problem of pollution on an international level.

Ex. 6. Act out the interview in parts. Ex. 7. Think and answer:

1. Will moving enterprises out of big cities solve environmental problems?
2. Can environmental problems be solved within the boundaries of one country?

NATURAL DISASTERS

Disaster in the Netherlands

The Netherlands is very flat and part of the country is below the level of the sea. The people there have to make sure that the walls by the sea — the dykes — are very strong.

Usually, there is no problem, but in January 1995, it rained and rained for more than two weeks. The water in the canals and rivers rose higher and higher, and thousands of people had to leave their homes because of the danger of floods. They went to other towns and waited until the water level fell down again.

Disaster in Florida, USA

Hurricanes are very strong winds that come from the sea. Warm wet air rises in a spiral and goes faster and faster — over 160 km an hour. In 1992, "Hurricane Andrew" hit Florida. The people there had to leave their homes and move to other towns and wait. When the hurricane arrived, it killed 15 people and destroyed thousands and thousands of buildings. More than 50,000 people had nowhere to live.

Disaster in Africa

Sometimes in desert climates, it does not rain for a very long time. This happened between 1968 and 1974 in the Sahel, in West Africa. The winds changed direction and the area did not receive any rain for six years. Hundreds of thousands of people and nearly half of the animals in the area died because there wasn't enough water. The crops did not grow and many countries suffered from famine. People had to walk hundred and hundred kilometres to find water.

Volcanic eruption in Italy

Nearly two thousand years ago, in 79 AD, a volcano called Vesuvius erupted on the west coast of Italy, south of Naples. It was one o'clock on 24th August. In the busy Roman port of Pompeii, people were walking about in the streets, families were preparing lunch and children were playing. Suddenly Vesuvius erupted. There was a loud explosion. There was dust and ash everywhere. People rushed into the streets screaming. Children ran to their parents crying. People tried to run away, taking their things with them. They tried to escape, but most of people and animals died.

Vesuvius has erupted many times. The last big eruption was in 1944. Will Vesuvius erupt again? Nobody knows. If it does, it might be a small eruption or a big one. Some people live close to Vesuvius because the soil around it is good for growing crops. But it is also very dangerous.

The sinking city

London is a city that is built on water. In the future the problem will be how to hold back that water. The Thames Barrier was built to stop London flooding if the level of the river rose dangerously high after rain. Now the danger comes from the water below London streets.

The city has a rising water table. This means that at some point water will start to get into the basements of many modern, tall buildings. This could cause their foundations to move.

There is a danger zone in the central London where many important modern buildings are very much at risk. That risk becomes greater as you travel east from Westminster. In the Docklands area the cost of repair work to threatened buildings could be more than one hundred million pounds.

Many tall buildings in London have similar design to Lever House in New York, which was built in the 1950s. It is these buildings that are in the greatest danger. The different conditions in New York mean they would be, quite safe there but in London their foundations will suffer if the city's water table continues to rise.

Since 1965 it has risen by nearly twenty metres under central London. Unfortunately the people who designed the city's new buildings in the 1960s and 1970s thought the table would stay as low as ever. As a result of their miscalculations the capital's tallest buildings and deepest tunnels are now in very real danger of flooding.

In the following interview, *One Family with the Earth,* a Native American medicine man discusses the special relationship of his people with the land.

1. What do you think is meant by the title, "One Family with the Earth"?
2. Read Chief Seattle's quote at the beginning of the interview and discuss it with your groupmates. Why do you suppose he calls the flowers "our sisters" and the deer, horse, and eagle "our brothers"?

Complete Chief Seattle's quote with your own words and ideas. Then compare them with those of your groupmates.

We are part of the earth and it is part of us. The _____ are our sisters; the_____, _____, _____, these are our brothers. The_____, the_____ in the_____, the _____ of the _____, and _____ - all belong to the same family.

One Family with the Earth

We are part of the earth and it is part of us. The perfumed flowers are our sisters; the deer, the horse, the great eagle, these are our brothers. The rocky crests, the flowers in the meadows, the body heat of the pony, and man - all belong to the same family.

Chief Seattle of the Suquamish, 1854

Native people think about the preservation of the earth, plants, and animals in a special way. Medicine Story (Manitonquat), a storyteller and a keeper of the lore of the Wampanoag Nation of Massachusetts and ceremonial medicine man of the Assonet band, talks with people across the country in his work as a writer and educator. He says that native people around the world share the attitude that the earth is spiritually alive and that people may live with it but do not own it.

How do native people view the earth?

As a native, I have been taught that we must be the caretakers of the earth. We call the earth our mother because taking care of it is a primary responsibility, like caring for our parents and our children. Our people are taught to act and walk lightly upon this earth in a sacred manner, making every step upon the Earth Mother as a prayer so that seven generations yet to come may follow our paths in safety.

Did native people of America practice any conservation measures before other settlers came?

Native people were environmentally conscious because they lived close to the environment. Others don't realize how much care they took in the woods. In everything they did, they were conscious of the fact that if you disturb something, it will have ramifications through the whole way of life. So they were very careful about disturbing anything. Human beings are very intelligent and take good care of themselves. But what happened in civilization is that human beings' intelligence went off in other directions and developed technology, arts, and such things to the point where they began to be removed from their natural environment. When you build a city around you, the younger generations begin to think that milk comes from a carton and not from an animal.

How did Native Americans view the arrival of European settlers?

When Europeans first came, the Native Americans welcomed them and thought they would act like human beings in the natives' understanding of how human beings are supposed to relate to the earth. But the Europeans came here with conquest in mind. They took land they could take, bought what they could buy, and stole and fought for the rest. Suddenly we discovered that they thought we were subjects of their kings and that we had given them this land forever. Nobody owns land. You can use it, have your animals on it, hunt, and so forth, but the land is here forever. We are part of it.

From: *For Your Information.* By Karen Blanchard and Christine Root

Before You Read

You are going to read two versions of a poem about a caged panther. Describe a zoo that you especially liked or disliked. How do animals react when they are kept in small spaces?

The ideal translation resembles a window through which we can behold the original text. The better the translator has done his job, the less aware we are of his work.

Focusing on Language Choice and Style

When reading translated literature for critical analysis and appreciation, it is important to focus on language choice and style. Translators must decide if they want to use a literal translation or a liberal translation. In a literal translation, each word is translated separately. In a liberal translation, the general meaning of a phrase or sentence is translated.

Read two translations of the poem "The Panther" by Rainer Maria Rilke that follow. As you read, compare the differences.

The Panther

Jardin des Plantes, Paris

VERSION 1

His sight from ever gazing through the bars has grown so blunt
that it sees nothing more. It seems to him that thousands of bars
are before him, and behind them nothing merely.

The easy motion of his supple stride, which turns about the
smallest circle, is like a dance of strength about a center in
which a mighty will stands stupefied.

Only sometimes when the pupil’s film soundlessly opens…
then one image fills and glides through the quiet tension of the
limbs into the heart and ceases and is still.

VERSION 2

His vision, from the constantly passing bars, has grown so
weary that it cannot hold anything else. It seems to him there
are a thousand bars; and behind the bars, no world.

As he paces in cramped circles, over and over, the movement of
his powerful soft strides is like a ritual dance around a center in
which a mighty will stands paralyzed.

Only at times, the curtain of the pupils lifts, quietly - An image
enters in, rushes down through the tensed, arrested muscles,

plunges into the heart and is gone.

VERSION 1

Vocabulary Check Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

____ 1. gazing	a. arms and legs
____ 2. blunt	b. graceful
____ 3. supple	c. eyelid
____ 4. stride	d. spirit
____ 5. will	e. step
____ 6. stupefied	f. dull
____ 7. pupil's film	g. stop
_____8. limbs	h. looking
_____9. cease	i. confused
	j. only, nothing more than

VERSION 2

_____1. weary	a. small, confined
_____2. pace	b. extremely tired
_____3. cramped	c. stopped
_____4. paralyzed	d. walk back and forth
_____5. arrested	e. drop down sharply
_____6. plunge	f. unable to move
	g. stiff

Ex.1 Read about the amazing talents of animals. When you have finished, answer these questions.
1. How do snakes and sharks detect their prey?
2. How does a ladybird protect itself in winter?

Are human beings *really* the most advanced creatures on the planet?

We think we are the most advanced creatures on the planet. But if we look a little deeper, we will realise that all our inventions, which make life easier, are really just copies of things already found in nature. Here are a few examples of the incredible things animals can do.

We may have invented heat-seeking cameras which find disaster victims, but snakes can 'see' heat. Rattlesnakes have sensors which can detect small changes in temperature. They 'see' us by the heat that surrounds us, so they can find their prey in the dark. Even our footprints leave some warmth, which can be detected long after we have passed. This means snakes know where we are and where we have been.

We discovered electricity and ways of looking for it. However, creatures which live in the sea have electrosensors which can detect electricity. A swimmer who is injured gives off electricity - his heartbeat and his nerves flashing on and off in panic. A shark wouldn't 'see' him through its eyes, which are very small, but it would feel the swimmer's fear.

We spend millions trying to predict the weather, using complicated science and equipment. Ladybirds know, in advance, exactly what kind of winter we will have. Each autumn, they choose a place to spend the winter. If it is going to be cold, they find a site where there is plenty of warmth -

for example, under leaves. If the winter is going to be mild, they go somewhere where there is more air. Nobody knows how they do it.

Grammar focus

Ex. 2. Look at these sentences from the article, then find the other defining and non-defining relative clauses in the article.

1. A swimmer ***who is injured*** gives off electricity.,

a defining relative clause contains essential information about the noun.

2. All our inventions, ***which make life easier***, are really just copies ...

a non-defining relative clause contains extra information about the noun.

Ex. 3. Complete the rules with Defining or Non-defining.

____clauses are often used in formal writing and are separated by commas at the beginning and the end of the clause.

_____relative clauses do not have commas.

Practice

Ex. 4 Connect the sentences using the appropriate relative pronoun and any necessary punctuation.

Examples: **Non-essential information**

The kingfisher can't swim. It dives into water to catch fish.

The kingfisher, which can't swim, dives into water to catch fish.

Essential information

The penguin is a seabird. It can swim.

The penguin is the seabird which can swim.

Non-essential information

1. The tiger is only found in Asia. It is the largest member of the cat family.
2. Camels are used for trips across the desert. They can drink 113 litres (200 pints) of wafer in half an hour.
3. The ostrich is the world's tallest bird. It cannot fly.
4. Bee hummingbirds are the smallest bird. They come from the Amazon.
5. Electric eels kill fish by electrocuting them. They eat half of their body weight in food every day.

Essential information

6. The Asian elephant is a large mammal. Its pregnancy lasts 22 months.
7. The anabas is a fish. It can climb trees.
8. The chameleon is a lizard. It can change colour.
9. The mosquito is a malaria-carrying insect. It causes 2,000,000 deaths a year.

Language to go

A: Did you know that dolphins, which are mammals, communicate by whistling?

B: No, but I k now there's a spider which lives underwater.

JUST FOR FUN

Look at the word ENVIRONMENTAL. It contains thirteen letters. Using only these thirteen letters, try to make as many other words as you can. You may not use the same letter twice unless it appears twice in the word. Also, you cannot use proper names or foreign words. Write the words here as you think of them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

POSTREADING DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What do you think is the biggest environmental problem that your country faces? What if

anything, is being done to solve it?
2. In what ways can each of us be friendlier to our environment? Make a list and share it with your groupmates.
3. Read and discuss the following quote. Do you agree or disagree with it?

The emergence of intelligence, I am convinced, tends to unbalance the ecology. In other words, intelligence is the great polluter. It is not until a creature begins to manage its environment that nature is thrown into disorder.

4. When a Russian cosmonaut viewed the Earth from space, he wrote, "It does not matter what country you look at. We are all Earth's children and we should treat her as our mother". How are his ideas similar to those of the Native Americans?

DOES THE GOD OF DARKNESS POSE A THREAT OF EARTH?

On April 13. 2029, an asteroid will buzz Earth at a distance of 22,600 miles. So why are US scientists and engineers considering creating a nuclear warhead specially designed for this “rock”?

The subject of the discussion is the asteroid known as 99942 Apophis (also called 2004 MN4). Apophis is the, Greek name of the ancient Egyptian god Apep - a large serpent, a destructor who lives in the eternal darkness of Duat (underground world), trying to destroy the Sun during its night travels.

This seems quite an appropriate name for a rock that, should it hit Earth, would destroy infrastructure worth of $400 billion and cause uncountable life losses which can't be valued in dollars.

Talks of Apophis do not cease, since within the asteroid's range of possible fly-by distances lie a handful of so-called keyholes. These are areas some 2,000 feet across that due to some obscured gravitational reason, attract asteroids, whose orbit slightly changes when they pass through these "sweet spots."

The estimated distance at which the "ancient Greek god" will pass our planet in 2029 carries an uncertainty that spans several thousand miles to either side of its expected path. Within this span astronomers have detected three keyholes. When the possibility of Apophis passing through all three of them is taken into account the combined chance of the asteroid hitting the planet shifts to 1 in 10,000 — not a small number, considering that the catastrophe, should it happen, would be a devastating one.

This can happen in 2036, so NASA has already started working on the so-called deflection mission involving a nuclear missile capable of diverting the asteroid from its course if not destroying it completely.

If such an attempt is made before 2029, it will be enough to nudge the space rock’s position by roughly half a mile for the asteroid not to hit Earth in 2036. After 2029, however, it would be necessary to shove the “god of darkness” by a distance at least as large as Earth’s diameter, which would tax the humanity’s current capabilities.

Incidentally, NASA is well on its way toward achieving by 2008 its goal of cataloging 90% of the near-Earth objects larger than 0,6 miles across and thus capable of threatening our planet.

In 2029, when Apophis will come near Earth, it will be visible to the naked eye in the night skies over Europe and western Africa, where it will appear a bit dimmer than the North Star.

Material courtesy of MEMBRANA

BRING BACK SMILES AND COURTYARDS, BAN THE CAR!

Is it possible to make your way through Moscow without once having to walk past roaring traffic or put up with the depredations of the assembled multitude as they swarm around you? If it isn't, it damned well should be! Think of it, the idea of being able to get to any point in the city without having to put up with others certainly appeals even to those not quite so misogynistic amongst us but, I hear you say don't we need to mingle and see how the world works by either acting or reacting against those around you? No, by God, no! When I think of all the cluttered

nonsense whizzing around in my head and my general fractious state of mind – drinking herbal tea doesn't help and I've been forced to try and I know - then sharing that general state of lunacy with others and so having it made a lot worse, well, what can I say, give me an island any day!

A friend commented that it surely is possible to navigate your way through Moscow via the courtyard alleyways and not have to speak to anyone, and therefore not use Russian, all day. There is something about that Indo- European cousin with its six variations of a noun and as many if not more of its verbs that he can't get along with. Hiding in the courtyards can at times seem a lot easier than asking for the way or trying to explain that you were there first in the queue.

The typical stereotype of Russians in England is that they never smile or talk to each other. Having lived here on and off for almost five years I have to say that this is true at least in Moscow. If they don't want to talk to you, why should you want to talk to them?

This is a bit much to be honest, naturally we all love talking to each other, even Muscovites, and we should do it more often, but what I think we shouldn't do is the usual surly rudeness that too often pops up. Why should an old lady think she is entitled to shout at someone in front of her at the checkout queue because she thinks that person is taking too long? Why should we hold places for our friends in a queue when we know that it would make us furious if we were the victim of the same trick? Why should you have to listen to rants and moans, obnoxious opinions and arrogances of someone like me even? I shan't answer that but will refer you back to those quiet deserted courtyards, oases of peace although a little dirty and shabby in some places - a suggestion, the Middle Eastern idea of the hidden garden behind a high wall. Lose the wall and you have the answer. What will you talk about there? The flowers of course.

NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls, one of the most famous North American natural wonders, has long been a popular tourist destination. Tourists today flock to see the two tails that actually comprise Niagara Falls: the 53-meter high Horse-shoe Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River and the 55-meter high American Falls on the U.S. side of the river. Most visitors come between April and October, and it is quite a popular activity to take a steamer out on to the river and right up to the base of the falls for a close-up view. It is also possible to get a spectacular view of the falls from the strategic locations along the Niagara River such as Prospect Point or Table Rock, or from one of the four observation towers which have heights up to 500 feet.

Tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls in large numbers since the 1800's. Because of concern that the large number of tourists would destroy the natural beauty of this scenic wonder, the State of New York in 1885 created Niagara Falls Park in order to protect the land surrounding American Falls. A year later Canada created Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the Niagara, around Horseshoe Falls.

I. Найдите ответ на вопрос: Which best describes Niagara Falls?
1.Niagara Falls consists of two rivers, one Canadian and the other American.
2.American Falls is considerably higher than Horseshoe Falls.
3.The Niagara River has two falls, one in Canada and one in the U.S.
4. Although the Niagara river flows through the U. S. and Canada, the falls are only in the U.S.

II. Закончите предложение.
The passage means that tourists prefer...
1. to visit Niagara Falls during warmer weather.
2. to see the falls from a great distance.
3. to take a ride over the tails.
4. to come to Niagara Rills for a winter vacation.

III. Найдите ответ на вопрос: What does the word "steamer'" mean (middle of the first paragraph)?
1. A bus

2. A boat
3. A walkway
4. A park

IV. Найдите ответ на вопрос: Why was Niagara Park created?
1. To encourage tourists to visit Niagara Falls.
2. To show off the natural beauty of Niagara Falls
3. To protect the area around Niagara Falls
4.To force Canada to open Queen Victoria Park

V. Найдите ответ на вопрос: What is the major point the author is making in this passage?
1. Niagara Falls can be viewed from either the American side or the Canadian side.
2. A trip to the U.S. isn't complete without a visit to Niagara Falls.
3. Niagara Falls has had an interesting history.
4. It has been necessary to protect Niagara Falls from the many tourists who go there.

TRASH OR TREASURE

The definition of trash varies from person to person. Specialists in waste disposal refer to trash as "solid waste" and define it to include a broad list of categories. But most people define trash as anything they throw away. However, one man's trash can be another's treasure. An area once filled with trash can now be turned into a golf course, airport runway, or a park filled with flowers.

TO TRASH SOMEONE OR SOMETHING: 1.) to throw something away. *Trash that note will you?* 2.) to speak badly or negatively about someone or something. *She trashed her ex-boyfriend every chance she got.* 3.) to ruin or vandalize something or someplace. *Because of his reckless driving, he trashed his new car. Those rock band stars trashed the hotel room they were staying in last night.*

TO BE TRASH: to be worthless or low. *That guy is trash.*

TO CALL SOMETHING GARBAGE: To not believe something, or find it incredible. *That information on the benefits of chocolate is garbage: nothing that tastes that good can be good for you.*

GARBAGE MOUTH: someone who uses foul or obscene language. *Watch it garbage mouth, there are children here!*

GARBAGE FREAK OR GARBAGEHEAD: an addict who will take any drug. / *don't know what she overdosed on; she was such a garbage freak.*

TO FILE SOMETHING IN THE CIRCULAR FILE: to throw something in the wastebasket (which are often round in shape). *I filed that complaint from him in the circular file.*

TO THROW THE BABY OUT WITH THE (BATH) WATER: to make a mistake in letting something or someone go or giving something away. *What were you thinking! Getting rid of that Division is like throwing the baby out with the water!*

SOMETHING IS READY FOR THE SCRAP HEAP: something is ready to be discarded or thrown away. *Those shoes of yours are ready for the scrap heap.*

TO BE TRASHED: to be intoxicated with alcohol or drugs (or both). *They were trashed when they left the party.*

SOMETHING OR SOMEONE IS TRASHY: someone or something is crude or obscene. *This movie is really trashy!*

BONE TO PICK: a dispute *I have a bone to pick with you. By the way they looked at him, you knew that they had a bone to pick with him.*

TO WASTE SOMEONE: to kill someone. *The gangsters wasted him last night*

TO WASTE SOMETHING: to throw something away or squander it.
Don't just sit there wasting time! Get up and do something constructive. Don't waste your money on that.

TO CALL SOMEONE A SEWER RAT: to call someone dishonest, disreputable and dirty. *That used car salesman is a sewer rat.*

CAST PEARLS BEFORE SWINE: to offer something to someone who cannot appreciate it.
Buying that baby a diamond ring is like casting your pearls before swine. A baby wouldn't appreciate the value of a diamond. She would be just as happy with a plain rattle.

To BE (DOWN) IN THE DUMPS: unhappy or depressed. *He hasn't been very happy since he lost his keys; he is really down in the dumps.*

TO DUMP SOMEONE OR SOMETHING: to get rid of someone or something. *He dumped his last girlfriend because she was too demanding. He dumped the tie his aunt had given him because he couldn't stand the colors.*

TO DUMP ON SOMEONE: to give someone a difficult time, to make life miserable for someone.
Tom thought that his boss was always dumping on him.

TO DUMP SOMETHING ON SOMEONE: to give a large or excessive amount of something to someone. *The teacher dumped a lot of homework on us tonight.*

CLIMB OUT OF THE GUTTER: to improve your self-worth, self-esteem and position. *Get an education and climb out of the gutter.*

TO BE IN THE GUTTER: to be depressed or on hard times. *My life is in the gutter.*

GET ONE'S MIND OUT OF THE GUTTER: to stop having obscene or lewd thoughts. *Frank, pay attention and get your mind out of the gutter!*

GARBAGE IN GARBAGE OUT: the quality of information you put into something (a project, a conversation or meeting, an article, etc.) will influence the return, response, or outcome. *In response to your current computer crisis all I can say is garbage in garbage out*

What is Recycling?

Recycling is the process of converting trash into something that can be used again. This process is an alternative to disposal. Recycling reduces the amount of trash sent to landfills and incinerators.

Recycling begins when you separate recyclable items from your trash. Newspapers, plastic bottles, glass containers, and aluminum and metal cans are the most commonly recycled household items. But some communities recycle cardboard, advertising mail, phone books, and many other items as well.

Once collected, recyclable items go to a materials-recovery facility. There the items are sorted further (for example, tin cans are separated from aluminum cans) and sold to companies that will reprocess the items into new products or packaging.

Collecting recyclables can be costly for communities: it requires special trucks, extra

drivers, and investments in materials-recovery facilities. The prices that recyclables sell for may not cover the collection costs.

The price that communities can get for recyclables depends on the demand for the recycled products. Companies have little incentive for making products if no one will buy them.

Many communities believe that the benefits of recycling outweigh the drawbacks and that recycling has an important part to play in the way we manage our trash. Some waste-management experts believe that as much as two-thirds of the trash we generate could be recycled. A number of communities are well on the way to meeting that goal.

Trash or Treasure?

You can get a good idea of what trash is all about by looking in the nearest trash can. You might see candy-bar wrappers, empty cups, fast-food packaging, old newspapers - things people don't want or can't use anymore. But what is trash? Are all the things in our trash can really trash? Is a spaghetti-sauce jar or an old pair of jeans really useless? Well, it depends on who you ask. What some people call trash, others call treasure.

How do you know when to throw something out and when to hang on to it? Take the bike pictured here, for instance. You won't get very far riding it. So you might as well throw it out. It's trash - or is £& it? The bike does have some problems: rusty chrome, a broken chain, two flat tires. But a few repairs and a new paint job could put these wheels back on the road. So maybe it isn't trash.

What about car and truck tires? Americans throw away a whopping 240 million of them each year. As those tires pile up, so do the problems.

Pests such as mosquitoes and rats can live and breed in old tires. Tire dumps may catch fire and smolder for days, polluting the environment.

But a dump doesn't have to be the end of the road for an old tire. Hang one from a tree to make a great swing. Or paint one pink and fill it with petunias. The rubber from chopped and shredded tires can be used to make doormats and hockey pucks. But the biggest and fastest growing use for scrap tires is as a source of fuel - a process that in the United States alone has the potential for converting some 200 million tires into fuel each year.

So you see, the definition of trash can vary person to person. The people who handle our trash simply define it as all the things we've thrown away. Waste-disposal specialists call trash “solid waste” and define it to cover a broad list of categories that includes most everything we might discard.

But think about the bike and those old tires. Would you call them trash? Or treasure?

The Three Rs of Trash

As you make your next trip to the hash can, think about the item you plan to throw away. Maybe there's an alternative to disposal. While there is no easy solution to the problem of trash, there are some things we can do to make less of it. Scientists call those things the "three Rs of trash" - reduction, reuse, and recycling.

We **reduce** the amount of trash we generate when we use fewer disposable items. For example, we can select products that have as little packaging as necessary so that there is less to throw away. Buy hot cereal or cocoa mix packaged loose in a box instead of individual packets and you'll produce less trash.

When we **reuse** an item again and again, we also cut down on the amount of trash we discard. Pour yourself a glass of juice instead of reaching or a juice box. You can wash that glass and use many times over.

Many communities have "reuse centers" - local thrift shops or materials-exchange facilities - where people can donate reusable items rather than throw them away. By donating, we prevent useful items from being discarded and make them available to others. We conserve the natural resources that would be used to create more of the same product.

When we **recycle**, we separate and collect items that would otherwise wind up in the trash can. These items are then used to make new products. For example, aluminum cans can be recycled into new cans over and over. Used paper can be recycled into new paper products. Plastic bottles

and plastic bags can be recycled as well. Buy a recycled product, and you help to close the recycling loop that began when you separated the materials in the first place. Recycling not only reduces the amount of trash we throw away but also protects the environment and conserves our natural resources. Recycling isn't easy, but it is important. Many communities require residents to separate paper, plastics, metals, and glass from their trash. If you recycle, then you're one of the billions of people who recognize recyclables as valuable resources, not trash.

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ЭКОЛОГИЯ

Методические указания
по развитию навыков монологической и
диалогической речи на английском языке
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