

*Методична розробка
до лабораторних занять та питання до
модульно – рейтингового контролю з
дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська) для
студентів 2 курсу ОС «Бакалавр»
спеціальностей: 051 «Економіка»,
071 «Облік і оподаткування».*

Методична розробка розрахована на студентів II курсу ОС «Бакалавр» спеціальностей: 051 «Економіка», 071 «Облік і оподаткування» для вивчення нормативного курсу англійської мови .

Мета даної розробки – підготовка студентів до єдиного вступного іспиту, розвиток комунікативних навичок, навичок читання та перекладу іншомовних джерел.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методична розробка розрахована на студентів П курсу сільськогосподарських вузів спеціальностей: 051 «Економіка», 071 «Облік і оподаткування» для вивчення нормативного курсу англійської мови та специфіки фаху.

Мета методичної розробки - розвиток комунікативних навичок з фаху, навичок читання та перекладу іншомовних джерел.

Добір навчального матеріалу узгоджений з метою розробки - закріплення лексичного матеріалу та розвиток навичок усного мовлення. Методична розробка містить тексти загальної тематики та вправи для засвоєння лексики. Кожен урок спрямований на:

- навчання студентів читанню та перекладу текстів за фахом;
- засвоєння лексичного матеріалу з фаху;
- розвиток навичок усного мовлення з фаху.

Крім цього, методична розробка містить граматичний матеріал, за допомогою якого закріплюється основний курс з граматики англійської мови.

Окрім основних тематичних текстів у методичній розробці подано додаткові (для самостійного опрацювання) тексти.

Методична розробка може бути використана для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів. Вона відповідає сучасним вимогам вищих аграрних закладів.

UNIT I

PLACES OF LIVING

Key vocabulary:

block of flats — багатоквартирний будинок

detached house — окремий будинок

castle — замок

balcony — балкон

wall — стіна

roof — дах

chimney — димар

ceiling — стеля

to rent - винаймати житло

front door — вхідні двері

gate — ворота

letter box — поштовий ящик

fence — огорожа

hedge — огорожа з зелених рослин

porch — ганок

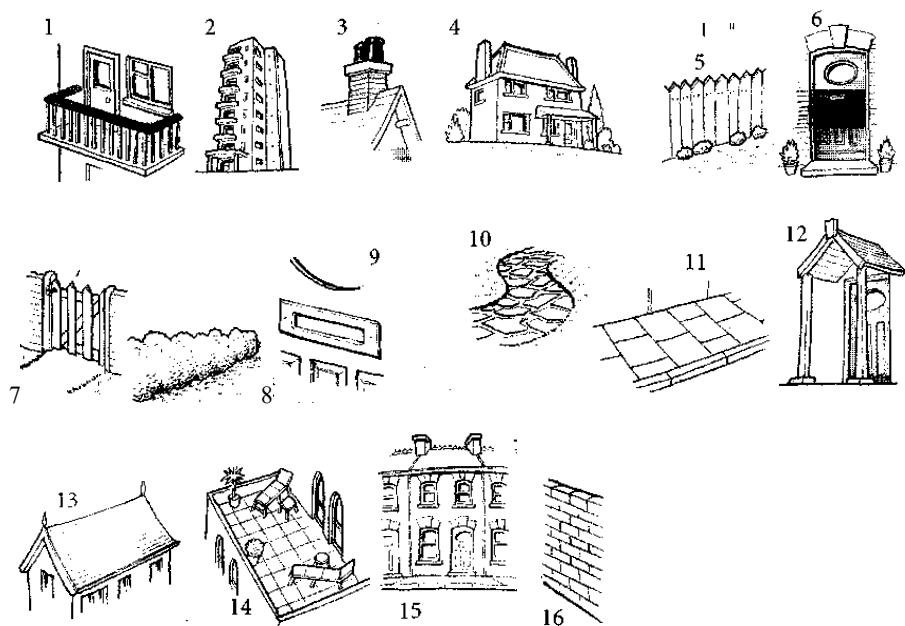
tower — вежа

basement — підвал

occupation — тимчасове житло

1. Match the words and pictures. Underline the stress.

gate balcony roof block of flats path fence terraced house front door
hedge pavement chimney wall detached house terrace porch
letter box



2. Match the words from the list with the explanations.

1) bridge 2) bungalow 3) caravan 4) castle 5) cottage 6) semi-detached house 7) terraced house 8) tower

- a) A strong building made in the past to defend people against enemies. --
- b) A small house on wheels which is pulled by a car. ____
- c) A house which is one of a pair of houses joined together. ____
- d) A small house with only one floor. ____
- e) This carries a road or railway over a river. ____
- f) A house which is part of a row of houses all joined together. ____
- g) A small house in the country. ____
- h) A tall building standing alone, or as part of a castle or church. ____

3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word is given.

We live in a (1) d..... house in the old part of the (2) c..... . It has three (3) f..... and a basement which I use as a study. It's got a small front (4) g..... and a lovely view over the bay. Many people dream of buying a (5) c..... in the country where they can escape to at weekends. Others even hope to own a (6) v..... in a beautiful location on the coast. Most people here, however, live in (7) f..... . There are a lot of students living here in rented (8) r..... and bed-sits.

4. Now, read the text again and answer the questions.

Which word or phrase means ...?

- 1. a bedroom which is also used as a living room _____
- 2. a large house in the country _____
- 3. a small house in the country _____
- 4. a house not joined to any other _____
- 5. a set of rooms below ground level _____

5. Complete each part sentence a) to h) with one of the endings 1) to 8).

- a) Please sit down and make yourself
- b) Many of our language students share.....
- c) I like Do-It-Yourself, but I've decided to have.....
- d) Denis seems to have so many clothes that he can never find.....

- e) If you can't find the house you can always ask for.....
- f) Susan lives on the tenth floor of.....
- g) If you are short of money you can buy.....
- h) As we live in a semi-detached house, we hear.....

- 1) room for all of them in the wardrobe.
- 2) a block of flats on the south side of the city.
- 3) directions at the bus-station.
- 4) at home, while I make some tea.
- 5) accommodation in the villages nearby.
- 6) the decorating done by a local firm.
- 7) a lot of noise through the wall from the family next door.
- 8) furniture from the street market near the cathedral.

6. The same (S) or different (D)? Explain the difference.

- 1. There's a bus stop *opposite/in front* of my house.
- 2. There's a lamp *over/on* the table.
- 3. Our house is *by/ near* the park.
- 4. There's a cupboard *downstairs/under* the stairs.
- 5. The photo is *on/in* the chest of drawers.
- 6. Did I leave my glasses *beside/ next* to the TV?
- 7. I've got a big picture *above/ over* my bed.
- 8. There's a bookcase *beside/behind* the sofa.

7. Complete each sentence with a verb from the list in a suitable form. You can use a verb more than once.

drop	finish	get	look	move	put	take	turn
------	--------	-----	------	------	-----	------	------

- a) I have nowhere to stay tonight. Can you me up?
- b) We've bought a new house but we can't.....in until next month.
- c) Adrian does noton with his neighbors, because they are so noisy.
- d) Jan likes cooking, but she says it.....up a lot of her time.

- e) Don't forget to off the television before you go to bed.
 f) Helen has done most of the decorating and plans to.....it off tomorrow.
 g) I have a large room, and it.....out onto a beautiful garden.
 h) Karen and Mike live next door and they often.....in for a chat.

8. Complete the adjectives with -y, -que, -able, -ing, -ed, -ish, -ful, -al, or -ous.

Furniture - old or new?

antique (old and valuable)

old-fashion ____

modern

Atmosphere

comfort ____

imperson ____

relax ____

cos ____ (warm and comfortable)

Design and decoration

well /badly- design ____

styl ____

taste ____

origin ____

practic ____

luxuri ____

9. Tell your friend which you prefer and why.

modern

furniture

modern

houses

wooden floors

central heating

blinds

a shower

antique

furniture

old houses

carpets

an open fire

curtains

a bath

10. Do the "House" quiz.

1. What do you call...?

- a) a tall building which has a lot of people living there
- b) a house which is not joined to any other house
- c) a house which is joined to other houses on either side

2. Name something in the house which...

- a) you put your hands in to wash them
- b) can make a room warmer
- c) you use when you wash up by hand

3. What do you call the thing which you... ?

- a) try changing when a lamp doesn't work
- b) ring when you get to someone's house
- c) turn off when a bath is full of water

4. What's the difference between... ?

- a) a fireplace and a chimney
- b) a roof and a ceiling
- c) a door and a front door
- d) clear the table and lay the table
- e) a hedge and a fence
- f) antique furniture and old-fashioned furniture

5. Which adjectives could you use to describe...?

- a) a living room with an open fire
- b) a Louis XV table
- c) an iMac computer
- d) a bathroom with a Jacuzzi
- e) Scandinavian furniture
- f) a hospital ward

11. You want to rent or buy a house / flat. You saw one advertised in a newspaper and you are going to phone to ask for more information. You want to know:

- where it is
- the age and condition
- the number, the size, and the layout of rooms
- the style and decoration
- the type of heating/air-conditioning
- if there is a garden / garage / balcony, etc.

- what furniture will be left in the house (curtains, kitchen furniture, etc.)
- the price
- anything else you think is important

Begin the conversation:

Hello, I'm phoning about the house (flat) you advertised. I'd like a bit more information...

When you receive all the information, you have to decide if you are interested in seeing the house/flat.

I. Key vocabulary:

shopping center — торговий центр

car parks — паркувальний майданчик

skyscraper / high-rise building — хмарочос

library — бібліотека

suburb — передмістя

rush hour — година-пік

public transport system — система громадського транспорту

commuters — люди, які їздять на роботу із передмістя

to be in a hurry — поспішати

there is plenty to do — багато чим можна зайнятися

there is nowhere to park — немає де припаркуватися

to get / take a bus — сісти в автобус

crowded — переповнений

polluted — забруднений

traffic congestion — транспортні затори

cost of living — вартість життя

rural area — сільська місцевість

urban area — місто

remote area — віддалена територія

in the country / countryside — в селі

the pace of life — темп життя

there isn't much privacy — немає приватного життя

is easy to live in – легше жити в

12. Read the story and write down your own one.

I live in a block of flats. My sister lives on the ground floor and I live on the third floor. The rooms on the ground floor are quite dark because they don't get very much sun. They are also quite noisy because they are near the roads and the traffic. The other negative thing is that the rooms are draughty, the warm air comes into the room through the windows and under the doors because they don't fit very well. It is in a good state (condition) and the rooms are huge. My sister's flat is very, very small (enormous). Unfortunately there is no lift, so I have to climb three flights of stairs to reach my flat. But I do have a balcony with a wonderful view of the park opposite the flats. My parents live in a detached house in the suburb of Kyiv. They bought it two years ago and borrowed money from a bank. This money, which is called a mortgage, is often paid back over 25 years. My friends rent a house or flat and they pay money every month to the person who owns the house or flat. When they do this, the money they paid is called the rent and the person who owns it is the landlord.

Questions for Self-control

1. Do you rent an apartment?
2. Do you live in a dormitory? How do you like it?
3. Does it have all modern conveniences?
4. What house do you live in?
5. Would you like to live in an ancient castle?
6. Do people have a lot of privacy if they live in the block of flats?
7. What is better: to live in a big city or a small village? Why?
8. What do you know about feng shui philosophy? Do you follow its principles?
9. When do you take up your residence? Is your hall of residence cosy?
10. What electric appliances do you use in your home?
11. If you had enough money what would you buy — a detached house or a flat?
12. Do you like sky scrapers?
13. Would you describe your dormitory, flat or house as dark or light?
14. What is your favourite kind of public transport? Why

13. Read sentences. Does the information concern to your hall of residence?

- a) It is cold in the room because the window doesn't shut very well.
- b) The room is very noisy, but in fact it has all modern conveniences.
- c) The state of the room is terrible and in bad condition.
- d) The room is very bright, clean. I live here by myself.
- e) The washing machine, dishwasher and fridge are there.

14. Complete the text with words bellow.

Spacious home	add an extension	downsize	a separate
a smaller property	a two-storey	size	cosy and cheap

In my opinion, it is mainly people with young families, who want a more 1) -----.
As their family grows, they like to have 2) ----- bedroom for each child and more than one bathroom. Because it's so expensive to buy and sell a property, many people 3) ----- rather than buying a larger house.

Once the children have left home, many parents 4) ----- as they no longer need so many rooms. They often use the money they make from buying 5) ----- to help their children get a mortgage and buy a home of their own.

Also, many retired people move from 6) ----- house to a bungalow so they don't have any stairs to climb as they get older. Modern bungalows are 7) ----- to heat so there's a saving on utility bills as well. This is important when you're living on a pension. Although many of us would like a nicer home, I don't think 8) ----- is the most important thing for a lot of people.

15. Use adjectives to write your own sentences.

Terrible fantastic famous old artificial hideous marvelous expensive

Example: The Art gallery is open from the end of July. Entrance is expensive but there are many things to see and there is a good souvenir shop.

16. Complete the text with there is/there are and there isn't/there are't.

I live in the hostel on the territory of university. 1) _____ two stadiums opposite the main building. 2) _____ Kulinichi shops near educational buildings. The post office is not far from the university and 3) _____ a hotel. 4) _____ a canteen, a café at university campus. In two blocks, 5) _____ a bar and a restaurant, where

students meet for a football matches in the evenings. As for me, I don't like night life. I love nature and swimming and 6) _____ really great lakes and park here. 7) _____ some magnificent buildings. I paint and take photos so 8) _____ my paintings and pictures all over my place of living.

17. Where do you go to buy these things?

Example: a postcard – in the post office.

A Train ticket, a cup of coffee, a meal, books, petrol, stationary, a bottle of Coca Cola, pasta, a bar of chocolate, guide book, bed and breakfast, a violin.

18. Prove if it right or not. True/False

- 1) A rented room that has a bed, table, chairs, and somewhere to cook in it but a shared bathroom is a bedsit
- 2) Condominium (condo) is a building or complex of buildings containing a number of individually owned apartments or houses.
- 3) Apartment block or high-rise is an apartment building with at least three floors.
- 4) Block of flats / tower block is a cozy building with flats on some levels
- 5) A large, impressive house is mansion.
- 6) Hall of residence is a college or university building where students live in flats.

19. Match the groups of words below to the categories above.

Floor, ceiling, socket, air conditioning, double glazing, handle, fitted, kitchen, open-plan, dining room, balcony, playground, terrace, veranda, ground floor, fire escape, bicycle racks, basement, cellar, foundation, sewage, lobby, partition wall, cradle , detached house, semi-detached house, terraced house, mansion, block of flats, apartment building, nursing home, community centre, multi storey, condo, public building, brick, reinforced, concrete, tile, nails, glue, plaster, plywood, insulation, screw, bricklayer, landscape architect, plumber, interior designer, decorator, carpenter, electrician, roofer, plasterer, architectural engineer.

Example:

People associated with buildings: bricklayer, plumber, electrician, landscape architect,

Materials associated with buildings:	People associated with buildings
Equipment that architects use:	Parts of a room
Parts of a house or flat	Parts of a building

Types of other buildings	Things architects do and produce
--------------------------	----------------------------------

20. Choose the most appropriate word from the sentences.

1. Our town is growing rapidly with several new *residential areas* /**flat** currently being developed.
2. Nearly all my colleagues at work live in *the suburbs/country* and commute by train each day.
3. It is great living on the *outskirts/ away*. It is easy to get into the city but we are also close to the countryside.
4. I am looking for a flat *downtown/edge* of the town, so I do not have to commute far to work.
5. In the UK, most new homes are built on *place/housing* estates.
6. I like living on *campus/ hostel*, as I do not have far to go to lectures or the student's union bar.
7. This is a close-knit *community/ neighbourhood* and there is always someone to turn to if you need help.
8. I am so grateful for the *porch/basement* on a wet day, when I have to stop and wipe the dog's feet before going indoors.

5. Describe a picture:





FAMOUS ARCHITECTURE PICTURE DICTIONARY

Famous Architecture Find And Circle The Words In The Wordsearch Puzzle And Number The Pictures

H A L I C A R N A S S U S O X N C R R V A
W G I K V Z A Y X G U J X J Y W T C A F T
H I B M V C L T C M O N Y C H R B H B N P
I V A K P O E E B A B M O Z E G Y I F L I
T I G H V S V Z O Y N E F J S O K N U B S
E I T U S X G I Z A P Y R A M I D A W T A
H V W T X O U A A I S N U V E M A S C V L
O E A V K T H Q P S G Y A G L F L F F U E
U B U V K Z R Z A Q I C Q D Q T O O F E A
S N T O R O N T O Q W N S U Q Y U R X G N
E P H E S U S P P A R T H E N O N B H Y I
V S R O M E C O L I S E U M F J X I A P N
B U T S Y D N E Y O P E R A T T N D G T G
E A H T O W E R O F B A B E L W I D I S T
B R V M E P M V K H C N Q H F T Y E A P O
E W D K T V W Z U R T O B L K H S N S H W
E M A Y A P Y R A M I D A Z T E C C O I E
E O O C Z A J L D Q P V D E G I Y I P N R
P H Y S V V A B V A T L A N T I S T H X A
S T A T U E O F L I B E R T Y O V Y I F D
T H E G R E A T W A L L O F C H I N A U T

1. Statue Of Liberty
2. Hagia Sophia
3. Chinas Forbidden City
4. Maya Pyramid
5. Aztec
6. Eiffel
7. Pisa Leaning Tower
8. Rome Coliseum
9. Ephesus
10. Halicarnassus
11. The Great Wall Of China
12. Egypt Sphinx
13. Mesopotamia Ziggurat
14. Tower Of Babel
15. Atlantis
16. Toronto
17. Giza Pyramid
18. Sydney Opera
19. Parthenon
20. White House



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UNIT 2

WEATHER AND SEASONS

I. Key vocabulary:

weather conditions — погодні умови	heat wave — жаркий період
sunny — сонячна	thunder — грім
cloudy — хмарно	lightning — блискавка
foggy — туманно	thunderstorm — гроза
thick fog — густий туман	Indian summer — „бабине літо”
hot — жарко	snowflakes — сніжинки
humid — волого	slippery — слизький
moist — вологий	icicles — бурульки
dull — похмурий (день)	to glitter — виблискувати
drizzle — мряка	to melt — танути
to pour (with rain) — сильний дощ	flood — повінь
shower — злива	How hot does it get in summer? — Як жарко буває влітку?
a breeze — легкий вітерець	How cold does it get in winter? — Як холодно буває взимку?
a wind — вітер	It's 25 (degrees) above zero — 25 градусів вище нуля
a storm — буря	It's 10 (degrees) below zero — 10 градусів нижче нуля
a gale — шторм	It's zero (degrees) — нуль градусів
a hurricane — ураган	under the weather-
to destroy — руйнувати	
dense – густий, сильний	

1. Match the words in the box to make acceptable pairs. You may use some words more than once.

Example: *boiling /hot*

lovely	bitterly	dark	hot	heavy
--------	----------	------	-----	-------

mild strong dry thick freezing

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a hot day | 4. clouds | 7. wind |
| 2. a climate | 5. a..... spell | 8. fog |
| 3. cold | 6. rain | 9. weather |

2. Find explanation to the words.

under the weather drizzle thunder flood weather

- to rain in fine, misty drops
- the sound following a flash of lightning
- the condition of the atmosphere with regard to temperature
- to become discolored, worn
- an overflowing of water on an area normally dry

3. Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

1. We had really thick _____ this morning.
2. When it's hot, you still get a lovely _____ off the sea.
3. I hope we don't get any more thunder and _____ .
4. We had a heavy _____ of rain this morning, but it only lasted a few minutes.
5. The hurricane completely _____ the village. There's nothing left.
6. It's quite hot when the sun _____ out.
7. What's the _____ today? It feels much colder than yesterday.
8. They said it was ten degrees below _____ in New York yesterday. That's too cold for me.

4. Choose the right word from the variants given.

1. We're in the middle of a heat- (*streak/wave*). It has been very hot for two weeks.
2. It looks like the sky is (*shining/clearing*) up. It's going to be a beautiful day.
3. That man was (*struck/beaten*) by lightning twice in the past year.

4. A (*drought/draft*) is a long period without any rain.
5. Summers in states like Tennessee are very hot and very (*humidity/humid*).
6. We got caught in the thunderstorm and got completely (*socked/soaked*).
7. The coastal areas of California have an (*ideally/ideal*) climate.
8. Did you check the weather (*forecast/foreplay*) for tomorrow? Is it going to rain?
9. Was it cold in Canada? Yes, it was 20 (*under/below*) zero.
10. Another word for "cloudy" is "(*clouded/overcast*).

5. Write down the defined words.

1. A short period of heavy rain. _____
2. Weather that often changes. _____
3. Weather when the air feels hot and wet. _____
4. Describes warm and dry weather. _____
5. Dark and with clouds. _____
6. Snow and rain falling together. _____
7. Pleasant and warm; not too cold or too hot. _____
8. Describes extremely hot weather. _____
9. Cloudy air near the ground that is difficult to see through. _____
10. Describes very cold weather. _____
11. Describes a mixture of smoke, fog and fumes. _____
12. When it rains heavily, we can say 'It's.....down.' _____

6. True or False? (If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.)

1. When it's foggy you need sunglasses. _____
2. It gets quite chilly in the desert in the evening. _____
3. Thunder makes a noise. ____
4. Lightning can kill people. ____
5. A shower is a type of wind. ____
6. If it is humid, the air will be very dry. _____
7. Heavy rain means that it is pouring with rain. _____
8. It often pours with rain in the desert. _____

7. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box.

terrible	boiling	frost	foggy	changeable	humid
dry	thick	with	spell		

1. During that spell we had in January we couldn't see further than a metre.
2. Hopefully it will be fine and for the match this afternoon.
3. It will be rather hot and by midday.
4. It's been such weather — one day dry and the next wet and cold.
5. fog is making weather conditions hazardous.
6. In London it pours rain almost every day.
7. It was a storm and our fence fell down.
8. We had a brief hot..... and managed to dry the washing.
9. After such a cold night there was a thick white on the grass.
10. It was hot during the day and we could hardly move until evening.

8. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

<i>under</i>	<i>weather</i>	<i>changeable</i>	<i>awful</i>	<i>lovely</i>	<i>ducks</i>
<i>boiling</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>bright</i>	<i>heavy</i>		

The British are well known for always chatting about their weather. This is because the weather in Britain is so (1) — you never know what it will be like. A popular greeting is '(2) weather for the time of year' or, if the weather is bad, 'Isn't this weather (3) !' If it's raining, they might say 'Great weather for (4)!' You will often hear people add '(5) permitting' when they say they plan to play golf, garden or put out the washing. Most postcards from a holiday in Greece or Spain begin: 'It's (6) hot here' even when local people think it's just a normal (7) and sunny day. There are many general expressions in English which show the importance of weather in people's lives. For example, feeling (8) the weather' means feeling slightly ill. If you 'make (9) weather of a job' it means you make it seem more difficult than it really is, and if you 'keep a weather

(10) on something' you give it your full attention — as the British do with their weather!

9. Complete this text with suitable words.

An important influence on Japanese weather is the wind. During the summer it (1) _____ from the Pacific, causing (2) _____ and humid weather, but in winter, the north-westerly (3) _____ from Siberia are very cold and it (4) _____ heavily on the mountains in the north-west. The south-eastern parts receive cold dry air. Between June and mid-July, there is a period of very wet weather when the rice fields get the water they need. After that, there is less heavy rain, but the air is still (5) _____. Autumn, however, is drier and usually very pleasant.

10. Read the text and tell about your favorite season.

As we know the weather depends on the season and climate of the country, and the latter depends on the **geographical position** of the country.

Our country, Ukraine, has a **moderate-continental** climate. England has a **rather damp** climate **due to** the effect of the warm **current** of the Gulf-Stream. The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean and have an **insular climate**.

The USA have an **equable** continental climate, except for Florida and the Mexican coast, where the climate is tropical and sub-tropical. The weather changes with the change of the season. Consider autumn, for example. In autumn the sky is often cloudy, the sun hides behind the clouds and then appears again. Its rays have already lost their strength and the sun is not so bright now as it was in summer. The air is moist. Days get shorter and nights longer. As autumn is a rainy season, the weather is mostly dull. And, of course, it is not attractive. As a matter of fact, I don't like rain of any kind, even if it just drizzles. But there is a spell of sunny weather in late September, which we call Indian summer, when the sun shines brightly, the sky is rather cloudless and there is a carpet of multicoloured leaves on the ground. It is really golden autumn, as the poets have sung it. But in any case, nature begins **to fade away**. Later the frost will cover the ground at night and remind us about winter coming. As for me, I am not fond of autumn, but there are a lot of people trying to look at the **reverse side of the medal**. Strange as it may seem, they prefer autumn to any other season. As they say, it is the time of harvest, tasty fruit and vegetables, the time of beautiful golden leaves, the time when nature is very attractive. But many men — many minds.

Some people are fond of winter. They consider winter to be the healthiest season. In winter we can go in for winter kinds of sports: **skating, skiing and tobogganing**. In winter the sun seldom shines, its rays are pale; it sets early and rises

late. The air is frosty, hard frost sets in, large snowflakes slowly fall to the ground, the streets are slippery with ice. The rivers and lakes are covered with a thick sheet of ice, they are frozen. The icicles glitter in the sun, the temperature falls and the snow may fall thick. Going out in such weather is not pleasant and old people prefer to stay at home. But children enjoy being out-of-doors. They like to make a snow man and to throw snowballs. Their cheeks are burning with frost. How **bitterly cold** it is!

By the end of winter the temperature rises and the snow begins to melt. **Thaw** sets in. The sun grows warmer and soon there won't be any ice but plenty of water. The rivers are in flood.

Nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The birds come back from the warm lands, the trees begin **to bud** and soon tiny green leaves will appear. Thin new **blades** of grass come up, the fruit trees begin **to blossom**. "April **showers** bring May flowers," as the proverb goes. Everything looks magic covered with a green carpet. The farmers till the **soil** and sow the seed. We all welcome the advent of spring. Nature looks full of promise. Spring is the season of hopes, it's the season of revival of nature and people's dreams. It's my favourite season, I must admit.

After spring the summer comes. As the great Russian poet Pushkin said, "Oh, summer fine! I'd love you, but for the heat, **mosquitoes** and **flies**!" In fact, sometimes the heat is oppressive. But people usually like summer, because they have their holidays. It's a good time for going to the seashore or a river beach, **to bask in the sun**, to become sunburnt, to swim, to pick berries and mushrooms, to gather flowers. We try to spend much time outdoors. But the weather is changeable in summer. It is the time of showers, rains and thunderstorms. Days become longer and nights shorter. We can enjoy resting after hard work during the whole year.

To cut the long story short, I must confess that every season is beautiful and attractive in its own way. And as one of the famous poets says, "I see no reason to speak in prize of any season".

Vocabulary

geographical position—*географічне положення*

moderate-continental — *помірно-континентальний*

rather damp — *досить вологий*

due to — *завдяки*

current — *течія*

insular climate — *острівний клімат*

equable — *одноманітний, рівномірний*

to fade away — *в'янути*

reverse side of the medal — *зворотня сторона медалі*

harvest — *жнива, врожай*

skating — *катання на ковзанах*

skiing — *катання на лижах*

tobogganing — *катання на санчатах*

bitterly cold — *дуже холодно*

thaw — *відлига*

to bud — *пускати бруньки*

blade — *лист, пагін*

to blossom — *квітнути, розквітати*

soil — *грунт*

to sow — *сіяти, засівати*

mosquito — *комар*

fly — *муха*

to bask in the sun — *грітися на сонці*

11. In which of the following sentences is the weather the hottest?

- a) The weather in your country gives me a headache – it's too heavy and close.
- b) It is a bit chilly out there. You'd better take a coat.
- c) Joseph said they didn't stay on the beach very long – it was absolutely boiling!
- d) It is very mild for October, isn't it?
- e) It is freezing outside. I am staying indoors and watching TV.

12. Write a paragraph about the weather in your own country, or a specific part of your country, e.g. your own region. Try to use as many "weather" words as possible.

II. Key vocabulary:

chilly — прохолодний	mild — м'який
sleet — мокрий сніг	damp — вологий
slush — „каша” (під ногами)	torrential rain — проливний дощ
blizzard — хуртовина	rainbow — веселка
snowdrift — сніговий замет	hailstones — град
frost — мороз, іній	hail — град (<i>погодне явище</i>)
to thaw — розмерзатися	overcast — затягнутий хмарами
close — душний	drought — посуха
stifling — задушливий	haze — легкий туман
scorching — жаркий (<i>позитивний контекст</i>)	mist — туман (<i>часто: над річкою</i>)
boiling — палючий (<i>негативний контекст</i>)	smog — смог (<i>суміш туману та диму</i>)
	blustery day — вітряний день

1. Match each word with a word from the box.

1. thunder 2. torrential 3. down 4. heat 5. hail 6. snow 7. gale

stones	drift	storm	warning	rain	wave	pour
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2. Choose the correct word underlined in each sentence.

- Before we set off, we listened to the climate / weather forecast.
- Paula saw a flash of lightning / thunder and then heard a deep boom.
- The traffic had to slow down because of the thick fog / vapour.
- There won't be much rain. It's only a short shower / stream.
- Spring is my favourite season / term of the year.
- Last summer was very hot, and there was a real heat wave / temperature.
- Look at those clouds! There's going to be a blast / storm.

- h) On a hot day in summer, I look forward to the chilly / cool evening.
- i) We were caught in the rain and damp / soaked to the skin.
- j) In the morning there was half a metre of ice / snow blocking the road.

3. Complete the sentences using each word once.

<u>south</u>	<u>temperatures</u>	<u>overcast</u>	<u>sunshine</u>	<u>zero</u>	<u>snowing</u>	<u>warm</u>
<u>weather</u>	<u>dry</u>	<u>four</u>	<u>raining</u>	<u>two</u>	<u>cloudy</u>	<u>sunny spells</u>

- _____ in Scotland will be around _____ degrees.
- In the Scottish mountains, it will be _____.
- Further to the south, the _____ snowing will be very unpleasant.
- It will be _____ with temperatures around _____ degrees.
- The east of England will be _____ with a few _____ occasionally.
- In Northern Ireland, it will be _____, but _____.
- People in the _____ of England will have a nice day with a lot of _____.
- However, it won't be that _____ there either.
- Temperatures will only reach _____ degrees.

4. Fill the gaps with words from the key vocabulary list.

My first experience of real winter weather was when I went to Northern Canada. I was used to the sort of snow that falls in London, which quickly turns into brown (1) with all the people walking on it. In fact, most of the time I was in London, it didn't really snow properly, it was mostly (2). Apart from that, British winters meant a bit of white (3) on my garden and occasionally having to drive very carefully on icy roads early in the morning. I had never experienced the (4) and (5) that can paralyse a whole city in less than an hour and close roads completely. However, when the earth finally (6) and all the snow (7) away in spring, everything comes to life again and looks more beautiful than ever.

5. Replace the explanation with the words.

1. Let's close all of the windows. It looks like a *(the crashing of clouds (often followed by a strike of lightning and heavy rain))* is coming.
2. When I checked the temperature this morning, the *(instrument for measuring the temperature of the air)* said it was already thirty degrees Celsius.
3. We couldn't see the bridge because there was too much *(thick water vapour that blocks one's vision)*.
4. The airplane couldn't take-off because of the *(a storm with lots of snow and wind)*.
5. Don't bother with a hat. There is always a *(light wind)* near the ocean.
6. Forest fires are a serious danger during a *(a long period with no rainfall)*.
7. According to legend you can find a pot of gold at the end of a *(a band of colours found in the sky after a rainfall)*.
8. The snow turned to *(snow on the ground that has been rained on)* as soon as it started to rain.
9. My favourite *(time of year characterized by certain weather)* is Fall, because I love to watch the leaves changing colours.
10. Half of the buildings on the island were flattened by the *(a tropical storm with very strong wind and rain)*.

6. Replace the underlined words with the correct ones.

Example: It was a bitterly warm day in the middle of winter.

It was a bitterly cold day in the middle of winter.

1. The air was so hot and wet that my shirt was wet through.
2. There was a heavy mist over the fields early in the morning.
3. After the heavy rainfall last week we were able to build a snowman.
4. The rain was pouring over so we had to cancel the picnic.
5. Take a coat — it could be a piece chilly later on.
6. It was boiling cold this morning and the roads were icy.
7. 'Pretty weather for the time of year.'
8. Driving conditions are very bad due to the strong fog.
9. Sailors were warned that great gales were expected during the night.

10. The Petronas Towers were struck by thunder but it had no effect.

7. Match these descriptions with the following countries. There is one extra country in the list.

Spain	Germany	Britain	Greece
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A This country enjoys a Mediterranean climate for most of the year, with warm to hot days and mild nights. However, in the middle of summer, it can be unbearably hot and stuffy and winter can be chilly. December and January can be very cold and in February it is often rainy. April can be changeable with sunny days interrupted by windy showery weather.

B Most of this country is always warm from April to October though it can occasionally be cold and rainy in the north, especially in the mountains. The south is amazingly mild throughout the year — it hardly has a winter. Although the Atlantic lies only a few miles away, the climate is more like the Mediterranean.

C This country has a very changeable climate, both from day to day and from place to place. Although long periods of fine weather occur each year, it is not easy to forecast the weather accurately and you can be soaked during any season. The north of the country is much colder and windy in winter, often with quite heavy snowfalls. The south-west has milder weather.

8. What kinds of weather do you think caused the following to happen? Write a sentence which could go before each of these.

1. We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.
2. The sweat was pouring out of us.
3. I can hardly breathe; I wish it would rain to cool us down.
4. Cars were skidding out of control.
5. Even the postman had to use a boat to get around.
6. They had to close the airport; the snow was a metre deep.
7. We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
8. The earth became rock-hard and a lot of plants died.
9. It blew the newspaper clean out of my hands.
10. A row of big trees had been uprooted like matchsticks.

11. I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

9. What types of weather are bad and good for doing these things?

Example: Skiing bad: mild weather which makes the snow melt; good: cold, clear days

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Planting flowers in a garden | 4. A day of sightseeing in a big city |
| 2. Having an evening barbecue | 5. Camping out in a tent |
| 3. Going out in a small sailing boat | 6. Looking at ships through binoculars |

10. This chart shows anyone who wants to visit the West of Ireland what weather to expect at different times of the year. Make a similar chart for Ukraine.

<i>Dec-Mar</i>	<i>April-June</i>	<i>July-Aug</i>	<i>Sep-Nov</i>
coldest months; usually quite wet; snow on high ground	generally cool, often wet and windy but improving	warmest months; bright with showers; cool sea breezes	often mild becoming cold; mist and fog

11. Match the following situations (a-j) with an appropriate expression (1-10) that mentions the weather.

Example: When I was in hospital I lost a lot of weight — so something good came out of it. Every cloud has a silver lining.

1. the calm before the storm	7. save something for a rainy day
2. be under a cloud	8. be a storm in a teacup
3. it never rains but it pours	9. lightning never strikes the same place twice
4. be in a fog	10. feel under the weather
5. come rain come shine	
6. make heavy weather of something	

- a) Because bad luck isn't repeated in the same place, I parked where my car had been stolen.

- b) Don't spend all your money now — you might need some later.
- c) No one trusted her after she was caught stealing from the toyshop.
- d) I'm not feeling too good today. I think I'll stay in bed and rest.
- e) I think a lot of fuss is being made over something very unimportant.
- f) The report was far too detailed — we needed only the basic information.
- g) I never receive complaints but now I have had ten in a row!
- h) He's out playing tennis whatever the weather.
- i) I can't think clearly about what happened just before the accident.
- j) This good luck is too good to last – something is bound to go wrong.

12. Choose the correct item.

Tornadoes are an example of just how unpredictable and destructive the weather can be. The winds of a tornado are the **(1)** ... violent that occur on the earth, reaching speeds of up to 300 mph. **(2)** ... year, in spring and summer, hundreds of tornadoes cause millions of pounds' worth of **(3)**

For those who might find **(4)** ... caught in a tornado, there are some common safety **(5)** to follow. Firstly, if you are outside and in an open area, lie down and cover your head with your hands for protection. Secondly, if you are in a house or small building, go to the cellar, or the smallest room **(6)** ... the house and find shelter under a large piece of furniture or cover yourself with a heavy blanket. Thirdly, if you are in a school or shopping centre, make your way to the lowest level of the building, but avoid large, open spaces like gymnasiums. Finally, never ever try to outrun a tornado!

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A most | B many | C much |
| 2. A Per | B A | C Each |
| 3. A damage | B harm | C danger |
| 4. A theirs | B themselves | C them |
| 5. A rules | B orders | C laws |
| 6. A at | B from | C of |

13. You are going to read an extract from a book about extreme weather conditions. Make a note of three facts you found especially interesting. Tell your friend about them.

The Coiled Serpent

Bad weather often **disrupts** our well-ordered plans, but occasionally it can become so extreme and violent that it threatens our homes, **possessions** and even our lives. That is why scientists are always studying threatening weather conditions in the hope of finding better ways **to predict** more accurately where and when they might occur, so that timely warnings can be given and **appropriate** action taken to avoid damage and loss of life.

One of the worst weather **hazards** faced by people in tropical areas is the storm known as a hurricane or cyclone. This is a rotating storm about 800 kilometres across. Around one hundred of these storms form across the world's oceans each year, causing an enormous amount of damage when they hit land. They are so **frequent** in the Atlantic that each one is given the name of a person, starting with the letter A at the beginning of the year and then working through the alphabet.

The process by which an ordinary rainstorm changes into a hurricane involves so many unknown factors that meteorologists can only identify what they think happens. In the Atlantic, the starting point for many such storms is a calm area known as **the Doldrums**. The calm is, however, **deceptive** because from time to time the stillness of the Doldrums is broken by violent thunderstorms. Most of these storms travel thousands of miles westwards and just die out, but occasionally, for reasons that are unclear, one will develop into an extremely dangerous cyclone.

The movement and characteristics of these tropical hurricanes are closely monitored by satellites and radar as well as by aircraft, whose pilots fly bravely into the turbulent clouds of the hurricane to record wind speeds and air pressure. However, even with such detailed information, predicting the course of a hurricane remains extremely difficult.

It is nonetheless important for forecasts to be accurate, because the question of when and how to best prepare for a hurricane is a tricky one. If the alarm is raised, whole communities may be forced **to abandon** their homes. If there are too many false alarms, people may decide not to bother leaving next time, with disastrous consequences. Obviously a short-term warning of, say, twelve hours is more likely to be accurate, but the time needed for evacuation is often considerably longer than that.

Perhaps coastal residents should follow the example of the Seminole Indians of Florida and observe the behaviour of birds, rats, wolves and even alligators to know whether a hurricane is going to strike. In one year, Florida was the target of two

hurricanes. The Seminoles left the area as the first storm threatened, whereas the National Weather Bureau forecast it would miss Florida. For the second hurricane, the Seminoles stayed put, while the Weather Bureau issued an evacuation warning. The Seminoles were correct both times.

The threat to island and coastal communities from tropical cyclones comes from a combination of enormous wind speeds, high seas and heavy rainfall. A measure of the potential violence of a hurricane is the air pressure in the centre of the storm. The lower the pressure, the stronger the wind speeds, the higher the seas, and the heavier the rainfall. In affected areas, low-lying coastal communities with high population densities are always working to be prepared for the worst.

Once they reach land, hurricanes begin to die, cut off from their source of energy, but they can give rise to tornadoes. These are black, twisting clouds that suddenly appear from nowhere, travel at terrifying speed, move in **unpredictable** ways and cause catastrophic damage in seconds. Their small size and brief **duration** makes forecasting when and where they are likely to strike extremely difficult.

Vocabulary

coiled — спіральний

to disrupt — руйнувати

possessions — власність, майно

to predict — передбачати

appropriate — належний, необхідний

hazard — небезпека

frequent — частий

the Doldrums — екваторіальна зона затишшя, пояс штилів

deceptive — оманливий

to abandon — покидати

unpredictable — не передбачуваний

duration — тривалість

14. Answer the following questions about the text.

1. Do really ecologists concentrate on weather and why?

2. What kinds of weather conditions are especially threatening?
3. How and why do they happen?
4. How do scientists predict these conditions?
5. How accurate are the predictions at the moment?
6. Why is it difficult to make accurate predictions?
7. How much warning do people need?
8. What should people do to prevent damage and loss of life?

Words to remember:

to encompass	охоплювати, включати
pressure	тиск
precipitation	опаді, осад
particle	частина, частка
measurement	вимір, міра
to generate	викликати, виробляти
to affect	діяти, впливати, шкодити
latitude	широта
altitude	висота, довгота
terrain	місцевість, територія, рельєф
monsoon	мусон
humidity	вологість
usher	супроводжувати, переходити
prevailing	переважаючий, розповсюджений
associated with	пов'язаний, поєднаний
cap	покрив, покриття
permafrost	постійні морози, вічна мерзлота
arid	посушливий, безводний, бідний

A. Find Ukrainian equivalents in the text above.

Льодове покриття, отримати менше енергії, спричинити, атмосферний тиск, клімат охоплює, незначні опади, переважають вітри, клімат залежить від, постійні морози, температура змінюється влітку, загальна класифікація, щорічні зміни температури, подібно до клімату, в цілому можна знайти, супроводжується дощами, асоціюється штормами, бідні ґрунти.

1. Read the dialogue and try to adapt to your story.

P: Hello everyone. I think we'll make a start as it is 7.40 already. Let me introduce Ann. She is our 'Bhutan expert'. She has spent a substantial amount of time in this amazing country and I am sure she will be able to help you with whatever questions you may have.

A: Hello. Thank you. Well, I'll do my best... Please feel free to ask whatever you want and if I can't answer anything.

1: When is the best time to go?

A: Well, in the winter it can be *up to about* 15C in the daytime but you often get *subzero temperatures* at night. There is a lot of snow in winter, which can make travelling difficult. It is hot in the summer, sometimes *really scorching*, but it's often *very wet* too. In my experience, the best seasons to visit are spring and autumn. Spring is beautiful with *wonderful flowers* and *lovely sunny days*. And autumn is *fantastic too* with *mild weather* and *clear views* of the Himalayas... Yes?

2. What activities do you recommend?

A: One of the most popular activities for visitors is *to go trekking* in the mountains. The high mountains and *deep valleys* are *truly spectacular*. You'll see a huge variety of plant life ranging from dense forest to tiny flowers. You won't be disappointed, I can assure you!

3. Would we need to carry all our equipment on a trek?

A: No. trekking is done in organized trips and they *provide yaks* to carry your luggage, food and camping equipment.

4. Could I ask you what the food is like?

A: The Bhutanese eat a lot of meat, dairy foods, vegetables and rice. The national dish is *a fabulous* chili pepper and cheese stew. You'll find that a lot of their dishes are flavored with spicy chilly peppers.

5. I'm thinking of going in the autumn. Do you know if there are any festivals?

A: All the festivals are important religious events for the people to offer thanks to their gods. People dress in their colorful, traditional clothes and there is a lot of music, dancing, including the mask sword dances.

2. Answer the questions.

A. What could you recommend to see in your country?

B. What is the weather like in Ukraine?

C. What is your favourite type of weather?

D. Can you describe emotions to Carpathian Mountains?

E. Does the weather affect your mood? In what ways?

3. Write the underlined words in the correct place in the table below.

Grey, season, hot, humid, uncomfortable, overcast, breeze, mild, chilly, showery, dramatic, drizzle, get scorching, subzero temperatures, changeable bright, spit, keen, fresh, heavy, high, mackerel, penetrating, biting.

cold	warm/hot	rain	windy/wind	sky	weather in general
cool		pours		clear	

A. Look at the words again and decide:

- If each one is a noun, adjective or verb, e.g. *breeze*-noun, *breezy*-adjective.

4. Complete the notes below.

1. Spring is the best season to go.....

2. Autumn is the best season to go

3. Don't go in winter because..... Winter is the best season to go

4. Don't go in summer because... Summer is the best season to go....

5. If you go mountain climbing..... Don't forget to take..... Don't bring.....

5. Find out about three other types of holiday. Write questions for example about camel trips in Egypt, bird watching in Mexico. Think about weather, location, what the area is like, accommodation, food, facilities, activities, organized tours. Which holiday would you rather go on? Why?

6. Match one of the words from exercise 3 to each of the sentences.

Example: It was perfect weather for flying kites. (breezy)

1. We had to sit in the shade until quite late in the afternoon.
2. The sky was full of clouds and the sun did not come out all day.
3. It only rained for about twenty minutes and then it was good weather.
4. It was warm in the day but I was glad I'd taken a coat for the evenings.
5. She likes heavy rain but she can not stand it when it rains gently for hours and hours.
6. The lake was a lovely place to spend time – blue skies and the light was really good for taking photographs.
7. The weather in Ireland is not usually very hot or very cold.
8. He got completely soaked even though it was only a ten-minute walk.

Text1. Read the text about hurricanes and tornadoes and tell your friend how they appear.

Severe Storms

When warm, humid air is forced aloft rapidly, a thunderstorm may form. The moist air becomes cooler as it rises in the troposphere. Water vapor in the rising air condenses to form a cloud composed of Water droplets and ice crystals. As more and more air is forced up, the cloud grows taller. Slowly it builds into a very tall, dark cloud called a thunderhead.

Very large thunderheads can produce violent lightning and thunder. They also cause heavy rain showers with large cold raindrops. Gusty winds may blow. Rapidly moving water droplets can be tossed upward to where the air temperature is below the freezing point of water. These water droplets in the cloud freeze into ice crystals. The ice crystals can form lumps. Several layers of ice may form around these lumps. As the lumps of ice become larger, they become heavy enough to fall to Earth as hail. Hailstorms cause much damage to buildings, cars, and crops such as corn and wheat. Thunderstorms can be dangerous because of the lightning, wind, and heavy rain or hail. People should be aware of approaching thunderstorms and seek shelter.

One of the most dangerous local storms is a tornado. A **tornado** is a very violent funnel-shaped windstorm that moves over the land. Strong rotating winds surround a center of very low pressure. Tornadoes are small in size compared to other

storms, but they are very strong. Tornadoes can cause much damage, especially in populated areas. High winds in the funnel can uproot trees, tear buildings apart, and lift cars and mobile homes into the air. Wind speeds in the funnel may reach 650 kilometers per hour or more.

In the United States, tornadoes occur most often from April through June. They may form, though, at any time of the year. They form most often in large thunderheads along steep cold fronts. Tornadoes often occur in the late afternoon or early evening. Weather bulletins and sirens are used to warn people of possible tornado conditions or tornado sightings. Safety measures can then be taken. Many schools hold tornado drills so that students will learn what to do if a tornado forms in their area.

A hurricane is a very large storm with strong winds and heavy rains. Hurricanes occur over a large area and last for many hours. They form in low pressure areas over warm oceans. Most hurricanes form in late summer and early fall.

Hurricanes form over oceans, but they often move onto land. At the shore, their winds cause huge waves. The waves smashing along the shore cause much damage to beaches, buildings, and wildlife. The winds in a hurricane do not rotate as fast as the winds in a tornado. Hurricane winds can cause a great deal of damage, however, and many trees and buildings can be destroyed. Heavy rains and flooding can cause a great deal of water damage on land. The wind and water damage can occur hundreds of kilometers from the calm center, or eye, of the hurricane.

It used to be difficult to predict the path of hurricanes. People often did not receive enough warning to be able to seek shelter when a hurricane was approaching. This changed when weather satellites were put into orbit around Earth. The satellites take pictures of hurricanes. Satellite data make it easier to predict the path of a hurricane. Early storm warnings make it possible to save many lives and cut down on storm damage.

The atmosphere of the Earth serves as a key factor in sustaining the planetary ecosystem. The thin layer of gases that envelops the Earth is held in place by the planet's gravity. Dry air consists of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 1% argon and other inert gases, carbon dioxide, etc.; but air also contains a variable amount of water vapor. The atmospheric pressure declines steadily with altitude, and has a scale height of about 8 kilometres at the Earth's surface. The ozone layer of the Earth's atmosphere plays an important role in depleting the amount of ultraviolet (UV) radiation that reaches the surface. As DNA is readily damaged by UV light, this serves to protect life at the surface. The atmosphere also retains heat during the night, thereby reducing the daily temperature extremes.

Terrestrial weather occurs almost exclusively in the lower part of the atmosphere, and serves as a convective system for redistributing heat. Ocean currents are another important factor in determining climate, particularly the major underwater thermohaline circulation which distributes heat energy from the equatorial oceans to the polar regions. These currents help to moderate the differences in temperature between winter and summer in the temperate zones. Also, without the redistributions of heat energy by the ocean currents and atmosphere, the tropics would be much hotter, and the polar regions much colder.

Weather can have both beneficial and harmful effects. Extremes in weather, such as tornadoes or hurricanes and cyclones, can expend large amounts of energy along their paths, and produce devastation. Surface vegetation has evolved a dependence on the seasonal variation of the weather, and sudden changes lasting only a few years can have a dramatic effect, both on the vegetation and on the animals which depend on its growth for their food. The planetary climate is a measure of the long-term trends in the weather. Various factors are known to influence the climate, including ocean currents, surface albedo, greenhouse gases, variations in the solar luminosity, and changes to the planet's orbit. Based on historical records, the Earth is known to have undergone drastic climate changes in the past, including ice ages.

The climate of a region depends on a number of factors, especially latitude. A latitudinal band of the surface with similar climatic attributes forms a climate region. There are a number of such regions, ranging from the tropical climate at the equator to the polar climate in the northern and southern extremes. Weather is also influenced by the seasons, which result from the Earth's axis being tilted relative to its orbital plane. Thus, at any given time during the summer or winter, one part of the planet is more directly exposed to the rays of the sun. This exposure alternates as the Earth revolves in its orbit. At any given time, regardless of season, the northern and southern hemispheres experience opposite seasons. Weather is a chaotic system that is readily modified by small changes to the environment, so accurate weather forecasting is currently limited to only a few days. Overall, two things are currently happening worldwide: (1) temperature is increasing on the average; and (2) regional climates have been undergoing noticeable changes.

Read the text “Water on Earth”.

Words to remember:

substance	речовина
to compose	складати, склапувати, стримати
to refer to	мати відношення до, стосуватись

solid	твердий, незмінний
liquid	рідкий, світлий, прозорий
vapor	туман, пар, опар
steam	пари, опар
glacier	льодовик
saline	соляний, солоний
salinity in	солоність в, містити сіль
terrain	територія, ґрунт, місцевість
basin	басейн, водойма, резервуар
bay	бухта, затока
stream	струмок, потік
vicinity	приблизно, приблизна кількість
creek	притока, затока, бухта
sediment	осад
bed	дно (моря, річки)
bank	берег, насип

Water is a chemical substance that is composed of hydrogen and oxygen and is vital for all known forms of life. In typical usage, water refers only to its liquid form or state, but the substance also has a solid state, ice, and a gaseous state, water vapour or steam. Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface. On Earth, it is found mostly in oceans and other large water bodies, with 1.6% of water below ground in aquifers and 0.001% in the air as vapour, clouds (formed of solid and liquid water particles suspended in air), and precipitation. Oceans hold 97% of surface water, glaciers and polar ice caps 2.4%, and other land surface water such as rivers, lakes and ponds 0.6%. Additionally, a minute amount of the Earth's water is contained within biological bodies and manufactured products.

An ocean is a major body of saline water, and a principal component of the hydrosphere. Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface (an area of some 361 million square kilometres) is covered by ocean, a continuous body of water that is

customarily divided into several principal oceans and smaller seas. More than half of this area is over 3,000 meters (9,800 ft) deep. Average oceanic salinity is around 35 parts per thousand (ppt) (3.5%), and nearly all seawater has a salinity in the range of 30 to 38 ppt. Though generally recognized as several 'separate' oceans, these waters comprise one global, interconnected body of salt water often referred to as the World Ocean or global ocean. This concept of a global ocean as a continuous body of water with relatively free interchange among its parts is of fundamental importance to oceanography. The major oceanic divisions are defined in part by the continents, various archipelagos, and other criteria: these divisions are (in descending order of size) the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. Smaller regions of the oceans are called seas, gulfs, bays and other names. There are also salt lakes, which are smaller bodies of landlocked saltwater that are not interconnected with the World Ocean. Two notable examples of salt lakes are the Aral Sea and the Great Salt Lake.

A lake (from Latin lacus) is a terrain feature (or physical feature), a body of liquid on the surface of a world that is localized to the bottom of basin (another type of landform or terrain feature; that is, it is not global) and moves slowly if it moves at all. On Earth, a body of water is considered a lake when it is inland, not part of the ocean, is larger and deeper than a pond, and is fed by a river. The only world other than Earth known to harbour lakes is Titan, Saturn's largest moon, which has lakes of ethane, most likely mixed with methane. It is not known if Titan's lakes are fed by rivers, though Titan's surface is carved by numerous river beds. Natural lakes on Earth are generally found in mountainous areas, rift zones, and areas with ongoing or recent glaciation. Other lakes are found in endorheic basins or along the courses of mature rivers. In some parts of the world, there are many lakes because of chaotic drainage patterns left over from the last Ice Age. All lakes are temporary over geologic time scales, as they will slowly fill in with sediments or spill out of the basin containing them.

A pond is a body of standing water, either natural or man-made, that is usually smaller than a lake. A wide variety of man-made bodies of water are classified as ponds, including water gardens designed for aesthetic ornamentation, fish ponds designed for commercial fish breeding, and solar ponds designed to store thermal energy. Ponds and lakes are distinguished from streams via current speed. While currents in streams are easily observed, ponds and lakes possess thermally driven micro currents and moderate wind driven currents. These features distinguish a pond from many other aquatic terrain features, such as stream pools and tide pools.

A river is a natural watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing toward an ocean, a lake, a sea or another river. In a few cases, a river simply flows into the ground or dries up completely before reaching another body of water. Small rivers may also be called by

several other names, including stream, creek, brook, rivulet, and rill; there is no general rule that defines what can be called a river. Many names for small rivers are specific to geographic location; one example is Burn in Scotland and North-east England. Sometimes a river is said to be larger than a creek, but this is not always the case, due to vagueness in the language. A river is part of the hydrological cycle. Water within a river is generally collected from precipitation through surface runoff, groundwater recharge, springs, and the release of stored water in natural ice and snowpacks (i.e., from glaciers).

A stream is a flowing body of water with a current, confined within a bed and stream banks. In the United States a stream is classified as a watercourse less than 60 feet (18 metres) wide. Streams are important as conduits in the water cycle, instruments in groundwater recharge, and they serve as corridors for fish and wildlife migration. The biological habitat in the immediate vicinity of a stream is called a riparian zone. Given the status of the ongoing, streams play an important corridor role in connecting fragmented habitats and thus in conserving biodiversity. The study of streams and waterways in general involves many branches of inter-disciplinary natural science and engineering, including hydrology, fluvial geomorphology, aquatic ecology, fish biology, riparian ecology and others.

A. Find English equivalents in the text above.

Морська вода містить сіль, приблизна кількість, хімічна речовина, прибережна полоса, мешканці, ґрунтові води, свіжа вода, накопичення води в льодниках, складається з кисню і водню, географічне розташування, розведення риби, сонячні ставки, стояча вода, осад, рідкий і газоподібний стан, вода переважно знаходиться, Світовий океан, дренажна система, впадати в море, дно річки, берег моря.

B. Translate sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Вода в природі існує в твердому, рідкому і газоподібному стані.
2. Море це частина океану яке відрізняється своїми властивостями –солоністю, температурою, біологічним складом
3. У світі налічується 63 моря Світового океану.
4. Ставок – штучна водойма, яка створена для зберігання води.
5. Ставки створюють на невеликих річках і природних улоговинках.
6. 71% поверхні становить Світовий океан, до складу якого входять моря і океани.
7. Озеро – природна водойма, не пов'язана протоками з морями і океанами.

8. В озерах Землі міститься вчетверо більше води, ніж у річках, проте життя їх менш тривале.

9. Якщо озеро не поповнюється водами, воно міліє і стає болотом.

C. Find English words and word combinations in the text.

Flowing body of water, natural and fresh water, numerous river bed, composed of oxygen and hydrogen, liquid form, solid state, river flows into, standing water, deeper than a pond, solar ponds, fish breeding, stored water in natural ice, flows into ground, man-made bodies, saline water, solid state, gaseous state, a principal component of hydrosphere, to distinguish from streams.

D. Answer the questions.

1. What is water?
2. Where does drinking water come from?
3. How much water is there on Earth and how much is available for humans?
4. What do we use water for?
5. How much water does a person use each day for?
6. Why can not people drink sea water?
7. What is World Ocean?

The best planet.

Our home planet Earth is a rocky, terrestrial planet. It has a solid and active surface with mountains, valleys, canyons, plains and so much more. Our atmosphere is made mostly of nitrogen and has plenty of oxygen for us to breathe. The atmosphere also protects us from incoming meteoroids, most of which break up in our atmosphere before they can strike the surface as meteorites. Earth is special because it is an ocean planet. Water covers 70% of Earth's surface. Earth has just one moon. It is the only planet to have just one moon. Earth is the third planet from the Sun in our solar system. That means Venus and Mars are Earth's neighbouring planets. The crust varies considerably in thickness; it is thinner under the oceans, thicker under the continents. The inner core and crust are solid; the outer core and mantle layers are plastic or semi-fluid. Most of the mass of the Earth is in the mantle, most of the rest in the core; the part we inhabit is a tiny fraction of the whole. Unlike the other terrestrial planets, Earth's crust is divided into several separate solid plates, which float around independently on top of the hot mantle below. The theory

that describes this is known as plate tectonics. Two major processes characterize it: spreading and subduction.

A day on Earth lasts a little under 24 hours. One year on Earth lasts 365.25 days and every four years we need to add one day to our calendar. We call it a leap day (in a leap year).

rocky	кам'янистий, скелястий
terrestrial	суходіл, наземний
surface	поверхня
valley	низина, долина, впадина
plain	рівнина, поле
to strike	вдарити, налетіти
solar system	Сонячна система
a leap year	високосний рік
crust	поверхня, земна кора
core	ядро
solid	твердий
basin	водойма, басейн
peninsula	півострів

1. Complete the sentences below with the words from the box.

banks	gulf	mountain chain	continent	a peninsula	peaks
cape					

1. Africa is the world's second largest and second most-populous _____.
2. Italy, country of south-central Europe, occupying _____ that juts deep into the Mediterranean Sea.
3. Dnipro river, divides the territory of Ukraine from north to south into its right and left _____, covering almost half of the country with its basin.

4. The _____ of Good Hope is a place near the far south end of Africa, where the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean meet.
5. Carpathian Mountains, a geologically young European _____ forming the eastward continuation of the Alps.
6. _____ of Mexico partially landlocked body of water on the southeastern periphery of the North American continent, running between the peninsula of Florida and the island of Cuba.
7. The Himalayas is the world's highest mountain range and the home for 10 of the world's highest mountain _____.

2. Match Ukrainian equivalents to English.

1. гора	a. bay
2. хребти	b. peak
3. вершина	c. cape
4. скеля	d. harbor
5. водоспад	e. mountain
6. бухта	f. bank, coast
7. лагуна	g. mountain range
8. гавань	h. lagoon
9. мис	i. waterfall
10. озера	j. cliff
11. берег, побережжя	k. lakes

3. Who lives in the seawater? Read the text and concentrate on underlined words

Marine life, or sea life or ocean life, is the plants, animals and other organisms that live in the salt water of the sea or ocean, or the brackish water of coastal estuaries. Marine organisms produce oxygen. Most life forms evolved initially in marine habitats. The earliest vertebrates appeared in the form of fish, which live exclusively in water. Some of these evolved into amphibians, which spend portions of their lives in water and portions on land. Other fish evolved into land mammals and subsequently returned to the ocean as seals, dolphins or whales.

Plant forms such as kelp and algae grow in the water and are the basis for some underwater ecosystems. Plankton, and particularly phytoplankton, are key primary producers forming of the ocean food chain.

brackish water	estuaries	вода солоніша ніж прісна
marine life	sea or ocean life	морські організми
salt water	salinity (n), saline	солена вода
natural environment	habitat	природне середовище
kelp	algae	водорості, бура водорість

4. Read the text and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Fish are animals that live in water. They are vertebrates, animals with backbones, and come in all kinds of shapes, sizes and colors. Fish first appeared in the oceans of the Earth about 500 million years ago, long before dinosaurs roamed our planet. Today there are tens of thousands of different kinds of fish and new species are discovered every year. Fish have changed their features and adapted to their surroundings in order to survive. The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. It can grow up to 12 meters in length and can weigh up to 15 tons. In contrast, tiny gobies are often only a few mm long. Fish are important to people. They were among the first animals hunted by primitive human beings. There are three classes of fish: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony. All fish are vertebrates (have a backbone) and most breathe through gills and have fins and scales. Millions of people all over the world depend on fish as a main form of nutrition. In many coastal countries, for example Japan or Norway, people depend on fishing to make a living. Fish are a part of the food chain. They eat animals and are eaten by other sea creatures, thus keeping up the balance of nature.

A. Find in the text English equivalents to the Ukrainian.

хребетні _____

спинний хребет, кістяк _____

виживати _____

кісткові	_____
види	_____
бичок	_____
холоднокровні	_____
зябра	_____
плавники	_____
луска	_____
хрящеві	_____
беззубі	_____

5. Complete sentences with words bellow.

backbone scale fins cartilaginous fish gills ichthyologist

- a) _____ each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.
- b) _____ any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scale
- c) _____ the series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the pelvis; the spine.
- d) _____ the paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from water.
- e) _____ a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many aquatic vertebrates, including fish
- f) _____ have a skeleton made of cartilage, rather than bone.

A. What types of fish do you know? Translate into Ukrainian.

cod eel trout tunas salmon crucian carp shrimp carp pike shark
squid

catfish crayfish ruff minnow bass mackerel herring flatfish

B. You are fishmonger. Catch fish species that live in saltwater.

C. Find English equivalents to the following Ukrainian terms.

тріска	_____	короп	_____
форель	_____	скумбрія	_____
лосось	_____	креветка	_____
оселедець	_____	акула	_____
карась	_____	восьминіг	_____
тунець	_____	щука	_____
камбала	_____	піскар	_____
вугор	_____	йорж	_____

6. Fun facts about fish. Words for help:

pups	собаченя
to give birth	народити
to reproduce	відтворювати, розмножуватись
low-pitched	низький звук
to convey	передавати (звук..), виражати
to moan	стогнати
to grunt	хрюкати
to gnash	скреготати зубами
to hiss	свистіти
chord	голосові зв'язки
to shriek	галасувати, кричати
to boom	густи, шуміти

a) Most fish reproduce by laying eggs, though some fish, such as great white sharks, give birth to live babies called pups.

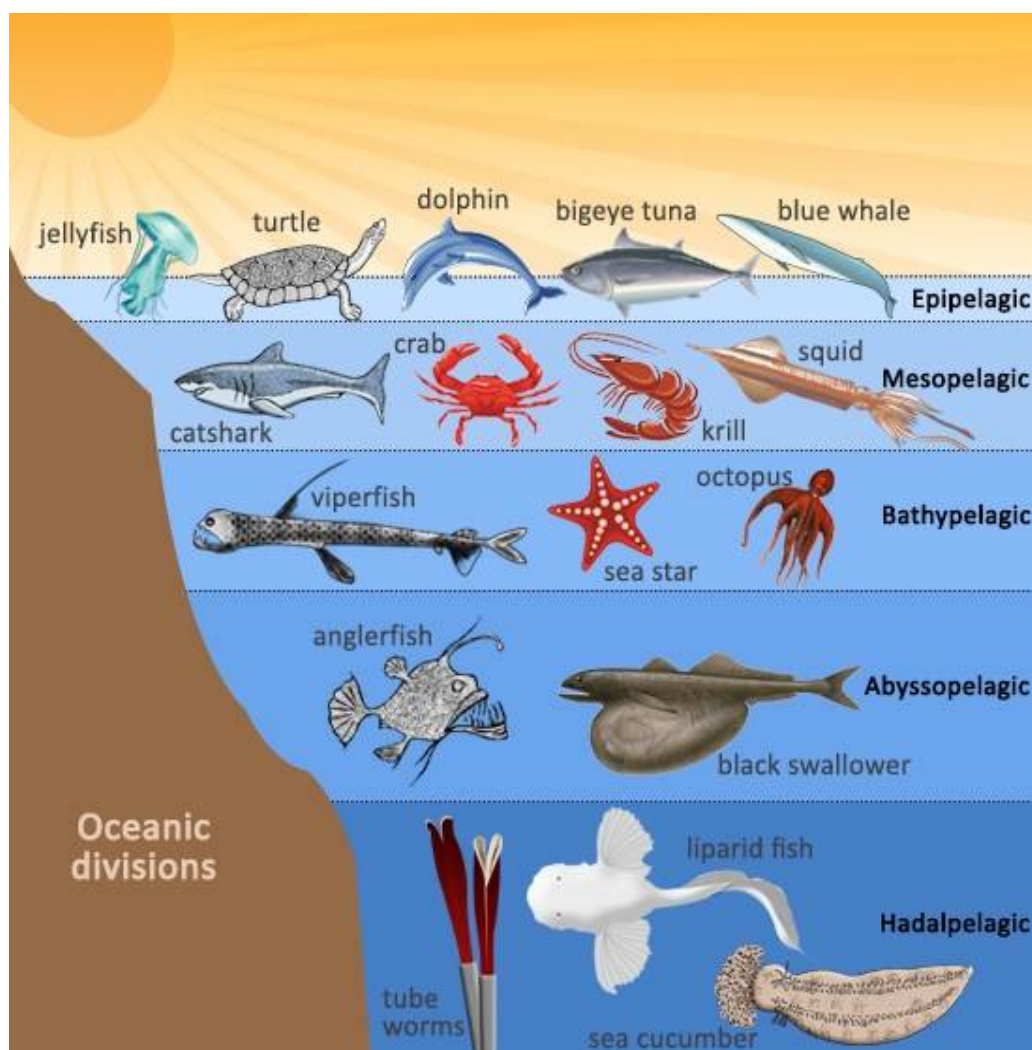
b) Fish use a variety of low-pitched sounds to convey messages to each other. They moan, grunt, croak, boom, hiss, whistle, creak, shriek, and wail. They rattle their bones and gnash their teeth. However, fish do not have vocal chords. They

use other parts of their bodies to make noises, such as vibrating muscles against their swim bladder.

C) Saltwater fish need to drink more water than freshwater fish. Since seawater is saltier than the liquids in a fish's body, water inside the fish is constantly flowing out. If they didn't drink to replace the lost water, saltwater fish would dry up like prunes.

7. What equipment do you need for fishing? Prepare your story and complete the phrases below.

Begin fishing with rods, lines and nets, enjoy angling as hobby, an excellent way to reset, great stress reliever, can be meditative, ultimate way to relax, a reason to, by boat



8. Read the text and choose the answer (a, b, c, d) which fits best according to the text.

1. Coral reefs, the “rainforests of the sea,” are some of the most biodiverse and productive ecosystems on earth. They occupy less than one percent of the ocean floor, yet are home to more than a quarter of all marine species: crustaceans, reptiles, seaweeds, bacteria, fungi, and over 4000 species of fish make their home in coral reefs. With a global economic value of \$375 billion a year, coral reefs provide food and resources for more than 500 million people in over 100 countries and territories.

2. Tragically, coral reefs are in crisis or endangered by a variety of factors, including natural phenomena such as hurricanes, El Niño, and diseases; local threats such as overfishing, destructive fishing techniques, coastal development, pollution, and careless tourism; and the global effects of climate change—warming seas and increasing levels of CO₂ in the water. 75 percent of the world’s coral reefs are at risk from local and global stresses. About a quarter of them have already been damaged beyond repair.

3. Coral reefs are colonies of individual animals called polyps, which are related to sea anemones. The polyps, which have tentacles to feed on plankton at night, play host to zooxanthellae, symbiotic algae that live within their tissues and give the coral its color. The coral provides CO₂ and waste products that the algae need for photosynthesis. In turn, the algae nourish the coral with oxygen and the organic products of photosynthesis. The coral uses these compounds to synthesize calcium carbonate (limestone) with which it constructs its skeleton—the coral reef.

A.

1. What are coral reefs made of ?

- a) trillions of polyps
- b) mollusks
- c) cement
- d) kind of stone

2. Which statement about coral reefs is NOT true?

- a) they are very colorful places
- b) they are an important source of fish

- c) they are usually found in deep ocean waters
 - d) they are truly the animals that helped make the world
3. They may be damaged even more by?
- a) future warming b) fungi
 - c) illegal fishing methods d) regional and universal
4. What is the text mainly about?
- a) the wonder of coral reefs and their threats
 - b) the use of coral in in the construction industry
 - c) the underwater world in general
 - d) the kinds of fish found near coral reefs
 - e) importance for the pharmaceutical industry

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. The opposite of the word deep is _____
- a) shallow b) remarkable c) heavy
2. Taking care of the environment is known as _____
- a) pollution b) recycling c) conservation
3. You can find under the sea _____
- a) octopus b) catfish c) herring
4. Which fish is a mammal _____
- a) shellfish b) shark c) tuna
5. Which are warm-blooded _____
- a) dolphins b) shrimp c) jellyfish
6. You can find on the bottom _____
- a) plaice b) cod c) sea-bass
7. Species of fish you can keep in your pond _____
- a) crab b) pike c) carp

8. Which one is longer _____

- a) trout b) trout c) eel

C. Find the right meaning of the words.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Fins | a) the organ on the side of a fish's head: |
| Gills | b) small rigid plates that cover the skin of fish and reptiles |
| Scales
turning | c) a thin vertical part of a fish, used for swimming and |
| Shell | d) the curved claw of a lobster or crab, used for attack |
| Pincers | e) the hard outer covering of an animal such as a tortoise |

Fish and other water creatures

Fina thin vertical part of a fish, used for swimming and turning. A fin that is located on the back of a fish such as shark is called dorsal fin.

We saw the fin of a shark circling.

Gill - the organ on the side of a fish's head:

Gills allow water creatures to breathe.

Pincer - the curved claw of a lobster or crab, used for attack prey and holding things:

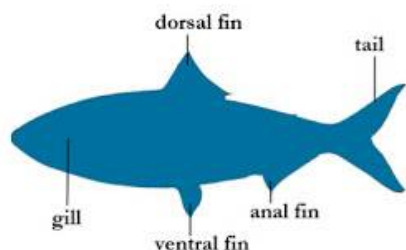
The lobsters have two different types of pincers.

Scale - one of the small rigid plates that cover the skin of fish and reptiles:

Scales of a fish protect its soft body.

Shell - the hard outer covering of an animal such as a tortoise or snail:

Shell allows a turtle to move quickly through the water.



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UNIT 5. FISHING INDUSTRY

Text 1.



1. Read the text and find English equivalents to Ukrainian.

Fish are animals that live in water. They are vertebrates, animals with backbones, and come in all kinds of shapes, sizes and colors. Fish first appeared in the oceans of the Earth about 500 million years ago, long before dinosaurs roamed our planet. Today there are tens of thousands of different kinds of fish and new species are discovered every year. Over millions of years fish have changed their features and adapted to their surroundings in order to survive. The whale shark is the largest fish on Earth. It can grow up to 12 meters in length and can weigh up to 15 tons. In contrast, tiny gobies are often only a few mm long. Fish are important to people. They were among the first animals hunted by primitive human beings. There are three classes of fish: jawless, cartilaginous, and bony. All fish are vertebrates (have a backbone) and most breathe through gills and have fins and scales. Millions of people all over the world depend on fish as a main form of nutrition. In many coastal countries, for example Japan or Norway, people depend on fishing to make a living. Fish are a part of the food chain. They eat animals and are eaten by other sea creatures, thus keeping up the balance of nature.

1. Find in the text English equivalents to the Ukrainian.

хребетні

спинний хребет, кістяк

виживати

види	_____
бичок	_____
холоднокровні	_____
зябра	_____
плавники	_____
луска	_____

2. Complete sentences with words bellow.

backbone scale fins cartilaginous fish gills ichthyologist

- _____ each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.
- _____ any of various cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates, having gills, commonly fins, and typically an elongated body covered with scale
- _____ the series of vertebrae extending from the skull to the pelvis; the spine.
- _____ the paired respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from water.
- _____ a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many aquatic vertebrates, including fish
- _____ have a skeleton made of cartilage, rather than bone.

I. Write out definitions of the following terms and their Ukrainian equivalents:

Fishing industry, fish products, fisheries resources, taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing, selling, recreational fishing, subsistence fishing, commercial fishing, seafood products, fishery, retailing, manufacture, sustenance, guided fishing adventures, fish processing.

I. Read and translate the text:

SOME GENERAL ASPECTS OF FISHING INDUSTRY

The fishing industry includes any industry or activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing or selling fish or fish products. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines it as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors. The commercial activity is aimed at the delivery of fish and other

seafood products for human consumption or as input factors in other industrial processes.

There are three principal industry sectors:

1) The recreational sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated for the purpose of recreation, sport or sustenance with fisheries resources from which products are derived that are not for sale. The recreational fishing industry consists of enterprises such as the manufacture and retailing of fishing tackle, the design and building of recreational fishing boats, and the provision of fishing boats for charter and guided fishing adventures.

2) The traditional sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated with fisheries resources from which aboriginal people derive products in accordance with their traditions. The traditional fishing industry, or artisan fishing, are usually small scale commercial or subsistence fishing practices, particularly using traditional techniques such as rod and tackle, arrows and harpoons, throw nets and drag nets, etc. It does not usually cover the concept of fishing for sport.

3) The commercial sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated with wild-catch or aquaculture resources and the various transformations of those resources into products for sale. It is also referred to as the "seafood industry", although non-food items such as pearls are included among its products. The commercial sector of the fishing industry comprises the following chain: commercial fishing – fish farming – fish processing which produce the fish products – marketing of the fish products.

2. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the fishing industry?
- 2) What are three principal industry sectors?
- 3) What does recreational sector comprise?
- 4) What does traditional sector comprise?
- 5) What is the difference between recreational and traditional sectors of fishing industry?
- 6) What does commercial sector comprise?

3. Write out definitions of the following terms and their Ukrainian equivalents:

Mackerel, cod, haddock, whiting, plaice, herring, saithe, shellfish, salmon, trout, eel, demersal fleet, langoustine, scampi, makeup, trawler, creel, lobster pots, setback, state-of-the-art.

A. Find English equivalents to the following Ukrainian terms.

тріска	_____
форель	_____
лосось	_____
оселедець	_____
карась	_____
товстолобик	_____
камбала	_____
вугор	_____
скумбрія	_____
короп	_____

A. Complete the card: My first fish.

Angler's Name: _____

Type of fish: _____

Species: _____

Length: _____

Weight: _____

Date: _____ **Place:** _____

Bait: _____

I'll never forget (describe it) _____

4. Translate the sentences and put questions to the underlined words:

1). Fishing industry is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, and the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors.

2). The recreational sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated for the purpose of recreation, sport or sustenance with fisheries resources from which products are derived that are not for sale.

3). The traditional fishing industry, or artisan fishing, are usually small scale commercial or subsistence fishing practices, particularly using traditional techniques such as rod and tackle, arrows and harpoons, throw nets and drag nets, etc.

4). The commercial sector comprises enterprises and individuals associated with wild-catch or aquaculture resources and the various transformations of those resources into products for sale.

5. Write out 7 verbs from the text. Define their tense form. Make sentences with these verbs.

Example: includes – Present Indefinite Active дієслова to include - «включати (в собі; бути складовою частиною чогось)». The bill includes tax and service (Рахунок включає податки та послуги).

6. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

a) Рибна промисловість включає в собі діяльність пов'язану з виловом, вирощенням, переробкою, збереженням, перевезенням чи продаж риби, або рибних продуктів.

b) Комерційна діяльність спрямована на постачання риби чи інших морепродуктів для споживання людиною, або як сировини для промисловості.

c) Рекреаційний сектор складається з підприємств та підприємців, діяльність яких має за мету рибалку заради відпочинку чи спортивного інтересу, а не задля продажу.

d) До традиційного сектору рибної промисловості відносяться підприємства та особи, діяльність яких пов'язана з традиційною ловлею риби із використанням таких засобів як вудки, стріли та гарпуни, сітки і т.д.

e) Комерційний сектор включає підприємства та підприємців, діяльність яких пов'язана з виловом дикої чи спеціально вирощеної риби з метою її подальшого збуту (продажу).

f) Комерційний сектор складається з наступних ланок: комерційне рибальство – рибні господарства – переробка риби – торгівля морепродуктами.

7. Fun facts about fish.

Words for help:

pups	собаченя
to give birth	народити
to reproduce	відтворювати, розмножуватись
low-pitched	низький звук
to convey	передавати (звук..), виражати
to moan	стогнати
to grunt	хрюкати
to gnash	скреготати зубами
to hiss	свистіти
chord	голосові зв'язки
to shriek	галасувати, кричати
to boom	густи, шуміти

a) Most fish reproduce by laying eggs, though some fish, such as great white sharks, give birth to live babies called pups.

b) Fish use a variety of low-pitched sounds to convey messages to each other. They moan, grunt, croak, boom, hiss, whistle, creak, shriek, and wail. They rattle their bones and gnash their teeth. However, fish do not have vocal chords. They use other parts of their bodies to make noises, such as vibrating muscles against their swim bladder.

c) Saltwater fish need to drink more water than freshwater fish. Since seawater is saltier than the liquids in a fish's body, water inside the fish is constantly flowing out. If they didn't drink to replace the lost water, saltwater fish would dry up like prunes.

Exercises for self-study:

1. Think off degrees of comparison.

Adjective is a word and it qualifies a noun. It gives more information about the noun.
eg. The lion is a **strong** wild animal. The world is so **wonderful**.
Adjectives are of three degrees. (1) *Positive* (2) *Comparative* (3) *Superlative*

positive	comparative	superlative
Very few girls in the class are <i>as tall as</i> Ann	John <i>is taller than</i> most other boys in the class.	John is one of <i>the tallest</i> boys in the class.

A. By adding 'er'-'est'

bright – brighter – brightest

high – higher - highest

cold – colder - coldest

B. By adding ‘r’ and ‘st’

fine – finer – finest

large – larger – largest

C. By deleting the final ‘y’ and adding ‘ier’ and ;iest’

dry – drier – driest

heavy – heavier – heaviest

D. By doubling the final consonants.

big – bigger – biggest

hot – hotter – hottest

E. *more* and *most*

beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful

2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. Red apples are usually _____ than green apples.

A. more sweeter B. sweetest C. sweeter

2. They say that its _____ storm in twenty years.

A. the worst B. the worsted C. more worst

3. They have three sons and two daughters. Betty is _____ of their children.

A. younger B. the youngest C. most young

4. The temperature in Siberia _____ than in Africa.

A. low B. lower C. more low

3. With adjectives above, compile the weather forecast.

Example: The ice is *most likely* in Zhitomyr region.

Colder air rushing in Ukraine.

The summer will be *hotter* this year.

4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

peak peninsula range cape bay gulf island coastline lake
--

A. Find Ukrainian equivalents in the box.

Затока, острів, мис, вершина, півострів, морська затока, берегова лінія, озеро, протока, губа.

1. The Alps are the largest mountain _____ in Europe. The highest _____ is Mont Blank.
2. Italy lies on a _____ shaped like a boot.
3. The Caspian Sea is actually a very large _____ because it is not connected with any of the oceans.
4. Britain's history was largely shared by the fact that the country is an _____.
5. Norway has the longest _____ in Europe because of the fjords. Its length is approximately 25.000 kilometers if you don't include the larger islands.
6. The world's largest offshore oil fields are located in the Persian _____.
7. The Golden Gate Bridge spans the opening of the San Francisco _____.
8. The waters around _____ Horn, the southern most tip of South America, are extremely dangerous to sailors due to strong winds, large waves, strong currents and icebergs.

1. Put the words from the box into the table.

*Dip as low as one degree breeze drizzle downpour gale mist
heatwave hurricane overcast scorching sleet and frost*

	mild/light	extreme
rain		
wind		
fog		
sky		
hot weather		
cold weather		

2. Match the sentences beginnings and endings.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Glaciers | a) being eroded |
| 2. Sea levels are | b) melting |
| 3. Soil is | c) becoming extinct |
| 4. Habitats | d) rising |
| 5. Animals | e) being destroyed |

7. Answer the questions.

1. Which of this is not a body of water?
A. lake B. cape C. bay D. gulf
2. Which is more than one mountain: a *mountain range* or a *mountain peak*?
3. Which two of these are different kinds of wind? Which one is stronger?
A. breeze B. drizzle C. gale D. sleet
5. Which of these is environmentally friendly?
A. sorting rubbish B. soil erosion C. global warming

8. Read the passage from a story written by a student and put the verbs in the correct past tenses.

It was bright summer morning. The sun _____ (shine) on the mountain tops. Joe _____ (sit) by the path and _____ (admire) the view. He _____ (open) his backpack and _____ (get out) his water bottle. He _____ (take) a long swig. At the moment, thick fog _____ (begin) to rise from the valley behind him. Then the fog _____ (fade) and it _____ (begin) to rain. Joe _____ (sit) under the tree. It _____ (to be) nice to listen to water drums. He _____ (listen) rhythm of the falling rain. After the rain a Sunday _____ (start) clear and dry.

9. Read the text from the beginning, simultaneously scanning it for the information that relates to the question.

Rice That Fights Global Warming

More than half the global population relies on rice as a regular part of their diet. But rice paddies have a downside for the planet too: they produce as much as 17 percent of the world's total methane emissions. That is even more than coal mining emissions, which make 10 percent of total! So Christer Jansson, a plant biochemist at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, spent the past 10 years developing SUSIBA2, a genetically modified rice plant that emits almost no methane.

Multiple choice question:

1. What is the negative effect of rice?
A. It is regular part of more than half of the world population's diet.
B. Rice paddies emit more methane than coal mining industry.

C. Its plantations produce 17% of the world's total methane emissions.

D. Rice has genetically modified sort SUSIBA2, which is harmful for health.

10. Words to translate:

glacier	
gulf	
marsh	
peninsula	
trench	
vortex	
gullet	
harbour	
whirlpool	
to saturate	
to flow towards	
natural watercourse	
to define	
a stream	
to be situated on	

11. Complete two halves and find correct meaning of the words.

- 1) gulf long and narrow strip of water for boats or for irrigation
- 2) canal an arm of a sea or ocean partly enclosed by land
- 3) atoll a long depression in the surface of the land
- 4) valley an island consisting of a coral reef surrounding a lagoon
- 5) cliff an indentation of a shoreline smaller than a gulf
- 6) bay a steep high face of rock
- 7) dew an open valley in a hilly area
- 8) dale water that has condensed on a cool surface overnight

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

I. Key vocabulary:

exhaust fumes — відпрацьовані гази	disaster — катастрофа
rain forest — вологі екваторіальні ліси	to starve — голодувати
shortage — недостатня кількість	threat — загроза
fossil fuels — горючі корисні копалини	rubbish — сміття
to survive — виживати	drought — посуха
extinction — вимирання	

1. Complete collocates below by adding an appropriate noun. Some can combine with more than one noun.

*warming effect energy fumes fuels waste products jams rain
layer changes disaster pollution rain forest transport resources gases*

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. acid | 6. nuclear | 11. sea | 16. recycled |
| 2. tropical | 7. public | 12. solar | 17. noise |
| 3. exhaust | 8. traffic | 13. finite | 18. renewable |
| 4. global | 9. natural | 14. greenhouse | |
| 5. ozone | 10. air | 15. clean | |

2. Choose the best ending from 1) to D) for each sentence a) to j).

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a) In cities the air is hard to breathe because of car | 1) waste |
| b) The earth's climate is changing because of | 2) pollution |
| c) Not having enough of something is called a | 3) recycling |
| d) Air, sea and land can suffer from | 4) global warming |
| e) Throwing things away unnecessarily is called | 5) rubbish |
| f) A mixture of smoke and fog is called | 6) litter |
| g) Things which we throw away are called | 7) drought |

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| h) To avoid wasting things we can use | 8) exhaust fumes |
| i) The paper people drop in the street is called | 9) shortage |
| j) Areas with low rainfall often suffer from | 10) smog |

3. Complete each sentence with a pair of verbs from the list with opposite meanings.

<i>clean up</i>	<i>destroy</i>	<i>plant</i>	<i>prevent</i>	<i>recycle</i>
<i>cut down</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>pollute</i>	<i>protect</i>	<i>waste</i>

- a) People should be encouraged to the environment, rather than it.
- b) We should try to disasters happening, not justthem happen.
- c) Everyone should try to beaches, and not them.
- d) It would be a good idea to.....more trees, not to.....trees.
- e) We can use things again if we..... rather than.....them.

4. Fill in the blanks using a word from the list.

<i>weather</i>	<i>exhaust</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>atmosphere</i>	<i>recycling</i>
<i>fuel</i>	<i>resources</i>	<i>environmental</i>	<i>greenhouse</i>	<i>energy</i>

In recent years, the number of (1) problems has increased dangerously. One of the most serious problems is changes to the (2) which has led to the (3) '..... effect'; this is making most climates warmer. It is already affecting several areas of the world with unusual (4) causing droughts or heavy storms. Cutting down on (5) fumes from vehicles would help solve the problem. Natural (6) such as oil and coal are not endless, so using other forms of (7) such as wind, sun, water, and even sea waves would help preserve our planet. Very soon we will be able to drive cars in cities and towns that run (8) electricity — a much cleaner (9) than petrol. And we can also help to reserve finite resources by (10) things made of glass, aluminum, plastic and paper.

5. Look at the text below. Some of its lines are correct; some others include an extra word, which you must cross out.

The Los Angeles is well known for both the high level of its air pollution and the efforts made to control it. However, the “City of Angels” is not neither unique nor the worst one example of a polluted city. Tokyo has such a serious air pollution problem that oxygen masks are been supplied to police officers who they direct traffic on busy roads. Milan, Ankara, Mexico City and Buenos Aires face their similar problems. The task of cleaning up air pollution, though yet difficult is not impossible. Use of fuels that are low in pollutants and a change to very less polluting forms of power generation are methods currently being in used. The example of London, as well as to other cities, has shown that major improvements in air quality can be achieved in ten of years or less.

6. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words at the end of the sentence.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. What can we do to reduce the of the atmosphere? | POLLUTE |
| 2. The change in the climate has produced floods. | DISASTER |
| 3. Many rare species are threatened with | EXTINCT |
| 4. Many of the gases produced by factories are to our health. | HARM |
| 5. Exhaust fumes have effects on the environment. | DAMAGE |
| 6. Many countries must try and control the growth of the | POPULATE |
| 7. Protecting the environment is essential to our | SURVIVE |
| 8. The.....of the environment is everyone’s responsibility. | PROTECT |
| 9. While some countries get richer, the in others gets worse. | POOR |
| 10. Millions of people in the world are threatened with | STARVE |

7. Fill in the gaps with words derived from the words in brackets.

There are many problems which 1) (*threat*) our natural environment. Acid rain, 2)..... (*globe*) warming and air and water 3)..... (*pollute*) are among the most serious ones. There are several ways to help improve the situation. Firstly, we should encourage 4) (*recycle*) because it is the 5) (*produce*) of new materials which causes the most damage. We must learn to reuse things like plastic bags and glass jars. Secondly, driving an environmentally-friendly

car is also 6) (*help*). Furthermore, joining an 7) (*organize*) which plants trees or cleans up beaches would be 8) (*prove*) that you are really 9) (*concern*) about the environment. Lastly, supporting groups such as Greenpeace, which try to prevent many 10) (*environment*) disasters, would help to ensure that our planet will be clean and safe for future generations.

8. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0	A	recognized	B	regarded	C	registered	D	represented
---	---	------------	---	----------	---	------------	---	-------------

Global warming

The Earth's climate is a very complicated system. What's more, it is now widely (0) *A* that human activity is having an effect on it. The pollution which (1) ... from the use of oil and coal in industry, (2) ... the increased use of private cars, is causing significant changes often have a knock-on effect on other aspects of the climate, (3) ... to things like extreme weather (4) ... and rising sea levels. Studying the changes which are taking (5) ... and predicting those that are (6) ... to happen in the future is now a major area of scientific research. The information which the scientists (7) ... is very useful in helping governments to (8) ... the effects of climate change and so be better prepared to (9) ... with them.

A much more (10) ... problem, however, is how to prevent the situation from (11) ... worse. This depends on how quickly, and to what extent, the (12) ... of pollution in the atmosphere increases. Although many countries have now agreed to try and limit the pollution they create, much more (13) ... to be done. If no further action is (14) ..., then temperatures are set to rise by about 0.2 % per decade (15) ... the 21st century. Such a rate of warming is greater than anything that has occurred over the last ten thousand years.

1	A	recovers	B	concludes	C	results	D	happens
2	A	as far as	B	as soon as	C	as long as	D	as well as
3	A	leading	B	causing	C	finishing	D	producing
4	A	examples	B	conditions	C	cases	D	instances
5	A	point	B	part	C	path	D	place
6	A	surely	B	probably	C	likely	D	possibly

7	A	provide	B	progress	C	prove	D	propose
8	A	prevent	B	pretend	C	predict	D	prefer
9	A	handle	B	face	C	manage	D	cope
10	A	serious	B	determined	C	thoughtful	D	anxious
11	A	going	B	giving	C	getting	D	gaining
12	A	addition	B	amount	C	average	D	account
13	A	needs	B	wants	C	wishes	D	hopes
14	A	held	B	taken	C	made	D	carried
15	A	already	B	during	C	while	D	still

9. Look at the following facts about global warming. Decide if they are consequences of global warming or causes.

1. People have cut down nearly half of the rainforests. This is mainly to make room for the cattle farms that provide cheap meat for beef-burgers and hot dogs.
2. Ten of the hottest years have been in the last 15 years.
3. Sharks and sea horses have arrived in the seas around Britain because of the warmer weather here.
4. Every year the average British person throws away the equivalent of 6 trees in paper.
5. Ice is already melting and sea levels are rising. There will probably be more floods.
6. In 1965 the average person in Western Europe drove 8 km a day. By 1995 it was 25 km a day.
7. Animals that live in cold climates like polar bears and rein-deer may disappear.
8. There will probably be more heat waves and more pollution.
9. The average person in the UK uses ten times more energy than the average person in India.

10. Read the text and match the headings a-f with paragraphs 1-6.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Melting ice | d) Disappearing islands |
| b) The greenhouse effect | e) A lesson from history |
| c) Hope for the future | f) The effects of global warming |

GLOBAL WARNINGS

1___ The islanders of Kiribati and Tuvalu do not need to read about climate change and global warming — they can see it happening all around them. Sea levels are rising, and this is changing the way the people in these small Pacific islands live. Farmers have to grow crops in tin cans because there is too much salt in the ground, the fish are dying because the sea is too warm, and drinking water is harder and harder to find. The small island of TebuaTarawra has already disappeared, and the islanders of Kiribati and Tuvalu are afraid that more of their land will soon be under water.

2___ Most scientists around the world agree that the Earth is getting warmer. They believe that some places are already 2° hotter than they were 50 years ago, and that temperatures will go up another 5° in the next hundred years. This means that the ice at the North and South Pole will melt, the oceans will expand and the sea will rise by as much as one meter.

3___ In the atmosphere above the earth, gases like carbon dioxide naturally trap the sun's heat and keep the air warm. This stops most of the world from becoming covered in ice. However, the problem is that human beings are now making this happen more quickly and dramatically in what scientists call the 'greenhouse effect'. We are creating more and more carbon dioxide by burning fossil fuels (coal and oil) to make electricity and drive cars. In the USA alone, each person creates six tons of carbon dioxide a year.

4___ Nobody knows what will happen if global warming continues, but we can look at an example from the past to see what might happen. In the Pacific Ocean there is another small island, a rocky, treeless place called Easter Island, which has many strange old statues. Hundreds of years ago it was green and rich and covered in trees. However, the islanders cut down their trees to make fires, build boats and move their statues. As the forests got smaller, they had less fruit and fewer wild animals and birds to eat; and the people began to go hungry. In the end, there were no trees at all. The islanders started wars and killed each other, until there was almost no one left.

5___ Some scientists believe that in the future the weather will be more extreme — there will be stronger hurricanes, bigger floods and longer droughts. Some parts of the world may get warmer and wetter, and others may get colder. This may affect forests, the food we grow and the animals that live in the wild, and cause disease to spread more quickly.

6___ In many ways we are luckier than the Easter Islanders, we know about the problems and dangers and what we should do. Let us hope that we do not make the same mistakes and we learn to look after the environment.

11. Work in pairs. Make brief notes on two environmental problems the world is facing now.

Example: *The world is getting warmer. The temperature is changing at the moment.*

12. In some countries there is a political party called the ‘Green Party’ or ‘The Greens’.

- a) Are you ‘green’?
- b) What is its purpose?
- d) Do you know if there is ‘The Greens’ in your country? Discuss with your partner.

13. Read the article again and answer these questions.

- 1. What are the islanders in Kiribati and Tuvalu worried about?
- 2. What is the main cause of global warming?
- 3. What did the people on Easter Island do wrong?
- 4. What might the main effects of global warming be?

14. Before reading the text work in pairs.

A. Complete environmental problems the Ukrainian people are facing at the moment.

Example: *The climate of Ukraine is.....*

B. Discuss problems with your partner and make presentation.

C. Read the text. You should be able to work out most of the more difficult words from the context.

Are these people criminals?

- 1. My sister doesn’t always save her plastic shopping bags. Yet it is impossible to recycle them and plastic can harm animals.
- 2. For a start, Daisy Moore’s not just killing flies with that spray. By using it, she is helping to create a hole in the ozone layer – the gas screen which helps protect us from the dangerous rays of the sun. The spray is full of chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) that eat up the ozone gas. There are now huge holes in the ozone layer, which is why CFCs should be banned.

3. The cooking pots are boiling over and wasting power. This means that more and more oil and coal has to be burned and this causes pollution and acid rain. Acid rain has already killed more than half of Germany's trees.

4. Ann's cupboard near the sink is full of washing powders and cleaners, many of which are packed with things which pollute water.

15. Try to work out the meanings of the phrases are often associated with the environment.

Acid rain, ozone layer, recycle, greenhouse effect, battery farms, to be treated with pesticides, chemicals, to exhaust the soil, fertilizers end up in our water, organic food, to cut down the hardwood, more carbon dioxide in the air, to trap the sun's heat, to lead to the 'greenhouse effect, a hotter climate melts ice, to cause floods and drought, to change climate, to throw a lot of rubbish, harm.

A. Find Ukrainian equivalents words above.

Забруднювати воду, переробка, парниковий ефект, вуглекислий газ, підлягати впливу пестицидів, обробляти хімікатами, кислотні дощі, виснажувати ґрунти, добрива, затримувати сонячні промені, танення льоду, спричиняти посуху, шкодити навколишньому середовищу, зміни клімату, викидати сміття, органічна їжа, викликати повені.

16. Answer the questions. Ask your partner.

1. Do you re-use plastic carrier bags? If yes, how do you recommend it to your friends?
2. Do you buy organically grown fruit and vegetables?
3. Do you take empty bottles to a 'bottle bank'?
4. How do you sort out rubbish?
5. Do you buy vegetables and fruit loose rather than in plastic packets?
6. Do you buy rechargeable batteries? Where can you recycle it?
7. Do you try to save energy, water in the home?
8. Do you ride a bicycle as much as possible or try to use public transport? What is better for you and environment?

17. Change the words according to the part of speech in brackets.

a) sun sunny (adjective)

- b) freeze (adjective)
- c) damp (verb)
- d) storm (adjective)
- e) ice (adjective)

Supplementary reading.

Text 1. Read the text and answer the following questions.

Changes Affecting Antarctica

The Antarctic is a landmass the size of Europe and the USA put together that surrounds the South Pole. Over 99 per cent of the Antarctic is covered in a thick ice cap, in some places as thick as 4,700 m. 40 per cent of the present ice cap covers water. In addition, the continent doubles in size each winter when the surrounding seawater freezes. If we took the ice cap away, the eastern side of Antarctica would form one solid mass of mountainous land, whilst the western side would be a group of islands.

The Antarctic has always been good for doing scientific experiments because it is one of the few places in the world which still has a relatively unpolluted environment. What's more, by looking at the layers of ice, laid down year after year, scientists can study the history of the Earth, its seas and the atmosphere. By looking at more recent layers of ice, for example, it's possible to track, through levels of lead pollution, the spread of the motor car. And such records of how the atmosphere has changed go back over a million years in places. But recent changes in the Antarctic ice cap are of even greater interest to scientists.

In February 1997, the ship Arctic Sunrise, which belongs to the environmental organization Greenpeace, became the first to sail around James Ross Island in the eastern Antarctic. For thousands of years, it has been impossible to do this because James Ross Island was connected to the mainland by a 200-metre thick ice shelf. But in 1995 the ice shelf called Larsen A, which runs south of James Ross Island, disintegrated and an iceberg measuring 78km by 37km broke away. Before Larsen A collapsed, it became criss-crossed with deep cracks. Greenpeace observers have noted similar cracking in other areas of ice in the same area, which would seem to indicate that the process is continuing.

During the past 60 years of global warming, the Antarctic peninsula has warmed by 2.5 degrees centigrade — faster than anywhere else in the world. Some scientists think this rise is due to what is known as the greenhouse effect. That is, too much carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere, much of it the result of fuel being burnt

elsewhere on the planet, which has the effect of making the whole world too hot. Others say the warming may be localised, which means it is only happening in the Antarctic peninsula.

Owing to the harsh conditions, few land species of wildlife live in Antarctica. Those which do survive there have adapted to very cold conditions. They are most at risk from the changes that a warmer Antarctic is bringing. The worry now is that the effects could be more widespread. If global warming is causing the Antarctic to melt, this could cause a worldwide catastrophe. The Antarctic ice cap contains 90 per cent of the world's fresh water. If it melted completely, it would raise the sea level by more than 70 metres. Many areas of land would be flooded, including southern Britain.

But the news is not all bad. Rising temperatures which cause some ice to melt are beneficial to plants such as lichens and algae because as ice melts, it exposes soil where plants can live. Some species of moss are showing signs of coming back after being buried in the ice for hundreds of years. The only flowering plants in the Antarctic are the pearlwort and the Antarctic hair grass. They are now on the increase — their numbers have grown by 25 per cent in some areas.

Warmer temperatures can be unwelcome news for other life forms, however, particularly the penguins. The warmer weather has made it more difficult for them to bring up young, as they nest in high rocks that do not trap snow or water during the yearly ice meltdown. Because of higher temperatures there is heavier snowfall which covers nesting sites longer in the breeding season. Also, the penguins' main food is krill plankton which lives and thrives in sea covered by ice. As the ice melts, there is less krill for penguins to eat, and this has resulted in a 40 per cent decline in numbers.

1. How parts of Antarctica are different from each other?
2. Is Antarctica cleaner than other places?
3. What can be learnt about the world by studying Antarctica?

Read the text “LIFE” and look through the definitions.

to accept	приймати
manifestation of life	прояв життя
response to	відповідно до
state	стан
properties	властивості, власність

terrestrial	земляний, життєве середовище землі
fungi	гриби
protests	заперечення
cell	клітина
cellular	клітинний
a capacity	ємність, можливість,
to consider	вирішувати
to remain	залишатись

PART II. Recycling

1. Read the text: “Recycling” and translate highlighted words.

Recycling means taking materials from products you have finished using and making brand new products with them. For example, most of the aluminium cans in the United States are made with recycled aluminium. So if you drink juice or soda from a can, recycle that can instead of throwing it in the trash. That can will stay in the Recycling Loop and out of the landfill. Recycling is the process of breaking down and reusing materials that would otherwise, be thrown away as trash. Many communities and businesses make it easy to recycle by placing labelled containers in the open for public use or providing bins for home and business owners who have curb side pickup. Otherwise, recycling is converting waste materials into reusable objects to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, energy usage, air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling) by decreasing the need for “conventional” waste disposal and lowering greenhouse gas emissions compared to plastic production.

People can prevent millions of tons of material from entering landfills, saving space for garbage that cannot be repurposed. They can reduce the need for extracting (mining, quarrying and logging), refining and processing raw materials, all of which create substantial air and water pollution. The pollutants that are released into the air and water can be greatly reduced with an increase in recycling.

There are numerous benefits of recycling, and with so many new technologies making even more materials recyclable, with everyone’s help, we can clean up our Earth. Recycling not only benefits the environment but also have a positive effect on

the economy. Recycling is reported throughout human history but has come a long way since the time of Plato when humans reused broken tools and pottery when materials were scarce. Recycling helps conserve the Earth's natural resources like raw materials, minerals, trees, etc. It protects natural habitats for the future and preserves natural resources for future generations.

2. Quiz yourself.

1. Recycling means:

A. redefine B. reprocess C. recognize D. revoke

2. Conserve means:

A. amplify B. consolidate C. dissipate D. economize

3. The opposite of waste is:

A. depress B. hinder C. conserve D. verify

4. Rubbish means:

A. suspension B. assessment C. cycle D. scrap

3. Find definitions to the words:

trash disposal conserve a can raw materials garbage a bin

- suitable for manufacture or use or finishing
- to save or protect something, like money, or your energy by turning off lights and not cranking the air conditioner on along run
- it is a metal container, usually cylindrical in shape, which has an airtight seal when it's new.
- a box or other lidded container.
- means getting rid of something, or throwing it away.
- If you throw it in the trash, you can call it ...
- It is the stuff that get is thrown away.

4. Choose the right word.

1. Your town might organize a clean-up day each year when people pick up trash/can in parks and neighbourhoods.

2. You may need to get rid of/donate the garbage stinking up your kitchen.
3. The people were asked to refrain from baths while water was scarce/hardly
4. Oils are extracted/remove from the plants.
5. All the pavements were awash with rubbish/waists.
6. The bottles are designed to be remake/reused up to 20 times.
7. The house would also have potable water, adequate sanitary facilities, including waste supply/disposal.

5. Complete the box.

Verb	Adjective	Noun
reuse		
	scarcest	
		disposal
extract		
		conservation
affect		
		scrap
hinder		

6. Find pairs of words close by the meaning.

garbage reduce lack of scrap trash diminish discard
 scarce waste recycled rubbish stuff throw away reprocess

7. Describe the picture; use highlighted words from the text.



8. Answer the questions.

1. Are plastic bags, glasses recyclable?
2. Is Ukraine the leader in recycling?
3. Why is it important to put only items that can be recycled in the recycling bin?
4. What are household hazardous wastes? How can you recycle them?

9. Prove it:

1. Recycling is without trouble, without a doubt, better for the environment than sending waste to landfill. Why?
2. Back in the day, you might recall having to sort your glass, plastic, paper, and aluminium into different bins for pickup.

10. Translate verbs and write down your story on this topic.

To flush, to provide, to rinse clean, to accept differ types, check local recycling provider, to dispose the wrap, to avoid discarding.

1. Before starting reading the short texts, translate words and word combinations.

To ban; a legal prohibition; to have a licence to carry a gun; to impose restrictions; to help curb spread; illegal things; forbidden by law; to break the law or a rule, can be arrested, punished, fined for, to penalize, against the law, to stand a chance of, to pay a fine, to face a fine, to block a driveway with car, to take away, better place to live, turn people into, to reduce demand for.

A. Which of the following things are illegal in your country or city. Give an answer in writing using words above.

1. Plastic shopping bags on land
2. Waste sorting at the household
3. Putting your beg on a spare seat on public transport
4. Smoking in bars and restaurants
5. Putting your feet on the seat on public transport
6. Smoking in parks and on the street
7. Keeping an ashtray on your desk at work
8. Wearing masks

B. Read the texts. What restrictions and prohibitions do you have in Ukraine?

1. In America, it is your right to have whatever terrible hairstyle you want. Not so in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In 2010, the Ministry of Culture banned several "decadent" Western men's hairstyles, including the mullet, spikes, and ponytails. Hair don'ts are punishable by fine.

2. Bangladesh started a trend in 2002 when it became the first country to ban plastic bags. Bag bans have caught on all over the world, from France to Tanzania to Mexico City. San Francisco was the first U.S. city to ban plastic bags in 2007, and Los Angeles followed suit in 2013. This July, the entire state of California will begin phasing out the shopping bags, thanks to a bill signed into law in September by Governor Jerry Brown.

3. While the actual act of chewing gum was never illegal, Singapore burst gum lovers' bubbles when it outlawed the importation and sale of Bazooka Joe and the like in 1992. The ban stuck, but was slightly changed in 2004. Singaporeans interested in the oral health benefits of sugar-free gum can now get a prescription — but still face stiff penalties if they're caught littering with it.

4. Face coverings are now a legal requirement in many public spaces around the world. However, even before they became compulsory, masks were causing litter

problems on land and at sea. Most countries use reusable masks without disposable filters and machine wash them regularly following the instructions.

C. Pay your attention to the highlighted words and make sentences using the words from texts.

D. Find in the texts synonyms to the words:

To deal with; demands; one-off; proclaim; order.

2. Scan the text and answer the questions.

One February beach clean in Hong Kong found 70 masks along 100 metres of shoreline, with 30 more appearing a week later. In the Mediterranean, masks have reportedly been seen floating like jellyfish. Despite millions of people being told to use face masks, little guidance has been given on how to dispose of or recycle them safely. In addition, as countries begin to lift lockdown restrictions, billions of masks will be needed each month globally. Without better disposal practices, an environmental disaster is looming.

The majority of masks are manufactured from long-lasting plastic materials, and if discarded can persist in the environment for decades to hundreds of years. This means they can have a number of impacts on the environment and people. Initially, discarded masks may risk spreading coronavirus to waste collectors, litter pickers or members of the public who first come across the litter. We know that in certain conditions, the virus can survive on a plastic surgical mask for seven days. Over the medium to long term, animals and plants are also affected. Through its sheer mass, plastic waste can smother environments and break up ecosystems.

1. How hazardous face masks to people and animals?

2. How do you dispose it?

3. Do you agree that an environmental disaster is looming because of throwing face covering and gloves?

3. Make Second and Third Conditional 5 on your own sentences.

Example: If I were a Ukrainian police officer, I would arrest someone for smoking in a public place.

UNIT III. Animals.

Part 1. CATTLE.

1. Answer the question: “Who knows what a (bull, steer, or heifer) is?”

NOTE: Do you know that “cattle” means a group of cows, bulls, steers, heifers, etc.

Cattle Terminology:

Bull- adult male used for breeding

Cow- adult female that has had babies

Steer- male that cannot be used for breeding

Heifer- young female that has not had babies yet

Calf- a male or female baby

Chute/Chute System- holds cattle for many things

1) Find above English terms to.

- Young female that has not had babies yet _____
- Adult male used for breeding _____
- Adult female that has had babies _____
- Male that cannot be used for breeding _____
- Holds cattle for many things _____
- A male or female baby _____

2) Words to remember:

domesticated, domestic	одомашнення, свійська тварина
hoofed animals	копитна тварина
four – chambered stomach	чотири камерний шлунок
cloven	парнокопитні
grazing	травоїдні
two – toed	парнокопитні
to help digest	сприяє перетравленню, засвоєнню

polled	безрогий
horned	рогатий
depending on the breed	в залежності від породи
herd	стадо
to give birth	дати потомство
twins	двійня
intact	не стерилізований
to come up	вироси, з'явитись
to curve	заокруглювати, викривити
to depend on	залежати від
to wean	відлучати
a wean	дитинча

3) Read the short description of cattle and translate the text.

Cattle are the most common type of large domesticated hoofed animals. Cattle are large grazing animals with two-toed or cloven hooves and four-chambered stomach. This stomach is an adaptation to help digest tough grasses. Cattle can be horned or polled (or hornless), depending on the breed. The horns come out on either side of the head above the ears and are a simple shape, usually curved upwards but sometimes down. Cattle usually stay together in groups called herds. One male, called a bull will usually have a number of cows in a herd as his harem. The cows usually give birth to one calf a year, though twins are also known to be born. The calves have long strong legs and can walk a few minutes after they are born, so they can follow the herd.

B. Where animals live:

The type of housing given to sheep depends on what kind of production system the farmer is using. In "farm flock" production systems, the farmer may allow his sheep access to pasture during the day and keep his sheep in a barn at night. During the winter, he may keep some sheep in the barn all day. During the summer, beef cattle are able to graze on pasture due to the comfortable temperatures. In the winter, as the temperatures begin to drop and the wind starts to increase, beef cattle have

access to the indoors. As cattle mature, they are moved to what is known as a feedlot. Laying hens are sometimes housed in cages called battery cages.

Find English equivalents to the Ukrainian.

- 1) випасати _____
- 2) корівник, сарай _____
- 3) площадка для відгодівлі _____
- 4) клітка _____



Part 2. Sheep farming.

1. Read the text and translate.

There are many different kinds of sheep, but they are all plant-eating animals with hooved feet. Plant eating animals are called "herbivores". Sheep eat grass, leaves, twigs, and young plants. Instead of eating three meals each day like you probably do, sheep graze. That means they eat a little all day long. Like cattle, sheep chew their food twice to digest it well. Animals that do this are called ruminants. Adult female sheep are called ewes. Adult male sheep are called rams. Baby sheep are called lambs. Ewes can weigh between 100 and 220 pounds, and rams can weigh between 150 and 340 pounds! That means that sheep are about as heavy as or even heavier than most people are! Strong herd instincts of sheep make them excellent ranch animals as they keep together in tight and easily managed flocks and do not disperse widely all over the available land, which would make it difficult to protect them from predators and difficult to round up. The structure of their lips helps them to clean grains lost at harvest time, and thus convert waste feed into profitable products. Sheep has an excellent ability to survive over a prolonged period of drought and semi-starvation. Sheep do not need expensive buildings to house them and require less labour than other kinds of livestock. Multi-faceted utility : meat, wool, skin, manure, and to some extent milk & transport ... helps it to play an important role in the Ukrainian agriculture. In addition to wool, mutton and to some extent milk, sheep provide employment to people in the form of self-employment.

Words to remember:

plant-eating	рослиноїдні
hoofed	парнокопитні
leaves	листя
twigs	гілля
probably	ймовірно, очевидно
to graze	випасати

to chew	жувати
to digest	перетравлювати
ruminant	(ремигати), належати до жуйних тварин
ewe	вівця
ram	баран
lamb	ягня
multi-faced	багатогранні, різноманітні
livestock	тваринництво
flock(s)	стадо, зграя, натовп
disperse	розкидати, розсипати
predator	хижак
semi-starvation	напівголодний
tight	щільний, компактний
utility	практичність, корисність
fleece	руно, овеча шерсть

2. Complete the table below.

noun	adjective	verb
	predatory	
starvation		
	dispersive	disperse
digestion		
		make profit
survival		

3. Complete the sentences.

- There are many different _____
- They keep together in _____
- Make it difficult to protect _____

- They eat _____
- The structure of their lips helps _____

- Sheep has an excellent ability to _____

- They do not need expensive _____

- Helps it to play _____

4. Answer the questions.

1. What are advantages of sheep farming?
2. Make the list of unique characteristics of sheep.
3. What region of Ukraine has a largest concentration of sheep?
4. What products are made from sheep?

5. Learn the proverbs and do exercises.

to mar – псувати, спотворювати

to wrangle – сперечатись, сваритись

to shear – sheared – shorn – зрізувати, стригти

A) *Wolves in sheep's clothing* – some people are like wolves who pretend to be sheep.

B). *One rotten sheep will mar a whole flock.*

C). *While wrangling over a quarter of pig, you can lose a flock of sheep.*

1. What does the sheep represent? Are they similar to wolves?
2. What happens if the wolf is allowed in with the sheep?
3. Are the proverbs have true meaning?
4. Do you know what kind of sound the sheep make?

6. Find words to the explanations and complete the sentences.

1. The female sheep is called _____
2. The male sheep is called _____
3. The young are called _____
4. She carries in her body for about _____
5. Every Spring, the sheep are shorn. It means _____
6. Sheep move around in large groups called _____
7. The animal, which has a thick coat on its body. _____
8. Sheep have hoofs that is divided into two _____

7. Fill in the blank with prepositions. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Domestic animals are used widely ... sport.
2. Snakes lizards, turtles and other reptiles breath ... lungs.

3. Fish have fins instead ... legs.
4. Scientists classify all known animals ... 20 large groups.
5. This large group is divided ... smaller ones.
6. The first attempts ... domestication ... animals were made ... the old world ... people ... the Mesolithic Period.
7. The first domestication horses were also used ... meat and skin.
8. Later, the horse played an enormous role ... the waging ... war.
9. The first domesticated hens were used ... sport.
10. The male reproductive system consists ... organs devoted ... producing seminal fluid containing living spermatozoa.

8. Gender of animals. Give the feminine or masculine of the following animals.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. lion | <u>lioness</u> |
| B. bull | _____ |
| C. duck | _____ |
| D. hen | _____ |
| E. fox | _____ |
| F. goose | _____ |
| G. stallion | _____ |

9. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ of cattle graze fertile plains.
a) packs b) flocks c) herds d) swarms
2. Cattle and chicken are _____ animals
a) farm b) domesticated c) wild
3. The horses have returned to their _____ after the morning exercise.
a) sheds b) barns c) stables
4. Most animals in captivity have to be fed and _____ at least twice a day.

- a) drunk b) liquidated c) watered

5. Many people think it is wrong to put animals behind _____

- a) bars b) poles c) wires

6. The horse gets rid of _____ by flicking its tail.

- a) ants b) flies c) butterflies

7. The horse hurt one of its _____ in the race.

- a) heels b) paws c) hooves

8. Modern farm animals are the result of centuries of selective _____

- a) breeding b) reproduction c) mating

10. Find Ukrainian equivalents to English and choose the correct names of the places where the following animals live or are kept.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|
| 1) shed | _____ | a) horses |
| 2) kennel | _____ | b) dogs |
| 3) paddock | _____ | c) cows |
| 4) stable | _____ | d) beavers |
| 5) dam | _____ | e) lions |
| 6) den | _____ | f) rabbits |
| 7) warren | _____ | g) pigs |
| 8) sty | _____ | h) sheep |
| 9) hutch | _____ | |

11). Collective nouns. Match the names for the groups of animals.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1) brood of | _____ |
| 2) herd of | _____ |
| 3) pack of | _____ |
| 4) team of | _____ |

FEEDING.

1. Translate words and find nouns, verbs and adjectives.

To feed – feeding – feeder – feed man - feedlot

Nutrition – nutrient – nutriment – nutrition – nutritional – nutritive – nutritionist

2. Read the short text and translate it.

Animals can be put into groups based on the types of food they eat. Some animals called carnivores only eat meat. Others are called 'herbivores'. They only eat plants. Animals that eat meat and plants are called 'omnivores'. **Omnivores** get energy and nutrients from eating a diet containing plants, animals, algae and fungi. Due to the large variety of food options, they will eat what they can hunt and scavenge in their environment to make the most of what is available. **Carnivores** eat meat (and other animal tissue) to get the calories and energy to survive. Meat is a high - energy food source. Carnivores find their food through predation or scavenging, and are often adapted with big claws, sharp teeth/beak and quick speed whether on land, in the sea or in the sky. **Herbivores** only eat plants to get energy and nutrients. Most animals will eat the leaves and fruits of plants as these tend to be the more nutritious. Plant vegetation, however, is very hard to break down into energy so most herbivores have a specialized digestive system.

3. Read and answer the questions?

- a) What types of food do animals eat? _____
- b) Which animals are carnivore _____
- c) Which animals are omnivore _____
- d) Which animals are herbivore _____
- e) Think of seven animals, which belong in different environments:
 - at a farm _____
 - in your garden _____
 - at the zoo _____
 - in the wood _____
- e) What animals are known as obligate carnivores? _____

4. For each animal, write down what you think it eats. Which of the 3 groups above do you think each animal fits into?

Dog _____

Lion _____

Cat _____

Beaver _____

Tiger _____

Seal _____

Cow _____

Horse _____

Hog _____

Sheep _____

Goat _____

Buffalo _____

Rabbit _____

Chicken _____

Raccoon _____

Badger _____

Pig rising.

1. Read and translate the text.

omnivores	всеїдні
boar	кабан
sows	свиноматка
hog	боров
lean	пісний, худий
tusks	ікла
piglets	порося
to wean	відлучати
shoat	порося після відлучення

Everybody knows that pigs eat anything! That means they are omnivores but they are also clean animals and social, highly intelligent. The pig's ancestor is the wild boar, which can still be found in many parts of the world. There are many different species of pig, including the bearded pig, the warty pig and the pot-bellied pig!

Pigs are also known as hogs or swine. Male pigs of any age are called boars; female pigs are called sows. Pigs are found and raised all over the world, and provide valuable products to humans, including pork, lard, leather, glue, fertilizer, and a variety of medicines. Most pigs raised are classified as meat-type pigs, as they produce more lean meat than lard, a fat used in cooking. In the wild, pigs eat everything from leaves, roots, and fruit to rodents and small reptiles. In Ukraine, farm-raised pigs eat commercially made diets of mostly corn. In Europe, pigs eat barley-based diets. Pigs have sharp tusks that help them dig and fight.

Sows give birth to a litter of young called piglets. They usually nurse the piglets for three to five weeks. Piglets weaned off their mother's milk are not called piglets but are referred to as shoats.

2. With what do pigs provide people?

Example: They produce lean meat, _____

3. Complete sentences.

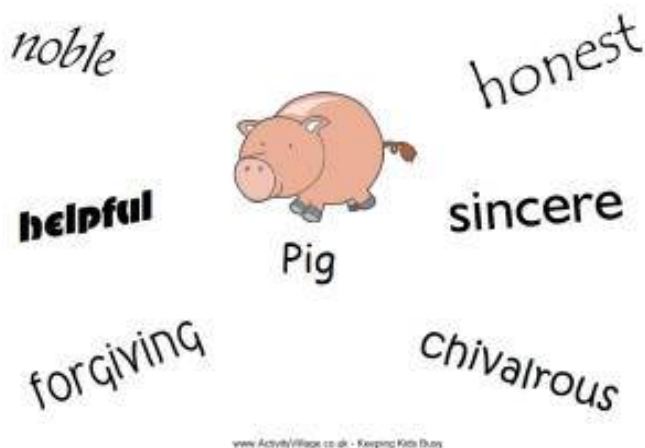
1. In Europe, pigs eat _____
2. In Ukraine pigs eat _____
3. There are many different species of pig as _____

Примечание [RbD1]:

4. Find animals by their behavior.

1. I am a cute animal, I've got four legs and long ears, I can jump well, I love carrots and live in a cage.
2. I'm a big animal, I'm black and white, I've got 2 horns, I eat grass and I say 'moo'.
3. I'm white and I give you my wool. I eat grass and I like to stay with my friends, I am afraid of dogs.
4. I'm also a big animal but I haven't got horns. I'm brown, I can take you for a ride if you want to.
5. I'm a curious little animal, I give you milk and cheese, I've got a little beard.
6. I am easy to find, I'm a big pink animal I say "oink, oink", I am not very clean.

5. The pig is one of the twelve animals of the Chinese Zodiac. If someone in your household or the students in your class were born in the Year of the Pig, you might like to check out the Chinese zodiac.



1. Scan the text and write requirements to nutrition.

The profitability of a piggery is very sensitive to the price of feeds used, the efficiency of the piggery's pig genotype to convert feed into meat and the price for market pigs at any particular time. Every activity of the body, whether physical or metabolic, requires energy. If energy supply (or food) is limited, the priority of its use within the body goes to essential maintenance functions to the detriment of the processes involved in reproduction and growth. Amino acids are the chemical building blocks of protein (meat) and at least 20 different types occur in nature. A pig needs only eight or nine of these in its diet - the 'essential' amino acids. The pig's body can synthesise the remaining 'non-essential' amino acids. When pigs are fed grain-based diets, several essential amino acids are likely to be deficient: lysine, threonine, methionine, tryptophan and isoleucine.

Minerals are essential compounds that provide the elements used to maintain the animal's bone structure and regulate many biochemical processes. Vitamins play important roles in regulating many biochemical processes in the body. Fibre is another diet component that must be considered occasionally. When formulating a diet, it is important to consider only the amount of each nutrient available to the pig rather than the total amount of nutrient present in the ingredients in the diet. The animal will be able to use these available nutrients in maintenance, reproduction and growth processes.

A. Words to remember:

B. Pay attention to the word formation below.

efficient – efficiency

effect – effective

profit – profitability

nutrient - nutrition

piggery	свинарник, свинарство
efficiency	продуктивність
profitability	прибутковість
to convert	перетворювати
to require	вимагати, потребувати
maintenance	підтримка, утримування
detriment	школа, збиток
to maintain	підтримувати, зберігати, утримувати
to involve	містити, включати
growth	ріст, зростання
acid	кислота, кислотний
compounds	суміш склад, складова
component	складова частина
fibre	волокно, клітковина
nutrient	корм, харчування

C. Complete the sentences.

1. Providing plenty of water is also essential for _____
2. They may get tired of eating the same thing for _____
3. A good sanitary habit must be adapted for _____

Livestock are an important part of Ukrainian agriculture and for the daily lives of humans. Livestock animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and chickens provide food, fiber, and other products that we use every day. Cattle provide meat and milk to our diets. Milk and other dairy products provide calcium and protein. Beef is also a good source of protein and iron. Sheep provide meat and wool. Wool is a fiber used for fabric and yarn. Lamb meat is also rich in protein. Pigs produce bacon, sausage, and ham as well as pork chops and roasts. Goats provide both meat and milk. Goat milk is often used for specialty cheeses or to drink. The proteins in goat milk can be easier for some people to digest, particularly babies and children or those with milk allergies. Goat meat is not widely consumed in Ukraine, but it is actually the most widely consumed meat worldwide. Chickens provide eggs and meat to our diets. Food products such as milk, meat, and eggs are the primary purpose of raising livestock on a farm. However, animals also provide some of the ingredients for items such as glue, plastic, paintbrush bristles, cosmetics, lotions, and much more. Animals play an important role in our society.

Supplementary reading.

If you are curious about where to start with raising animals on your small farm, hobby farm or homestead, here are a few suggestions, complete with information to help you decide which ones are the right fit for you.

Note: Selling meat and dairy products usually require that a farm is licensed and meet the requirements of its locale. If you are planning to farm for income, find out the requirements before buying the animals.

Chickens.

Chickens are a terrific way to start raising animals on a small farm. They are hardy, easy to take care of and don't cost much in terms of setup. A small flock can easily produce enough eggs to meet all a family's egg requirements, and a flock of a few dozen can generate a nice little egg business.

Hens eat food scraps and provide great compost for the garden. On the downside, they are a free chicken dinner for every predator out there, so you will need to keep them safe and secure to prevent losses.

Honey Bees.

Honey bees are another great choice, especially if keeping bees appeals to you. Honey crops can be abundant, and you can harvest beeswax for lip balm, candles, and other products.

Bees help pollinate your crops (and your neighbor's). They cost a good bit to start up, and while they don't require a lot of hands-on care in terms of sheer hours, they do require timely care and attention, and the process takes a while to get the hang of.

Goats.

Goats are hardy, useful animals that can browse stands of small trees and shrubs, clearing land for you. They're adaptable to poor pastures, and they produce one to three quarts of milk per day. If your family can't drink that much, you can make and sell cheese or feed the milk to other farm animals. On the downside, goats require strong fencing.

Sheep.

Sheep deliver meat, milk or wool, depending on your needs and the breed of sheep. They require good pasture and protection from predators so they should be kept near the house. The milk of sheep is superior to goat's milk for making cheese. There are several breeds of sheep suitable for small farms. The one that is right for depends on your plans for the sheep.

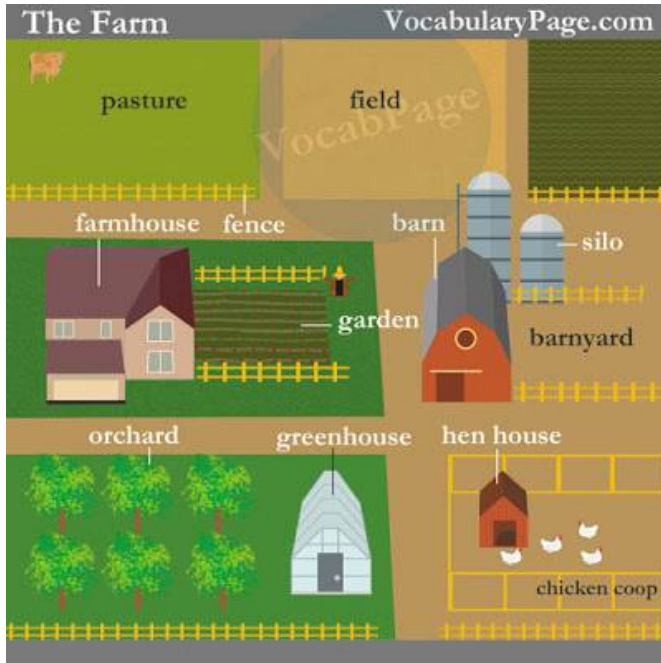
Turkeys.

Like chickens, turkeys are pretty - easy keeping. They can be a bit difficult to raise from poultries, but once they are established, they do well. The market for

thanksgiving turkeys is a big one, making them a great value-added product for a small farmer.

Rabbits

Rabbits require a small) barn with a dirt floor, pens, and feeders, but they pay off in meat and (with some breeds, like Angora) fur. Rabbits are relatively easy-to-handle animals, but they require regular care, and their specific needs must be met. The U.S. market for rabbit meat is small compared to the European market, where the rabbit is considered a delicacy in many areas. Of course, to get the meat or fur, you have to kill the animals, which may be a big turn-off for you.



Farming is the business of managing a farm for agricultural purposes. A farm is an area of land where livestock such as sheep or cows are kept and/or crops such as fruits or vegetables are grown. A person who owns or runs a farm is called a farmer. A farm can include ranch, feedlot, barn, pasture, orchard, and field. Feedlot is a type of farm on which livestock are fattened for meat production. Barn is a large building used for housing livestock and for storing crops. Pasture is land covered with grass that is used for grazing. Orchard is an area of land where fruits are cultivated. Field is an area of land where crops are cultivated or livestock are kept.

Specialized Farming

Livestock farm is a specialized farm used for raising animals such as cattle, pigs, chickens for meat. This farm is also called a ranch. A ranch is a large farm used for keeping livestock, especially in North America.

Dairy farm is a specialized farm that produces milk and milk products.

Poultry farm is a specialized farm where birds such as chickens and turkeys are kept for meat and eggs.

Crop farm is a specialized farm used for growing plants such as grain, fruit, or vegetable.

Mix farm is a specialized farm where livestock and crops are equally important.

Types of farm

Large industrial farm – an extensive farm operated by a family, or a company.

Collective farm – (also called communal farm) a group of farms owned by the government.

Family farm – an average size farm operated by a family.

Urban farm – a small farm that is operated around a village, town, or city.

stout (fat) _____

perch (to come to rest, settle) _____

brand (noun) - a mark that is burnt onto the skin of an animal such as a cow, to show who owns it

brand (verb) - to burn a mark onto the skin of an animal such as a cow, to show who owns it

cattle prod - a stick that can give an electric shock, used for making an animal move in a particular direction

churn - British a milk churn

corral - to move horses, cows, etc. into a corral

crate - a large container in which farm animals are kept

crook - a long stick that is curved at one end, used by shepherds for controlling their sheep

dairy (adjective) - involved or used in producing milk or foods made from milk

dip (verb) - to put an animal in a bath filled with a chemical that kills insects on its skin

dip (noun) - a liquid chemical used for killing insects on an animal's skin

drive (verb) - to make a group of animals move somewhere

factory farm (noun) - a system in which animals or birds are kept inside in small spaces and made to grow or produce eggs very quickly

farm (noun) a place where a particular type of animal is produced in order to be sold

fatten (verb) - to make an animal fat so that it will be nicer to eat

fish farm (noun) - an enclosed area of water where fish are bred

graze (verb) - to put an animal in a place where it can eat grass

head (noun) - used as a way of counting farm animals

herd (verb) - to make a group of animals move together to another place

husbandry (noun) - the activity of farming and caring for animals

keep (verb) - to own animals and look after them

lasso (noun) - a long rope with one end tied in a circle, used especially in North America for controlling horses, cows, and other large animals

litter (noun) - any substance that farm animals sleep on

manger (noun) - a long low open container that horses or cows eat from

manure (noun) - solid waste from farm animals, often mixed with other substances and used on crops to help them to grow

milk (verb) - to take milk from a cow, goat, or sheep

milk churn (noun) - British a large metal container used for carrying milk from farms

muck (out) - to clean a place or building where farm animals live

nose ring (noun) - a metal ring that is fixed through an animal's nose and used for tying a rope to

ox (noun) - a large type of cow that is used on farms for pulling or carrying things

pasture (verb) - to put sheep, cows etc in a field so that they can eat the grass

pen (verb) - to shut an animal in a small area with a fence around it

prod (noun) - a long thin object used for prodding an animal

put out/retire to stud

to keep a male animal that no longer works for breeding

put something out to pasture

to put a sheep, cow etc. in a field so that it can eat the grass

raise (verb) - mainly American to keep a particular type of animal or grow a particular crop

ranch (noun) - a very large farm in the western US or Canada, where cows, horses, or sheep are kept

rope (verb) - American to catch a farm animal using a rope, usually in a rodeo

shear (verb) - to cut the wool from a sheep

shearing (noun) - the process of cutting the wool from sheep

sheep dip (noun)

a chemical that is used for killing insects in a sheep's wool, or the container used for this treatment

stall (noun) - a narrow space for one animal such as a horse or pig

station (noun) - a large farm in Australia or New Zealand where sheep or cattle are kept

stock (noun) - animals such as cows and pigs that are kept on a farm

stock (verb) - to put fish in a lake or river

trough (noun) - a long narrow open container used for holding food or water for animals

winter (verb) - to keep animals in a particular place during winter)

Animal home:

Barn - a large building used for housing livestock and for storing crops:

I want to convert this old barn into a home.

Burrow - a hole or tunnel in the ground that an animal (such as a rabbit or mole) digs for habitation:

Some birds make burrows in soft soils.

Cage - a structure made of bars, wires or mesh, used for housing animals or bird:

I would like to see animals in their own environment, not in cages.

Coop (also hen house) - a small building for chickens:

You should lock the coop to protect the chicken from foxes.

Den - shelter of some types of wild animals (such as a lion and bear), liar:

In autumn, bears look for a winter den.

Dray - the home of a tree squirrel:

Fishbowl - a water-filled glass container in which water plants or animals are kept:

Farm - farming

Beehive (also hive) - a container in which bees are kept:

I think it's dangerous to have a beehive in the backyard.

Hutch - a wooden box with a wire front, for keeping small animals in, especially rabbits:

Kennel (US doghouse) - a small shelter for dogs:

He made a dog house for his pups.

Lair - a hidden place where wild animals live or sleep:

Lodge - a den of a beaver:

Nest - a shelter built by birds to lay their egg and protect their young from predators:

Birds use twigs, grass, and leaves to build their nests.

Oceanarium - a large aquarium in which sea creatures are displayed to the public:

Pen

a small fenced area for keeping livestock. A pen for keeping cattle or horses is called a corral. A set of pens for keeping farm animals is called a stockyard. A stockyard that is used to fatten farm animals is called a feedlot. A small pen for keeping one animal is called a stall.

Roost - a place such as a branch or a perch where birds sleep:

Sett - a den of a badger:

Web (also spider web) - a net created by a spider to trap insects:

Spider web can be used for healing wounds.

Zoo - a place in which wild animals are displayed to the public:

Animal behavior.

Amble - (of an elephant) to walk slowly:

The baby elephant was ambling through the bush.

Bark - (of a dog) to make a short harsh noise:

Barking dog doesn't bite.

Bite - to cut into with the teeth or to make a small hole in the skin:

I have been bitten by a dog.

Bristle - to raise the fur on the body:

Cats bristle the fur when they are afraid.

Buck - (of a horse) to kick off with the hind legs:

A horse may buck due to fear.

Cast - (of a snake) to slide out of the outer layer of old skin:

Young snakes cast their skins every two weeks.

Claw - to use claw or nails to scratch:

The cat clawed my neck.

Coil up (S) - (of a snake) to wrap into a series of circles:

The snake coiled up and vibrated its tail.

Dive - (of a bird) to go down quickly and suddenly while flying:

The swallows soar then dive.

Flutter

1. to fly lightly and quickly:

The butterflies flutter from flower to flower in my garden.

2. to move wings quickly up and down without flying:

The bird fluttered its wing in the cage.

Frisk - (of a young animal) to move and jump in a playful way:

The lambs frisk in the field.

Gallop - (of a horse) to run very fast:

The horse was galloping at its fastest speed.

Glide - (of a bird) to fly smoothly without moving wings:

We watched the gulls gliding above the cliffs.

Gore - to attack and injure someone with horns:

Bulls gored 5 five people to death during the festival.

Growl - (of a dog) to make a low threatening sound as a warning:

My dog growls when a stranger approaches the house.

Hibernate - to spend wintertime sleeping:

The ground squirrel hibernates in the winter.

Hiss - to produce a long 's' sound:

Snakes hiss to defend themselves.

Infest - (of insects or pests) to exist in large numbers:

The basement was infested with rats.

Lap - to drink with the tongue

Cats lap milk without splashing.

Maul - to attack violently with claws and teeth, usually causing physical wounds:

The child had been mauled by a pit bull dog.

Migrate - to travel to warmer places:

Swallows migrate to Africa in winter.

Moult - (US Molt) to renew feather, hair or skin:

Some insects moult 60 times in their lifespan.

Overwinter - to spend the winter season in a place; to remain alive during the winter:

Many insects overwinter in the houses.

Paw - to touch many times with a paw:

Pawing is a way for dogs to get attention.

Prance - (of a horse) to move with high, quick steps in a particular direction:

The horses prance along the fence.

Preen - to clean and groom its feathers with its beak:

Some birds preen themselves in order to attract a mate.

Rear - (of a horse) to rise up on the hind legs with the forelegs in the air:

They trained the horse to rear.

Scent - to find or track something by using sensitive nose:

The hound scented a rabbit.

Slough - to remove a layer of old skin:

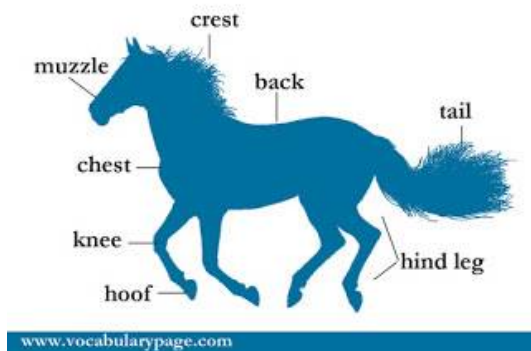
Young snakes slough their skins every two weeks.

Swoop - (of a bird) to fly downwards suddenly in order to snatch something without landing:

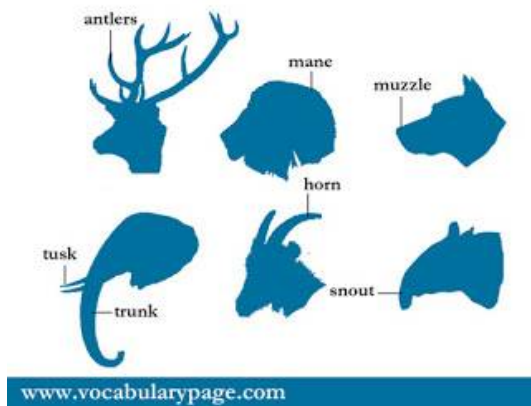
The eagle swooped on its prey.

Soar - to rise high in the sky while flying:

The swallows soar then dive.



Parts of animals



Claw - curved nail on the toe of a bird or an animal:

Cats scratch at things to sharpen their claws.

Cloven hoof - the foot of an animal such as sheep that is divided into two toes:

The religions permit to eat animals that have cloven hooves.

Fang - a long sharp tooth of an animal that is used for biting:

A snake uses its fangs to bite and inject venom.

Fleece - the woolen coat on a sheep:

Forefoot - the front feet of an animal. Plural form is forefeet. The front leg is called foreleg.

He tied the horse's forefeet together.

Fur - the soft hair of an animal. The hair, wool, or fur of an animal is called coat.

the fox's glossy fur

goat with shaggy coat

Hackles - the hairs on back of the neck of an animal, especially of a dog or a cat.

Animals raise their hackles when they are frightened.

Hind - the back foot (leg) of an animal is called hind foot (leg). The back foot is also called hind limb. The back part of animal with four feet is called hindquarters.

The horses kick out with their hind legs when they are aggressive.

Horn - the hard, pointed structure on the head of some animals such as cattle:

Goats are born with horns.

Hump - a round part on the back of an animal such as a camel:

Camels store fat in their humps.

Camels with two humps inhabit in Central Asia.

Mane - the long hair that covers the neck of a male lion or a horse:

The color of a lion's mane indicates its health.

Muzzle - the nose, mouth and jaw of an animal such as dog or horse:

Pad - the soft part under the paw of an animal such as cat or dog:

Pads make cats' movement quiet.

Paw - the soft foot of an animal such as cat or dog

Tigers can kill a human with one paw swipe.

Pouch - a fold of skin on the stomach of some marsupial animals:

Female kangaroos have a pouch to carry and feed their young.

Snout - the long nose, mouth and jaw of an animal such as a pig or elephant seal:

The Northern elephant seals have trunk-like snouts.

Tail - the flexible part at the back of an animal's body:

Some monkeys use their tails to grasp tree branches.

Udder - the organ beneath the animal such as cow or goat, which produces milk:

The udder hygiene is important in milk production.

Whisker - any of long, thick and stiff hairs that grow on the cheeks or above the eyes of some animals:

The whiskers of cats are connected to their nervous system.

UNIT 6.

1. All About Trees. Read the text

There are many kinds of trees in the world. Scientists use a system called classification **to organize different types of trees** and make them easier to identify and study. Classification breaks different kinds of similar things (such as trees) down into smaller groups.

All trees have several parts. The basic parts that all trees have in common are **roots, a trunk, branches, and leaves**. These are things that make trees trees. Even though all trees have leaves, there are some major differences in what happens to those leaves. Trees that lose all of their leaves at once during one season (usually Fall) and grow new ones in a later season (usually Spring) are called ***deciduous*** trees. In contrast, some trees have leaves all year round. They do lose some of them, but new ones grow back right away. These types of trees are called ***evergreens***. Within the groups of deciduous and evergreen trees, there are lots of differences. There are fruit trees and trees that just get flowers, there are trees that don't have any flowers, and there are trees that have **pinecones**.

A tree's trunk is very important. It is how **nutrients** and water get from the tree's roots to its branches and leaves. It also **gives the tree support** — the trunk holds up the whole tree! You've probably touched many trees and maybe even **climbed a few**. If so, you know that some trees have **smooth bark** and some have very **rough, chunky pieces of bark**. Bark protects the tree from things like very cold or very hot temperatures, **insects that try to get inside** and eat the tree, and **diseases that could harm** or kill the tree.



Woods & Forests

Woods and forests cover nearly one-third of all the land on earth. What's the difference between woods and forests? If you look up in a wood you can see lots of sunlight coming through the branches. A forest has lots of shade because trees grow very close together and it is sometimes hard to see the sun. Woods are usually smaller than forests and contain fewer kinds of plants and animals. In colder climates there are forests that only contain evergreen trees, which have **short needles and produce cones**. These forests spread across Canada and parts of Europe and are called **boreal forests**.

Clumps of trees begin growing naturally and over time **spread out**, creating a **dense forest**. Deciduous and evergreen trees **spread through seeds** that the tree **has dropped**. Seed **Pods** of different trees look very different. For example, the seeds of a pine tree are all inside of a **pine cone**. As animals come to live in the wooded habitat, they spread the trees' seeds so that new trees can begin to grow. The animals that live in woods and forests include deer, bears, raccoons, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, and many types of birds. Ants, beetles, and other insects live on the ground of a forest and also in trees.

1. Translate highlighted word in writing.

2. Find words from the text to the collocations.

A) a way to organize things into groups to make them easier to study.

B) trees that lose all their leaves at once each year

C) the long, flat part of some plants that has seeds in it

D) a solid shape with a round or oval base that narrows to a point

E) trees that only lose a few leaves or needles at a time. When they do lose them, new ones grow back right away, so they have leaves all year round.

3) Draw a picture of the tree and mark all parts in common. The more the better.

4) Write down 7 kinds of trees and translate, as in the example:

Ash – ясен

Oak- дуб

4) Read short text.

Trees are wildlife habitats and useful resources for humans. Trees prevent soil erosion, produce oxygen and reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by means of photosynthesis, and moderate ground temperature. Trees provide food such as nuts and fruit. Additionally, trees in forests supply people with raw materials for wood, paper, and cardboard products. Fuel for cooking and heating and fats, gums, and oils for manufacturing are also derived from trees. Trees also give humans scenic beauty, shade, and recreational areas for camping, hiking, hunting, and bird watching. However, forests are changing and trees are being destroyed due to damaging human activities and habits. Despite their usefulness and importance, trees and forests throughout the world are being harmed by human behavior. Deforestation, the clearing of trees, happens in areas of rapid population growth for farms, cattle ranches, towns, and timber. In tropical rainforests trees are cut to clear land for growing crops and raising livestock. Destructive agricultural procedures not only destroy trees but also deplete soil in burned forests of nutrients and reduce biodiversity when only one crop is planted on farmland. In addition, deforestation

causes a loss of topsoil and plant roots which can lead to harmful flooding in affected areas. Logging is another prime cause of deforestation around the world. Trees are cut for lumber, paper, and cardboard and used heavily in the packaging of manufactured goods. Deforestation has also caused many species of plants and animals to become endangered or extinct. Industrial pollution also hurts trees and forests when automobiles, power plants, factories, agricultural and household chemicals release harmful substances into the environment. Acid rain can disrupt photosynthesis in plants. It weakens them causing them to be more susceptible to disease. Smog can damage plant proteins and reduce the production of seeds making plants less resistant to drought and diseases. Pesticides from farming and yards can enter waterways that flow to trees and forests. The chemicals in these pesticides can kill trees or impair their growth. Oil and toxic spills contaminate forest soils preventing plant or tree growth in polluted areas.

1. Translate in writing.

2. Find in the text information according to the forests damage and disruption.

3. Answer the questions.

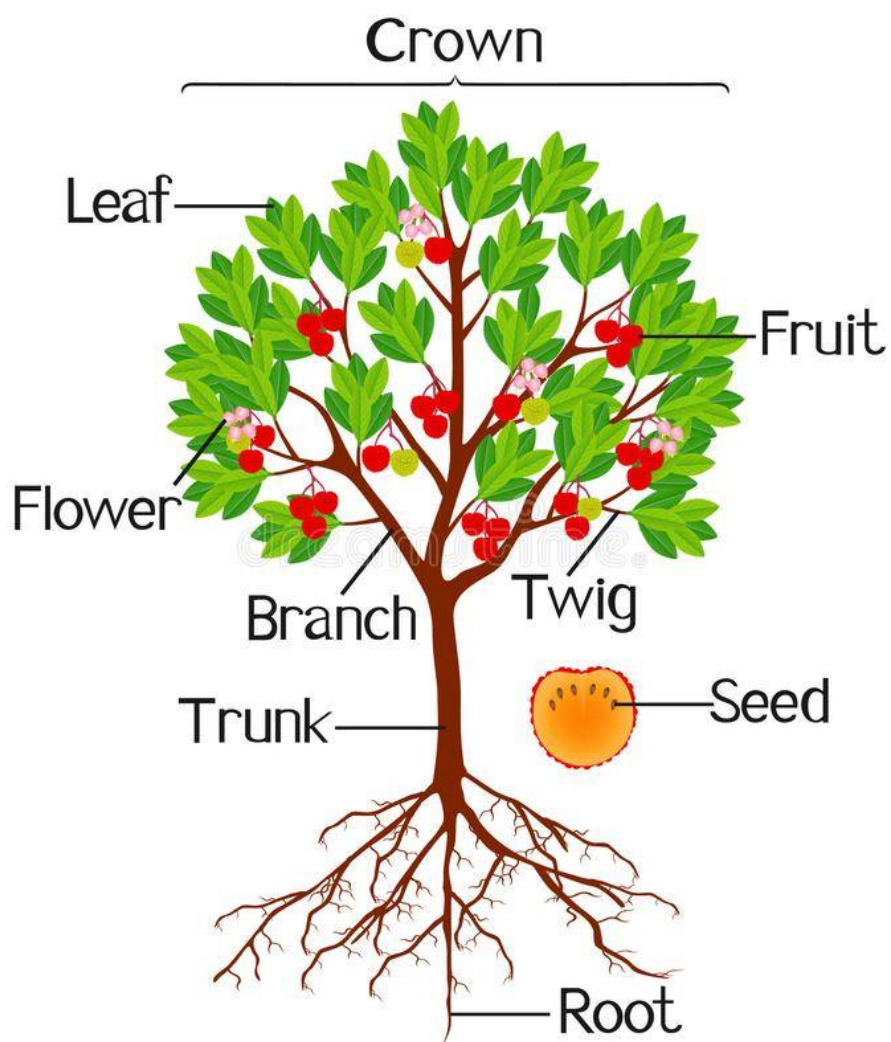
1. Discuss: How trees are used by humans and animals every day?
2. Justify the importance of tree conservation in urban and rural settings
3. Illustrate specific examples of the services and goods trees provide as an essential part of building sustainable and resilient societies
4. “Would you consider it much easier to destroy a forest than to grow one? Why?”
5. Can you point out some objects in your room that are products of trees?”.... “Can you tell me what part of the tree that object was made from?”

4. Look through the tree idioms and write down sentences.

- 1) *a tree is known by its fruit.*
- 2) *beat around the bush*
- 3) *wrong end of the stick*
- 4) *knock on wood and touch wood*
- 5) *shake like a leaf*
- 6) *sow seeds of suspicion*
- 7) *thorn in your side*

4. Look at the picture above. Translate parts of tree into English.

А. Стовбур, кора хвойного дерева, стебло, густа крона, корінь, насіння, шишка, широке листя, плоди, пагін.



UNIT 6. DIRDS

Read the text and translate highlighted words.

A. Find and translate kinds of birds.

B. Find in the text parts of the bird's body.

C. Choose any bird and describe it using the words from the text.

A bird is an animal with wings, a beak, two legs and feathers covering its body. Birds are vertebrate and they can fly. There are between 8,700 and 9,600 **living species of birds** today. Birds are a group of **warm-blooded vertebrates** constituting the class Aves, characterized by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate. **They range in size** from tiny (such as hummingbirds) to huge (such as ostriches and condors). Although birds are very different from **human beings**, they also share certain characteristics with people. For example, birds have all of **the same senses** (sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell) that we have. While their **front limbs** are wings and their feet, beaks, and tongues have taken on many tasks for which we use our hands, birds are **still creatures** with appendages that they use to interact with their environment. A bird uses its beak as an additional appendage **to assist with communication**, mobility, and social interaction, **such as grooming**. Birds do not **sweat**, but they have developed other strategies to stay cool in very warm conditions. Most birds will hold their wings out to **cool off**. If water is available, they will bathe and cool as **the water evaporates**. Another cooling technique in birds is **panting**. Feathers **provide good insulation** for any bird and, within limits for each species, **provide protection from low temperatures**. Birds will often sit with their feathers covering their feet **to reduce heat** loss when it is cold. **Fluffing their feathers** also helps protect against the cold. Sitting with their darkest coloured feathers toward the sun is a technique used by some birds **to absorb additional heat**. If your bird is fluffing its feathers **for extended periods** or sitting on its feet, it **may be chilled**. Most birds have ears located somewhat behind and just below the level of the eye. Specialized feathers, known as ear coverts, conceal the opening of the ear. Over many thousands of years, birds' front limbs have become specially adapted for flight. The wings, together with the feathers, are what **allow a** bird to fly. They provide the lift that is needed **to get off the ground** and **move in** the air. The bones of the wing are particularly strong and light, and they serve as an **anchor for** the feathers and for the powerful muscles and **tendons** needed for flight.

Bird migration has always fascinated man. Most people think of migration as the seasonal movement of **a flock of birds** between their **breeding** and non-**breeding sites**. In fact, bird migration is probably the biological **phenomenon** that has attracted the most interest among non-scientists, and has one of the longest traditions of

scientific investigation in biology. However, there are many other forms of animal migration, including journeys between east and west, complex round-trips involving land and ocean, altitudinal journeys up and down mountains, and vertical movements through the water column of oceans and lakes. **Insectivorous** (insect-eating) **species**, such as warblers, flycatchers, and wagtails, are highly migratory: spend the winter in the tropics, chiefly in Africa. Swallows—particularly barn swallows, house martins—and swifts **pass** the winter in Africa. Among no passerines — one of the best-known migrants is **the stork**, which migrates to tropical Africa along two well-defined flyways. The stork population **nesting** west of a line that follows the Weser River in Germany flies south-west ward through France and Spain, past the Strait of Gibraltar, and reaches Africa. Ducks, geese, and swans also are migrants.

1. Read the text and questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer at the end of the text.

The Zookeeper

My name's Mark Porter. I've been interested in the natural world since I was very young. I used to keep insects, and I spent a lot of time drawing them. After I finished school, I went to work in a pet shop - that was great fun, but I knew I had to go to college if I wanted a better job. So I went to university to study Biology and then got a job in Florida working at a sea-life centre, looking after the dolphins.

While I was working there, I saw an advertisement for my current job - a keeper for the fish department at a zoo in California - and applied. Although it was for the same money, I was pleased when they immediately offered me the job because there are lots of different activities I'm involved in here. As part of my job, I get to do research, and I manage an education centre where I tell people of all ages about what they can do to protect fish and animals.

People think that my job is exciting because I go diving as part of my research work on sharks. However, I work long hours, and I worry if I have to call a medical specialist to come and look after a sick fish. Conditions at work can be uncomfortable too, as a lot of the fish I look after bite, so I have to be careful. Then there are the visitors. Some are OK, but some try to touch the fish or put sweet wrappers in the water - that makes me angry. However, my job is very rewarding, and I hope that you'll think about working with animals, too.

1. Exercises for doing:

1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- a) how people how they can protect animals.
- b) give an account of one day in his life.
- c) describe some of the people he works with.
- d) encourage people to have a career with wildlife.

2. *What can a reader find out from this text?*

- a) what qualifications you need to go to university
- b) how many hours a day Mark has to work.
- c) how long Mark has been keen on animals
- d) where you can find the best sea-life centres

3. *What does Mark say about his current job?*

- a) It allows him to do a variety of things.
- b) It was quite difficult to get.
- c) It is better paid than his last job.
- d) It gives him time off work to go diving.

4. How does Mark feel about visitors to the zoo?

- a) nervous that a fish might hurt them.
- b) annoyed when they don't behave well.
- c) upset when they take the fish out of the water.
- d) sad when they don't ask questions.

2) You have to understand meaning of the words with prepositions. Write down your sentences. Example: Come on; **do not monkey with** my new laptop.

Rat on

Meaning: Inform on (someone) to a person in a position of authority

Rabbit on (UK)

Meaning: Continue talking about something that is not interesting to the person you are talking to

Monkey with

Meaning: Bother or interfere with someone or something

Idioms

3) Look through the idioms, try to memorize and write the story using all idioms.

At a snail's pace. Meaning: Moving very slowly

Busy as a bee. Meaning: Extremely busy

Guinea pig. Meaning: Test subject

Bull in a china shop. Meaning: Very clumsy person

Pick of the litter. Meaning: The best choice, or your favourite option

Eagle eyes. Meaning: Have excellent vision, or watching something very closely, not missing a detail

4. Look through the list of words. Translate unknown words into Ukrainian.

- 1) Parrot, pigeon, duck, turkey, penguin, owl, crow, goose, chick, chicken, eagle.
- 2) Hen, rooster, ostrich, peacock, vulture, sparrow, swallow, gull, seagull, swan, perch
- 3) Hawk, pelican, flamingo, falcon, cage, wing, beak, feathers, nest, tweet, migrate
- 4) Flock, bill, tail, nape, grow up, soar, able to fly, look for food, omnivores, twitter

A. Complete the table below.

Parts of bird's body	Domestic or pets	Wild birds	Able to do

5. Guess the meaning of poultry or birds in your own language.



5. Build correct words.

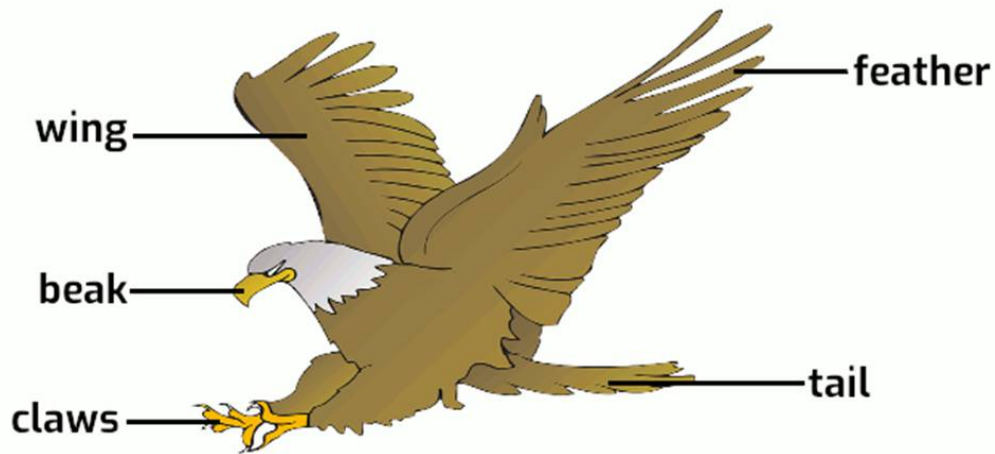
1. It is known for stealing small bright objects (A E M G P I).
2. It is a tropical bird with brightly colour feathers. (P A T R O R).
3. It has a heavy body, short legs and lives in the city. (E O P G I N).
4. It has magnificent tail feathers with blue and green eyelike spots. (C O C E P K A).

5. It is a black bird with a raucous call. (R O W C).
6. Diurnal bird, it is known for its good eyesight. (E G E L A).
7. It is a wading bird with long neck, beak and legs. (O T R K S).
8. It is a small, yellow and singing bird. (A Y C A R N).
9. Nocturnal bird of prey which has a flat face and large eyes. (L O W).
10. Diurnal bird of prey, sometimes used for hunting. (L F O A N C).

6). Quiz. Test your knowledge of birds.

1. What type of birds catches fish from the pond: heron, flamingo, pelican, kingfisher?
2. Which of this body parts do birds not have: toes, feather, brains, teeth?
3. What is the only type of bird that can fly backward: eagle, hummingbird, ostrich or rooster?
4. What is the name for the journey made by many birds between their summer and winter homes: malting, predation, migration, and nesting?
5. Which of this not flightless bird: kiwi, rhea, penguin, owl?
6. What kind of bird has a huge yellow bill: ibis, heron, puffin, and toucan?
7. What are baby swans called: pups, cygnets, calves, joeys?
8. What is the largest breed of penguin: Queen, Jack, Emperor, and King?
9. Which of these birds is not a bird of prey: eagle, parrot, osprey, and vulture?

7. Scan parts of body and complete the picture with some from your memory.



PART II.

1. Read the short texts and do exercises.

A. Animals are the living beings that we share with the Earth. All animals belong to a biological kingdom called kingdom Animalia. This kingdom is then broken down into over 30 groups. About 75% of all species on Earth are animals. Animals are then broken down into two types: vertebrates and invertebrates. Some animals are domestic which means they are tamed and not wild. Some domestic animals are kept for farming purposes while pets are kept as companions. Wild animals are untamed and they live in their natural environment. There are many kinds of animals, so we put them into some groups. Basic animal groups are 1) mammals (lion, elephant, zebra etc), 2) reptiles (crocodile, cobra, chameleon etc.), 3) birds (eagle, crow, duck etc.), 4) invertebrates (insects, worms, sponges etc.), 5) fish (sharks, salmon etc.) and 6) amphibians (salamanders, frogs etc.).

B. Pets are domestic or tamed animals that people keep at home as a companion or as a means of entertainment. Pets are not wild animals so they are called “tamed” which means they are not wild and they are friendly to their “guardians”. Pets are domestic animals; however, they are kept as companions unlike the other domestic work animals such as horses or donkeys. Unlike pets, working animals such as horses or camels help people with some kind of work. Pets are also different from some of the domestic animals such as sheep and cows, which are farmed for food.

C. Carnivores are the animals that eat meat such as lion, wolf, crocodile, eagle etc. Herbivores are the animals that eat plant. For example zebra, kangaroo, elephant, deer etc. Omnivores are the animals that eat both plant and meat.

1. Learn farm animals. Find in a vocabulary in English with pictures.



Wild animals.



1. Complete the box. (at least 5)

insects	herbivores	mammals	vertebrates	invertebrates	omnivores

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2. Read sentences about animals and prove: True or False.

- 1) Lions are herbivorous, because they do not eat meat.
- 2) Giraffes are the tallest land animals.
- 3) A cow and a bull are a wild animals.
- 4) An elephant is a mammal.
- 5) Snakes are reptiles.
- 6) Koalas are in danger of extinction.
- 7) Some fish lost their habitats because of drought.
- 8) Polar bears become endangered because of climate change.
- 9) Domestic life is important for wild animals.
- 10) Tigers are carnivore.

3. Find mistakes in sentences.

- a) Animals with a backbone are invertebrates.
- b) Most mammals have hair, scales, and horns.
- c) Animals without a backbone are vertebrates.
- d) Most insects, jellyfish, leeches, snails, spiders are invertebrates.
- e) Reptiles are not air-breathing vertebrates covered in special skin.
- f) A ladybug is a small insect that can invade your home.

4. Choose the correct answer. If you don't know the word, consult the dictionary.

1. _____ of cattle graze fertile plains.
a) packs b) flocks c) herds d) swarms
2. Cattle and chicken are _____ animals
a) farm b) domesticated c) wild
3. The horses have returned to their _____ after the morning exercise.
a) sheds b) barns c) stables
4. Most animals in captivity have to be fed and _____ at least twice a day.
a) drunk b) liquidated c) watered

5. Many people think it is wrong to put animals behind _____

- a) bars b) poles c) wires

6. The horse gets rid of _____ by flicking its tail.

- a) ants b) flies c) butterflies

7. The horse hurt one of its _____ in the race.

- a) heels b) paws c) hooves

8. Modern farm animals are the result of centuries of selective _____

- a) breeding b) reproduction c) mating

5. Find Ukrainian equivalents to English and choose the correct names of the places where the following animals live or are kept.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|
| 1) shed | _____ | a) horses |
| 2) kennel | _____ | b) dogs |
| 3) paddock | _____ | c) cows |
| 4) stable | _____ | d) beavers |
| 5) dam | _____ | e) lions |
| 6) den | _____ | f) rabbits |
| 7) warren | _____ | g) pigs |
| 8) sty | _____ | h) sheep |
| 9) hutch | _____ | |

6. Collective nouns. Match the names for the groups of animals.

- 1) brood of _____
- 2) herd of _____
- 3) pack of _____
- 4) team of _____
- 5) school of _____

7. Use of English. Read the text.

Rhinoceroses are large, herbivorous mammals identified by their characteristic 1) ----
-snouts. Because the animals' horns are used in folk medicine for their supposed
healing properties, rhinos have been hunted nearly to 2) ----- . Their horns are

sometimes sold as trophies or 3) -----, but more often, they are ground up and used in traditional Chinese medicine. The powder is often added to food or brewed in a tea. They believe that the horns are a powerful aphrodisiac, also 4) ----- for fever, rheumatism, gout, and other disorders. Rhino horns are made of keratin, which is also the key component of human hair and fingernails. However, the horns are not just dense clumps of hair. CT scans have shown dense mineral 5) ----- of calcium and melanin in the core of the horn. The calcium makes the horn stronger, and the melanin 6) ----- it from the sun's UV rays. Rhinos once 7) ----- much of sub-Saharan Africa, but today is under threat due to poaching fueled by these commercial uses. Many organizations are working to protect this much-loved animal.

A) Match the word and complete sentences in the text.

1	hilled	horned	humped	tailed
2	damping	extinction	rescue	renovation
3	ornament	furniture	pottery	decorations
4	pills	disease	remedy	treatment
5	deposits	raw materials	substance	content
6	protects	maintains	defends	combats
7	strolled	tramped	roamed	winded

B) Answer the questions.

1. Do you like fur or other things made from animals?
2. Should we hunt seals for their fur?
3. What animal best represents you?
4. What is the most effective way to save foxes and beavers?
8. You have an example how to write an essay:

a) What is the most unusual animal you have seen?

b) Translate highlighted words, use for writing your story.

Panda. What do pandas look like? – Pandas are big animals. Their fur is starkly contrasting patches of black and white, with black ears and black eye patches. Their legs, shoulders, and tail are also black, and the rest of their body is white. Pandas, like most bears, have short tails. Panda bear paws have five fingers, plus a “thumb.” However, this thumb is actually not a digit at all, but a modified bone. The bears use this fake thumb to grip bamboo while they eat. Pandas are lethargic creatures. They do not consume foods that provide high levels of energy, and because of this, are not

particularly active. They wander in search of choice bamboo. In addition, they will avoid areas where they have to climb steep slopes or burn energy. These bears are solitary. The primary dangers to panda survival are habitat loss, poaching, and fragmented populations. Hunting of these bears has occurred for hundreds of years, primarily because their fur is so soft and strikingly colored. We should protect their habitat.

9. Summing up: Find out from the texts verbs related to the animal's behavior.

Example: To climb, roam, wander

A. Watch film on BBC and write short rendering.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/stories-54829594>