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**OUR SURROUNDING:
TO ENJOY AND TO PROTECT**

**Навчальний посібник
з практики усного та писемного мовлення**

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

«Практика усного та письмового мовлення» являє собою багатопланову навчальну дисципліну, предметом якої виступає словниковий склад іноземної мови, органічно зв'язаний з усіма рівнями мови. Методичне завдання даної дисципліни полягає не тільки в тому, щоб забезпечити оволодіння студентами вміннями й навичками з усіх чотирьох видів мовленнєвої діяльності у їхньому тісному зв'язку з функціонально-мовним розширенням мови, але й інтегрувати їх застосування в галузі перекладу. Переклад застосовується в нашому випадку як двобічний процес – він виступає, по-перше, як мета навчання, і по-друге – як засіб навчання.

Робота над темами “Environmental protection” та “Travelling” передбачає оволодіння студентами необхідним обсягом інформації з різних аспектів теми та набуття мовленнєвого досвіду її використання. В посібник включено інформаційно насичений текстовий матеріал, який уможливує отримання достатньої кількості загальнолюдських екологічних знань, необхідних для адекватного сприйняття, розуміння та перекладу іншомовних текстів, а також обговорення «зелених проблем». Тексти посібника запозичені з сучасних англійських джерел і подані з незначними скороченнями.

Посібник складається з десяти розділів: “Types of Pollution”, “Recycling”, “Conservation Movement”, “Global Environmental Problems”, “Ecological Situation in the Azov Coastal Area”, “Wild Life”, “Travelling”, “Different means of travelling”, “Holiday making” та “International tourism”.

Мовний матеріал, що відпрацьовується в завданнях, спрямований на закріплення навичок вживання лексико-граматичних конструкцій, властивих науковому стилю мовлення та загальнолітературній українській мові. Система роботи над текстом на основі програмного лексико-граматичного матеріалу визначається завданням досягнення у студентів необхідного рівня мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь. Це завдання визначає організацію і характер роботи над кожним текстом підручника. Передтекстові завдання включають роботу над

лексикою, необхідною для розуміння й осмислення змісту тексту. Післятекстові завдання носять системний характер і ставлять своєю метою: а) перевірку розуміння змісту тексту; б) відтворення інформативного змісту тексту, а також побудову власного монологічного висловлювання за аналогією з вивченим текстом; в) вироблення навичок конспектування; г) вивчення засобів зв'язку речень і частин висловлювання; д) складання різного роду планів і анотацій.

Завдання посібника діляться на три типи: 1) завдання, метою яких є перевірка правильності розуміння прочитаного тексту; 2) завдання, що розширюють рамки тексту і узагальнюють його проблемний матеріал; 3) завдання, що стимулюють невідготовлені монологічні висловлювання студентів з пропонованих питань.

Завдання до текстів також навчають коментувати, аргументувати та контраргументувати отриману інформацію, стимулюють до ведення бесіди та дискутування проблем.

Матеріали посібника також можуть бути використані в позааудиторній роботі.

UNIT 1. TYPES OF POLLUTION

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings. People dirty the air with gases and smoke, poison the water with chemicals and other substances, and damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. People also pollute their surroundings in various other ways. For example, they ruin natural beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing noise. Nearly everyone causes environmental pollution in some way.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. Air, water, and soil – all harmed by pollution – are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. In addition, environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious, it is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. For example, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of all air pollution. But the automobile provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people and produce goods that people want. Too much fertilizer or pesticide can ruin soil, but fertilizers and pesticides are important aids to the growing of crops.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. Most people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be gradually reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that require businesses and individuals to stop, or cut down on, certain polluting activities. And – perhaps

most importantly – individuals and groups of people can work to persuade their representatives in government, and also persuade businesses, to take action toward reducing pollution.

People have always polluted their surroundings. But throughout much of history, pollution was not a major problem. Most people lived in uncrowded rural areas, and the pollutants (waste products) they produced were widely scattered.

People had no pollution-causing machines or motor vehicles. The development of crowded industrial cities in the 1700's and 1800's made pollution a major problem. People and factories in these cities put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas. During the 1900s, urban areas continued to develop, and automobiles and other new inventions made pollution steadily worse. By the mid-1900s, pollution had affected the water in every major lake and river and the air over every major city in the United States and other industrial countries. Since the late 1960s, millions of people have become alarmed by the dangers of pollution, and scientific studies have improved our understanding of the problem. Large numbers of people are now working to reduce environmental pollution.

Glossary

environment – навколишнє середовище

pollution – забруднення

surroundings – середовище, оточення

fertilizer – добриво

pesticide – пестицид

scatter – розкидати, розсипати

junk – мотлох утиль

litter – сміття

persuade – зменшувати, скорочувати

reduce – зменшувати, скорочувати

available – придатний

benefit – приносити користь

percentage – процентний вміст

exhaust – вихлопні гази

discharge – випускати, викидати, виливати

lessen – зменшувати

enforce – упроваджувати в життя

Exercise 1. Tick the correct completion.

1. *People pollute*

- a) air.
- b) water and soil.
- c) surroundings.

2. *Today environmental pollution*

- a) is not a serious problem.
- b) is a complicated problem.
- c) is as complicated as it is serious.

3. *The pollution is a complicated problem because*

- a) people don't want to reduce pollution.
- b) much pollution is caused by things that benefit people.
- c) people don't care about their surroundings.

4. *Pollution can be reduced by*

- a) not using many things that benefit them.
- b) passing and enforcing new laws and taking action toward reducing pollution.
- c) discussing the pollution problem.

5. *Pollution became a major problem*

- a) as a result of the development of crowded industrial cities.
- b) when people lived in uncrowded rural areas.
- c) as soon as automobiles were invented.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. In what way do people pollute their surroundings?
2. Why is environmental pollution such a serious problem?
3. Why is the pollution problem not only serious, but also complicated?
4. In what way can people reduce pollution?

5. When and why did pollution become a major problem?

Exercise 3. Define whether sentences are True (T) or False (F):

1. Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today.
2. Pollution cannot be gradually reduced.
3. Governments cannot pass and enforce laws that require businesses and individuals to stop polluting.
4. People have always polluted their surroundings.
5. The development of crowded industrial cities in the 1700's and 1800's made pollution a major problem.
6. Large numbers of people are now working to reduce environmental pollution.

Exercise 4. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- a) зменшувати забруднення
- b) добрива
- c) вихлопи автомобілів
- d) навколишнє середовище
- e) забруднюючий агент
- f) основна проблема
- g) переконувати
- h) спричиняти забруднення

Exercise 5. Replace the expressions in bold with a word or expression from the box which has the same meaning.

unleaded petrol	erosion
fossil fuels	contaminated
recycle (things)	environmentalists
organic	emissions
genetically modified	biodegradable packaging

greenhouse	acid rain
rain forest	Green Belt
global warming	ecosystem

1. In Britain, building is restricted or completely banned in the *area of farming land or woods and parks which surrounds a town.*
2. Many companies are developing *boxes, cartons and cans which can easily be decomposed by organisms such as bacteria, or by sunlight, sea, water, etc.*
3. The burning of some fuels creates *carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, methane and other* gases which rise into the atmosphere.
4. Farmers have cleared hectares of *thick wooded land in tropical regions where the precipitation is very high.*
5. Planting trees provides some protection from *gradual wearing away* of soil.
6. We should all try to *process waste material so that it can be used again.*
7. These potatoes *are cultivated naturally, without using any chemical fertilizers and pesticides.*
8. This bread is made from wheat which has been *altered at a molecular level so as to change certain characteristics which can be inherited.*
9. More and more cars are built to use *fuel which has been made without lead additives.*
10. *Polluted precipitation which kills trees* falls a long distance away from the source of pollution.
11. Human beings have had a devastating effect on the *living things, both large and small,* in many parts of the world.
12. The *gases and other substances* which come from factories using oil, coal and other *fuels which are the remains of plants and animals* can cause serious damage to the environment.
13. Don't drink that water! It's been *made dirty by something being added to it.*
14. Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace and other *people concerned with protecting the environment* are holding a forum in London next month.

15. *The heating up of the earth's atmosphere by pollution* is threatening life as we know it.

KINDS OF POLLUTION

There are several kinds of environmental pollution. They include air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and pollution caused by solid wastes, noise, and radiation.

All parts of the environment are closely related to one another. The study of the relationships among living things, and between living things and other parts of the environment, is called ecology. Because of the close relationships, a kind of pollution that chiefly harms one part of the environment may also affect others. For example, air pollution harms the air. But rain washes pollutants out of the air and deposits them on the land and in bodies of water. Wind, on the other hand, blows pollutants off the land and into the air.

Air pollution turns clear, odorless air into hazy, smelly air that harms health, kills plants, and damages property. People cause air pollution both outdoors and indoors. Outdoor air pollution results from pouring hundreds of millions of tons of gases and particulates (tiny particles of liquid or solid matter) into the atmosphere each year. One of the most common forms of out-door air pollution is smog. Indoor air pollution results from many of the same substances found outdoors. But indoor pollutants can present a more serious problem because they tend to build up in a small area from which they cannot easily escape. Cigarette smoke is a familiar indoor air pollutant.

Most air pollution results from combustion (burning) processes. The burning of gasoline to power motor vehicles and the burning of coal to heat buildings and help manufacture products are examples of such processes. Each time a fuel is burned in a combustion process, some type of pollutant is released into the air. The pollutants range from small amounts of colorless poison gas to clouds of thick black smoke. Weather conditions can help reduce the amount of pollutants in outdoor air. Wind scatters pollutants, and rain and snow wash them into the ground. But in many areas, pollutants are put into the air faster than weather conditions can dispose of them. In

crowded cities, for example, thousands of automobiles, factories, and furnaces may add tons of pollutants to a small area of the atmosphere each day.

At times, weather conditions cause pollutants to build up over an area instead of clearing them away. One such condition—called thermal inversion—occurs when a layer of warm air settles over a layer of cooler air that lies near the ground. The warm air holds down the cool air and prevents pollutants from rising and scattering. A serious pollution problem results when a thermal inversion occurs over a city that is pouring tons of pollutants into the air.

One serious result of air pollution is its harmful effect on human health. Both gases and particulates burn people's eyes and irritate their lungs. Particulates can settle in the lungs and worsen such respiratory diseases as asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Studies have shown that particulates help cause such diseases as cancer and emphysema. In cities throughout the world, long periods of heavy air pollution have caused illness and death rates to increase dramatically.

Air pollution also harms plants. Poisonous gases in the air can restrict the growth of, and eventually kill, nearly all kinds of plants. Forests in Tennessee, citrus groves near Los Angeles, and vegetable gardens in New Jersey have all been seriously damaged by air pollution.

Most materials get dirty and wear out more quickly in polluted air than in clean air. Polluted air even harms such hard and strong materials as concrete and steel. In some cities, statues and other art objects that stood out-doors for centuries have been moved indoors because air pollution threatened to destroy them.

Air pollutants may also affect climate. Both gases and particulates can cause changes in the average temperatures of an area. Particulates scatter the sun's rays and reduce the amount of sunlight that reaches the ground. Such interference with sunlight may cause average temperatures in an area to drop. Some gases, including carbon dioxide, allow sunlight to reach the ground, but prevent the sunlight's heat from rising out of the atmosphere and flowing back into space. The warming of the earth's surface that results is called the greenhouse effect. The burning of fuel and other polluting activities are increasing the amount of heat-trapping gases in the

atmosphere. This development may intensify the greenhouse effect, causing average temperatures to rise.

In addition, air pollutants may damage the layer of ozone (a form of oxygen) in the earth's upper atmosphere. The ozone layer protects animals and plants from much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet light.

Glossary

pollutant – забруднюючий агент

waste – відходи

solid – твердий

liquid – рідкий

hazy – затуманений

particle – частка

substance – речовина

vehicle – транспортний засіб

combustion – згоряння

fuel – паливо

scatter – розсіювати, розвіювати, розкидати

dispose of – позбавитися

furnace – піч

layer – прошарок

restrict – стримувати, обмежувати

grove – гай

greenhouse effect – парниковий ефект

Exercise 1. Complete the gaps with the words from the list:

environmental, average, reduce, scatters, liquid, hazy, solid, particles, restrict

1. Hundreds of millions of tiny ____ of liquid or solid matter pour into the atmosphere each year.
2. Both gases and particulates cause changes in the ____ temperatures of an area.
3. Air pollution turns clear, odorless air into ____, smelly air that harms health.

4. Air pollution is one of the most dangerous kinds of ____ pollution.
5. Particulates scatter the sun's rays and ____ the amount of sunlight that reaches the ground.
6. Some kinds of pollution can be caused by ____ and ____ wastes added to the atmosphere.
7. Wind ____ pollutants, and rain and snow wash them into the ground.
8. Poisonous gases in the air can _____ the growth of all kinds of plants.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does environmental pollution include?
2. All parts of the environment are closely related. How can their pollution effect each other?
3. What are "particulates"?
4. What does most air pollution result from?
5. How do weather conditions influence pollutants?
6. How does air pollution harm human health?
7. Why is air pollution so harmful for plants?
8. How does air pollution affect climate?

Exercise 3. Define whether sentences are true (T) or False (F).

1. All parts of the environment are closely related to one another.
2. The study of the relationships among living things, and between living things and other parts of the environment, is called ecology.
3. Air pollution does not harm the environment.
4. Air pollutants may affect climate.
5. Air pollutants do not damage the layer of ozone.

Exercise 4. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) переповнене місто
- 2) шкодити здоров'ю
- 3) забруднюючий агент
- 4) спричиняти захворювання

- 5) парниковий ефект
- 6) частинки
- 7) зв'язок
- 8) поверхня землі
- 9) процес окиснювання
- 10) двоокис вуглецю

Exercise 5. Read the text and translate the Ukrainian words:

Повітря _____ is essential to life. Humans and other animals use the кисень _____ they breathe along with the food they eat to produce енергія. Increased physical activity raises the body's energy demand, increasing споживання of oxygen and nutrients. When we exert ourselves we notice an increase in breath rate. This is our respiratory system's response to increased energy demand.

More air flowing in and out of our легені _____ increases our exposure to air pollution. As a result, active children, дорослі _____, and athletes are more уразливі _____ to the unhealthy impacts of air pollution. During episodes of unhealthy levels of air pollution, public health officials advise reducing vigorous outdoor activities (e.g., soccer, бігання).

Exercise 6. Complete using the correct form of the words in capitals:

DANGER SOURCE IMPORTANCE SUCCEED PRODUCE VARY
DIFFERENCE CYCLE MIX USE

Nowadays, more and more people are becoming aware of the (1) situation threatening their environment and gaining consciousness about it. At last, we have started to take precautions for the world's natural (2) which are decreasing day by day. The most important step taken is re-using materials – in other words, recycling. It has become more (3) that we reduce waste which pollutes the environment. Recycling paper has been the biggest (4) Paper can be used six times over, then be burnt for the (5) of energy. Plastic is the hardest material to recycle because there are (6) kinds which need to be treated (7) Metal is another material. The production of an aluminium can is more difficult than (8) it. Glass can be used again in a

(9) of asphalt and cement to pave streets. As a result, we should think for a while before we throw things away as they may still be (10)

WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution reduces the amount of pure, fresh water that is available for such necessities as drinking and cleaning, and for such activities as swimming and fishing. The pollutants that affect water come mainly from industries, farms, and sewerage systems.

Industries dump huge amounts of wastes into bodies of water each year. These wastes include chemicals, wastes from animal and plant matter, and hundreds of other substances. Some of the wastes may be hazardous (harmful to human health). Industries dispose of much hazardous waste in dump sites on land. But improperly managed sites may leak the wastes into underground water supplies that people use.

Wastes from farms include animal wastes, fertilizers, and pesticides. Most of these materials drain off farm fields and into nearby bodies of water.

Sewerage systems carry wastes from homes, offices, and industries into water. Nearly all cities have waste treatment plants that remove some of the most harmful wastes from sewage. But even most of the treated sewage contains material that harms water.

Natural cycles work to absorb small amounts of wastes in bodies of water. During a cycle, wastes are turned into useful, or at least harmless, substances. Bacteria called aerobic bacteria use oxygen to decay natural wastes such as dead fish and break them down into chemicals, including nitrates, phosphates, and carbon dioxide. These chemicals, called nutrients, are used as food by algae (simple organisms) and green plants in the water. The algae serve as food for microscopic animals called zooplankton. Small fish, such as minnows, eat the zooplankton. The small fish, in turn, are eaten by larger fish, which eventually die and are broken down by bacteria. The cycle then begins again.

The same natural cycles work on wastes poured into water by people. Bacteria break down chemicals and other wastes and turn them into nutrients, or else into

substances that will not harm fish or sea plants. However, if too much waste matter is poured into the water, the whole cycle will begin to break down, and the water becomes dirtier and dirtier. The bacteria that work to decay the wastes use up too much oxygen during the decaying process. As a result, less oxygen is available for the animals and plants that live in the water. Animals and plants then die, adding even more wastes to the water. Finally, the water's entire oxygen supply is used up.

Nutrients in water cause a similar process – called nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication – to take place. Nutrients that people add to water, such as nitrates from agricultural fertilizers and phosphates from detergents in sewage, greatly increase the growth of algae in water. As larger amounts of algae grow, larger amounts also die. The dead algae become wastes, and, as they decay, they use up the water's oxygen supply. The addition of heated water to a body of water also upsets cycles. Heated water can kill animals and plants that are accustomed to living at lower temperatures. It also reduces the amount of oxygen that water can hold. The addition of heated water is called thermal pollution. Most heated water comes from industries and power plants that use water for cooling.

Another major pollutant is fuel oil, which enters oceans mainly from oil tankers and offshore oil wells. Such spills ruin beaches and kill birds and marine life.

Glossary

body of water – водоймище

sewerage – каналізація

hazardous – шкідливий

dump – звалище; викидати

leak – пропускати, давати течу

fertilizer – добриво

sewage – стічні води

nutrient – поживна речовина

algae – морські водорості

minnow – мілька

detergent – миючий засіб

upset – порушувати

thermal – термічний, тепловий

offshore – у відкритому морі

well – свердловина

spill – потік, розлив

Exercise 1. True or False? Correct the false facts.

1. Water pollution increases the amount of pure, fresh water.
2. Chemicals, wastes from animal and plant matter, fertilizers, pesticides and
3. hundreds of other substances may be hazardous for the environment of our planet.
4. Sewerage systems carry wastes from homes, industries into the dump sites on
5. land.
6. Natural cycles work to absorb great amounts of wastes in bodies of water.
7. Bacteria decay wastes and break them down into nutrients.
8. Nutrients from agricultural fertilizers and phosphates from detergents slightly reduce the growth of algae in water.
9. Heated water added to a body of water is also hazardous.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Why is water pollution so harmful for different people's necessities and activities?
2. Which wastes do industries and farms produce?
3. How do natural cycles work to absorb small amounts of wastes in water?
4. What does the process of eutrophication mean?
5. What is "thermal pollution"?

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps using the words from the text.

1. Water pollution _____ the amount of pure, fresh water.
2. The pollutants that affect water come mainly from industries, farms, and _____ systems.
3. Industries _____ huge amounts of wastes into bodies of water each year.
4. Sewerage systems carry _____ from homes, offices, and industries into water.
5. Bacteria called aerobic bacteria use oxygen to _____ natural wastes.

Exercise 4. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) водорості
- 2) електростанція
- 3) каналізаційна система
- 4) шкідливі відходи
- 5) добрива
- 6) очисний завод
- 7) миючий засіб
- 8) процес гниття
- 9) хімікати
- 10) охолодження

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Future (will/going to) or Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The population of the rare mountain gorilla (increase) in the last few years largely so the government (open) the area for the tourism industry.
 2. About 30 years later, the Pacific Ocean (rise) to a dangerous level.
 3. The leaking chemicals (spread) over the surrounding area by the time officials take measures
 4. Marine pollution (kill) large numbers of plants and animals unless some strict precautions are taken.
 5. I read in a magazine that a car which runs on water and petrol (design). There is no doubt that thousands of people (drive) this environmentally friendly car.
 6. The villagers (organize) a demonstration against the
 7. timber company for some time.
- A : Have you prepared your project on *Caretta caretta* yet?
B : No, not yet. But I think I (start) tomorrow.

A : When (you / hand it in)?

B : Next week. I (collect) some photographs of *Caretta caretta* in the afternoon.

A : I have got some documents on them. I (give) the to you if you want.

B : Thanks. That (be) great!

Exercise 6. Read the text and choose the best answer:

Animals and plants are becoming extinct day by day at a greater (1) than ever before. People are cutting down forests and this (2) to dramatic changes in the climate. There should be more (3) to work for conservation. In order to protect species in danger, people should examine wild places carefully and (4) the animals and plants. Another aspect of conservation is to increase the number of laws which (5) the extinction of endangered species. There should also be more programmes for reproduction. This may lead to the (6) of national parks and protected areas. Today, there are internationally (7) wildlife protection areas worldwide. Another precaution may be to (8) the threats of extinction by educating people. We shouldn't forget that the problem of endangered species is global and we should leave a better world to our children.

1. amount	rate	proportion	grade
2. leads	guides	show	influences
3. arrangement	federations	organizations	companies
4. identify	pick up	distinguish	find out
5. forbid	discourage	ban	prevent
6. invention	establishment	institution	organization
7. recalled	allowed	discovered	recognized
8. publicize	promote	report	announce

Exercise 7. Виразіть свою точку зору з проблеми скорочення можливих шляхів забруднення навколишнього середовища великих міст, використовуючи ключові слова:

to control pollution, to prevent, restrictions, to recycle, to reuse, to melt down, to sort the trash for recycling, to dump, to burn, filters, to trap the particulates, to wash with chemical sprays.

SOIL POLLUTION

Soil pollution damages the thin layer of fertile soil that covers much of the earth's land and is essential for growing food. Natural processes took thousands of years to form the soil that supports crops. But, through poor treatment, people can destroy soil in a few years.

In nature, cycles similar to those that keep water clean work to keep soil fertile. Plant and animal wastes, including dead organisms, accumulate in the soil. Bacteria and fungi decay these wastes, breaking them down into nitrates, phosphates and other nutrients. The nutrients feed growing plants, and when the plants die the cycle begins again.

People use fertilizers and pesticides to grow more and better crops. Fertilizers add extra nutrients to the soil and increase the amount of a crop that can be grown on an area of land. But the use of large amounts of fertilizer may decrease the ability of bacteria to decay wastes and produce nutrients naturally.

Pesticides destroy weeds and insects that harm crops. But pesticides may also harm bacteria and other helpful organisms in the soil.

Solid wastes are probably the most visible forms of pollution. People throw away billions of tons of solid material each year. Much of this waste ends up littering roadsides, floating in lakes and streams, and collecting in ugly dumps. Examples of solid wastes include junked automobiles, tires, refrigerators, and stoves; cans and other packaging materials; and scraps of metal, paper, and plastic. Such solid pollutants are most common in the heavily populated areas in and near cities. Slag and other wastes from mining processes pollute much land away from cities.

Solid wastes present a serious problem because most of the methods used to dispose of them result in some type of damage to the environment. When the wastes are put into open dumps, they ruin the attractiveness of the surrounding areas. Dumps also provide homes for disease-carrying animals, such as cockroaches and rats. Some solid wastes can be destroyed by burning them. But burning produces smoke that causes air pollution. When wastes are dumped in water, they contribute to various forms of water pollution.

In the mid-1980's, more than 2 billion short tons (1.8 billion metric tons) of solid wastes were produced in the United States each year. Solid wastes include mining, industrial, and agricultural wastes, in addition to household wastes. Most solid wastes are buried in large, open areas called landfills. But in many places, especially near large cities, the land available for dumping is running out. In the meantime, the production of solid wastes is increasing rapidly. In addition, more and more wastes that are difficult to dispose of are being produced. Tin and steel cans that rust and can be absorbed by the soil have been replaced by aluminum cans that stay in their original state for many years. Paper and cardboard packaging that can decay and burn easily is being replaced by plastics that will not decay and that give off harmful gases when burned.

Glossary

fertile – родючий

bacteria – бактерії

fungi – пліснява

decay – розкладати, гноїти

nitrate – нітрат

phosphate – фосфіт, фосфат

nutrient – поживна речовина

litter – засмічувати

dump – звалище, викидати (на звалище)

junked – викинутий

plastic – пластмаса

slag – шлак

cockroach – тарган

cardboard – картон

tin – олово

steel – сталь

rust – іржавіти

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. What damage is most dangerous for growing food?
 - a. soil pollution
 - b. air pollution
 - c. water pollution
2. What accumulates in the soil?
 - a. plant and animal wastes
 - b. gases
 - c. plastics
3. What do people use to grow more and better crops?
 - a. new machines
 - b. fertilizers
 - c. weather forecast
4. What do pesticides harm?
 - a. insects
 - b. bacteria
 - c. roots of plants

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What layer of fertile soil essential for growing plants suffers greatly from soil pollution?
2. How long does the soil accumulate?
3. What does the soil accumulate?

4. What makes plant and animal wastes break down into nitrates, phosphates and other nutrients?
5. How does fertilizer affect crop growing?
6. What do pesticides harm?
7. What are the most visible forms of pollution?
8. Where does much of these wastes end up?
9. What are examples of solid wastes?
10. In what area is solid pollution most common?
11. What methods can be provided to solve the problem of solid wastes pollution?
12. What are the disadvantages of such methods as open dumps /burning/ dumping in water?
13. Where are the most solid wastes buried?
14. What wastes are difficult to dispose of?
15. Why can't aluminum cans be absorbed by the soil?

Exercise 3. Complete the gaps with the words from the list.

Solid wastes are the most visible forms of (1). People throw away billions of tons of (2). Examples of solid wastes include junked automobiles, tires, refrigerators and stoves; cans and other packaging materials; and (3), paper and plastic. Such solid pollutions are most common in the heavily populated areas in and near (4). Solid wastes present a serious problem because most of the methods used to dispose of them result in some type of damage to the (5). When the wastes are put into open (6), they ruin the attractiveness of the surrounding areas. Dumps also provide homes for disease-carrying animals, such as (7) and rats. Some solid wastes can be destroyed by them. But burning produces (8) that causes air pollution. When wastes are dumped in water, they contribute to various forms of (9). Most solid wastes are buried in open areas called (10). In the meantime, more and more wastes that are difficult to (11) are being produced. Tin and steel cans that (12) and can be absorbed by soil have been replaced by aluminium cans that stay in their original state for many years.

a – cities

e – landfills

i – environment

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| b | – dumps | f – solid material | j – cockroach |
| c | – pollution | g – smoke | k – dispose of |
| d | – rust | h – scraps metal | l – water pollution |

Exercise 4. Define whether sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Soil pollution damages the thin layer of fertile soil.
2. Plant and animal wastes accumulate in the soil.
3. Pesticides destroy weeds and insects that harm crops.
4. The use of large amounts of fertilizer may increase the ability of bacteria to decay wastes and produce nutrients naturally.
5. Solid wastes are probably the most visible forms of pollution.
6. Solid wastes cannot be destroyed by burning them.
7. Most solid wastes are buried in large, open areas called landfills.

Exercise 5. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

- 1) урожай
- 2) грибок
- 3) поживні речовини
- 4) шлаки
- 5) спалювати
- 6) позбуватися чогось
- 7) звалище сміття
- 8) сталеві банки
- 9) виробництво
- 10) прилегла ділянка

Exercise 6. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. We can help the environment by recycling, but most people ignore it. (although)
.....
2. Every time we go to the country, we enjoy watching wildlife. (whenever)
.....

3. Some aerosols have been banned because they harm the ecosystem. (in order not to)

4. Many species of wildlife may become extinct yet some organizations try hard to protect them. (however)
.....

5. People chopped down the rainforests to cut timber and make land for their plantations. (so as to)
.....

6. We may ban cars from the city centres on certain days and as a result we can prevent pollution. (so that)
.....

7. Everywhere in the world, there are organizations that work for the benefit of our planet. (wherever)
.....

8. She provides grants for the endangered species because she wants to protect them. (so as to)

9. Although there is international pressure for not using nets, in some countries fishermen still go on using them. (despite)
.....

10. Even though light and noise are disturbing Caretta caretas, more and more hotels are being built in their environment. (in spite of)
.....

Exercise 7. Match the words with their definitions:

1. industry	a) the process of being gradually destroyed by rain, wind and the sea
2. erosion	b) including the whole world
3. to deplete	c) to kill an animal, especially for food
4. flood	d) a form of energy coming from nuclear reactions which is harmful to living

	things
5. global	e) the process of making air, water and soil dangerously dirty
6. radiation	f) to reduce the amount of something that is available
7. pollution	g) the act or process of destroying something
8. destruction	h) containing poison or caused by poisonous substances
9. toxic	i) a very large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry
10.to slaughter	j) the production of goods especially in factories

Exercise I. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Indoor air pollution *results from* many of the same substances *found* outdoors.
2. Each time a fuel *is burnt* in a combustion process, some type of pollutant *is released* into air.
3. But in many areas pollutants *are put* into the air *faster* than weather conditions can dispose of them.
4. A serious pollution problem *results* when a thermal inversion *occurs* over a city that *is pouring* tons of pollutants into the air.
5. *Both* gases *and* particulates burn people`s eyes and irritate their lungs.
6. In cities long periods of heavy air pollution *have caused* illness and death rates to increase dramatically.
7. Some art objects that stood outdoors for centuries *have been moved* indoors because air pollution threatened to distroy them.

8. The burning of fuel and other polluting activities *are increasing* the amount of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere.

9. This development *may intensify* the greenhouse effect *causing average temperatures to rise*.

CAUSES OF POLLUTION

New inventions and processes have been continuously developed to improve our way of life. Such developments are called technological advances. Technological advances help us, but many of them also bring about harm to the environment. In addition, there are economic and social causes of pollution.

Technological causes. Many environmental pollution problems are a result of the rapid advances in technology that have been made since about the end of World War II (1945). Technological advances in agriculture, industry, and transportation have greatly improved our way of life. But most of the advances were made without consideration of the effects they would have on the environment.

The automobile engine is an example of a very useful technological development that harms the environment. Through the years, automobiles have been made more and more powerful. Many cars being built today have two to three times as much power as most cars built during the 1940s. Because of this, the new cars produce much more polluting exhaust than the older ones did. In order to make engines more powerful, automobile manufacturers increased the pressure and – as a result – the temperature at which combustion takes place in the engines' cylinders. The higher temperatures during combustion cause chemical reactions that put large amounts of nitrogen oxide gases into the engines' exhausts. In addition, high compression engines require special gasolines that burn evenly to prevent "knocking" noises. Mechanisms called catalytic converters now remove some of the polluting materials produced by automobile engines. Also, the gradual elimination of the lead from gasoline has helped make automobiles less polluting. However, there is still much to do to eliminate pollution from automobiles. An increase in their number may cancel gains from using catalytic converters and unleaded gasoline.

The sewage treatment plant is an example of a technological development that was designed to protect the environment, but which can cause pollution nevertheless. Most treatment plants prevent dangerous organic wastes (wastes from animal and plant matter) from upsetting the natural cycles in water. The treatment plants use bacteria and oxygen to break down the organic wastes and turn them into inorganic nutrients. But when the nutrients are put into the water, they upset natural cycles by increasing the growth of algae. Scientists and engineers are working to develop sewage treatment plants that will also remove inorganic nutrients from sewage.

Some products of advanced technology contribute to environmental pollution in more than one way. For example, plastics are a troublesome solid waste because they will not break down and cannot be absorbed by the soil. Plastics also indirectly cause pollution when they are produced. Large amounts of electricity are required in order to produce plastics. As a result of this need for electricity, the production of plastics helps create a demand for more electric power plants. Electric power plants that burn fuel, such as coal, are a major source of air pollution.

Glossary

invention – винахід

advance – прогрес, поліпшення

exhaust – вихлопні гази

combustion – згоряння

nitrogen – азот

oxide – окис

gasoline – бензин

converter – перетворювач

lead – свинець

cancel – зводити нанівець

sewage treatment plant – завод/обладнання для очистки стічних вод

nutrient – поживна речовина

algae – морські водорості

troublesome – який спричиняє тривогу

Exercise 1. Find out information about

- a. the technological development in transportation that harms the environment.
- b. the mechanisms which help make automobiles less polluting.
- c. the development for protecting the environment, but which can cause pollution nevertheless.
- d. a troublesome solid waste.
- e. a major source of air pollution.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What developments do we call technological advances?
2. Are environmental pollution problems a result of the rapid advances in technology?
3. How does the automobile engine harm the environment?
4. What do high compression engines require to prevent "knocking" noises?
5. What do the treatment plants use to break down the organic wastes?
6. Are plastics a troublesome solid waste? Why?
7. What is a major source of air pollution?

Exercise 3. Read and translate these sentences and then use the words in bold to complete the sentences below.

1. Many factories still allow **pollutants**, such as toxic waste, to flow into our rivers.
2. We should put our old newspapers and bottles in **recycling** bins.
3. Organisations like Friends of the Earth are often referred to as **green** organisations.
4. Scientists are concerned about the size of the hole in the **ozone layer**, as ozone helps stop harmful radiation entering the Earth's surface.
5. People who live in towns and cities live in an **urban** environment.
6. People who live in the countryside live in a **rural** environment.
7. Dinosaurs became **extinct** millions of years ago; there will never be dinosaurs again.
8. **Global warming** is the theory that the world's average temperature is increasing.
9. **Ecology** is the relationship between plants, animals, people and their environment.
10. **Exhaust fumes** from cars are responsible for much of the air pollution in cities.

11. People who live near airports often suffer from **noise pollution**.
12. An animal's **natural habitat** is the place where it usually lives.
13. Some animals are **endangered** and need protection.
14. The blue whale **faces extinction** unless we act quickly.
15. When an animal is **in captivity**, it lives in a place like a zoo and isn't free.
16. This **species** of tiger is very rare.
17. The Mediterranean monk seal is **protected**, which means you can't hunt them.
18. In the West, we rely on **fossil fuels** such as oil and coal.
19. You can help the environment by using more **solar energy**, especially in countries that have a lot of sunshine.
20. Many **conservationists** are working hard to save animals which are under threat.

///

- 1) If we don't protect endangered species, they may become _____ .
- 2) _____ is important because it means factories have to produce less new plastic, glass and paper.
- 3) The filter prevents dangerous _____ from entering the atmosphere through the chimney.
- 4) Some children in _____ environments don't realise that milk comes from cows!
- 5) I'm a very _____ person; I recycle, use public transport, and care about the environment.
- 6) Electric cars don't produce any _____ , so they are much cleaner.
- 7) Until the Industrial Revolution, most Europeans had a very _____, agricultural way of life.
- 8) If _____ continues, the polar ice caps will start melting and the sea level will rise.
- 9) Some aerosol cans give off CFC gases which enter the atmosphere and destroy the _____ .
- 10) The _____ of rainforests changes when trees are cut down.

- 11) Eventually, the world will run out of _____ and we will have to find other energy sources.
- 12) The _____ in the town centre is terrible and you have to shout to have a conversation.
- 13) It was exciting to go to Africa and see elephants in their _____ .
- 14) Many people in Spain heat their water using _____ in the summer.
- 15) Unless we do something to help those animals which are _____ , we could lose many animals forever.
- 16) Expert _____ say that pollution seriously threatens this area.
- 17) The zoo announced that it was the first time a panda had had a baby _____ .
- 18) The Indian elephant is a different _____ from the African.
- 19) Because there are so few in the wild, the golden eagle is _____ by law.
- 20) The Siberian tiger _____ and could disappear in a very short time.

UNIT 2. RECYCLING

Some lakes and rivers may already be so badly polluted that they may not be able to regain their health even if all pollution is stopped. Some soil has been too badly eroded to support crops any more. But in most areas, effective programs to prevent pollution could greatly improve environmental conditions.

Several different approaches can be used to control pollution. Waste products can be saved and used again. New technological developments can help prevent pollution from older ones. Restrictions can be placed on the use of materials that pollute. These approaches may result in less convenience and higher costs, however.

Recycling. The reprocessing of waste products for reuse is called recycling. Many kinds of wastes can be recycled. Some, including cans and newspapers, can be used over and over again for the same purposes. Cans can be melted down and used to make new cans. Old newspapers can be turned into pulp and then made into clean

newsprint. Other materials, such as glass bottles and automobile tires, can be reused for other purposes. Ground-up glass can serve as an ingredient in road-building materials. Old tires can be melted down in a special process in which they give off valuable chemicals, such as oil and gas. Many communities have introduced programs that encourage households to sort their trash for recycling. Recycling programs can reduce the amount of solid wastes that must be dumped or burned.

New technological developments do much to control pollution caused by older technology. For example, several types of devices have been developed to prevent particulates from leaving industrial smokestacks. These devices include filters that trap particulates that would otherwise be released into the air with waste gases. Other devices use static electricity to keep particulates from escaping into the air. Still other devices wash out particulates with chemical sprays.

Various methods of reducing pollution from automobile engines have been developed. Examples include new additives to replace tetraethyl lead in gasoline, and devices to remove pollutants from exhaust and make combustion processes more complete.

An important development in agriculture is the use of biological controls instead of pesticides. Biological controls involve the use of various types of insects and bacteria to control pests. Other new developments have improved the effectiveness of water treatment facilities and provided new ways to dispose of solid wastes. Restrictions on the use of materials that pollute can be extremely effective in controlling pollution. But the restrictions may also cause inconvenience and require changes in ways of life.

The use of some harmful materials has been stopped or reduced without major problems resulting. For example, most industrial countries have banned the use of the dangerous pesticide DDT for all except essential purposes. Farmers have found other, less harmful pesticides to replace DDT. Oil companies now produce unleaded gasoline because lead was found to be a major pollutant in automobile exhausts. Auto-mobile manufacturers have modified engines so that the engines can run properly on unleaded gasoline.

Glossary

erode – руйнувати
approach – підхід
restriction – обмеження
recycling – вторинна переробка
pulp – м'яка речовина
newsprint – газетний папір
tire – шина
ground-up – розмолотий
household – домашнє господарство; домочадці
trash – сміття, мотлох
solid – твердий
dump – викидати (на звалище)
particulate – частка
smokestack – димар
trap – поглинати
escape into the air – попадати в повітря
additive – домішка
remove – усувати
exhaust – вихлопні гази
combustion – згоряння
pesticide – пестицид
insect – комаха
pest – шкідник
dispose – ліквідувати, позбавитися
ban – забороняти

Exercise 1. Find out information about

- a) different approaches that can be used to control pollution;
- b) the reprocessing of some waste products for reuse;

- c) new devices that prevent participates from leaving industrial smokestacks;
- d) methods of reducing pollution from automobile engines;
- e) the use of biological controls instead of pesticides;
- f) the ways of the use of harmful materials.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Can environmental conditions be improved if all pollution is stopped?
2. What approaches can be used to control pollution?
3. What process is called "recycling"?
4. What kind of wastes can be recycled and how?
5. How can new technological developments help to control pollution?
6. What methods of reducing pollution from automobile engines have been developed?
7. What new development in agriculture have been most effective?
8. What restrictions can be useful in controlling pollution?

THE THROW-AWAY SOCIETY

Many countries bury and forget millions of tonnes of rubbish every year. But we don't have to throw away all our waste paper, glass, metal and plastic. We can also burn or recycle a lot of it. In fact waste can be wonderful stuff.

➤ The Problem

Rubbish

- The average person in Los Angeles throws away 7 kilos of rubbish every day.
- The average person in the Third World throws away only 1 kilo of rubbish every day. O Britain throws away 7 million tonnes of paper every year. That's the same as 80 million trees.
- In one year, a European family with two children throws away...
 - 50 kilos of paper (that's six trees)
 - 60 kilos of metal
 - 45 kilos of plastic (that doesn't sound like a lot of plastic, but it is).

You need 300,000 supermarket carrier bags to make one tonne).

- In one year, the average person throws away... 71 food cans, 34 cans of pet food and 68 drinks cans.
- Britain produces 8.5 billion cans per year. Half are for food and half
- are for drinks.
- That's enough to go to the moon and back and half-way to the moon
- again.
- England and Wales produce 500 tonnes of rubbish every year. This
- costs J600 million to collect and bury.

Packaging

Almost all supermarket food today comes in paper or plastic containers. Some of this 'packaging' is necessary. It keeps the food clean and fresh. It also makes it last longer. But some packaging isn't necessary at all. It's just there to make the food look better.

- In Britain, over 75,000 people work in packaging factories.
- The UK packaging industry sells J4 billion of paper and plastic containers every year.
- 28% of domestic rubbish is packaging.
- 5% of all Britain's energy goes into making packaging.

➤ The Solution

Here are three ways to beat the throw-away society. All of them are cleaner and cheaper than burying rubbish.

1. Throw Away Less Rubbish

In Denmark, for example, it's illegal to sell drinks in cans. And it's not just governments which can produce less rubbish. It's ordinary people, too. For example, anyone can decide to

- ✓ buy products with as little packaging as possible .
- ✓ use and throw away fewer carrier bags
- ✓ waste less paper.

1. Turn Rubbish into Energy

How? By burning it. This is a good idea because it...

- saves fossil fuels
- means burying less rubbish
- cuts pollution. (Energy from rubbish is cleaner and cheaper than energy from fossil fuels.)

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

3. Use Rubbish Again

A lot of what we throw away is still useful. It's possible, in fact, to recycle 80% of domestic rubbish. This includes most kinds of paper, glass, metal and plastic. But there's a problem. Recycling is expensive. That's why (at the moment) we only recycle about 15% of glass, 20% of plastic and 30% of paper. But it's getting cheaper and easier to recycle all the time. One reason for this is the growing number of recycling centres. (For example, there are more 'bottle banks' today than ever before.)

Also, some countries now have recycling laws. These mean that super-markets pay customers to return tins and bottles.

Recycling ... saves trees.
...saves energy.
...saves money.
...cuts pollution.

- Your opinion

Which of the three ways is most effective to your mind?

Read the article and comment on the importance of the issue discussed.

The World's Rubbish Dump

A “plastic soup” of waste floating in the Pacific Ocean is growing at an alarming rate and now covers an area twice the size of the continental United States, scientists have said. The vast expanse of debris – in effect the world's largest rubbish

dump – is held in place by swirling underwater currents. This drifting “soup” stretches from about 500 nautical miles off the Californian coast, across the northern Pacific, past Hawaii and almost as far as Japan. Charles Moore, an American oceanographer who discovered the “Great Pacific Garbage Patch” or “trash vortex”, believes that about 100 million tons of flotsam are circulating in the region: “The original idea that people had was that it was an island of plastic garbage that you could almost walk on. It is not quite like that. It is almost like a plastic soup. It is endless. Marine detritus includes plastic bottles, golf balls, plates, knives, forks, toothbrushes, helmets, tubes, beach toys, syringes and fishing tackle”.

Curtis Ebbesmeyer, an oceanographer and leading authority on flotsam, has tracked the build-up of plastics in the seas for more than 15 years and compares the trash vortex to a living entity: “It moves around like a big animal without a leash. When that animal comes close to land, as it does at the Hawaiian archipelago, the results are dramatic. The garbage patch comes up, and you get a beach covered with this confetti of plastic”, he added.

The Mediterranean suffers more pollution from discarded plastics than any other sea, especially the north-west sector that washes up on holiday resorts in Spain, France and Italy, an ecological study has found. Around 6.5million tons of rubbish lie below the surface of the world's oceans. The highest concentration by far – including almost 2,000 pieces of plastic per square kilometre – is in the Mediterranean. A separate Spanish study also predicts global warming will bring hurricanes to the Mediterranean, whipping usually tranquil waters into cyclones. This means the garbage may not remain on the seabed for long. Most of the human rubbish in the seas consists of plastic containers and bags. These present a serious environmental problem if you bear in mind that their average life, before they disintegrate, is around 450 years. The non-biodegradable pieces of rubbish that wash on to the beaches of southern Europe form only 15 per cent of the total. “Most of it we never see, since 70 per cent sits on the sea bed. And another 15 per cent floats suspended in the water”, said Mario Rodriguez, Greenpeace's campaigns director. “Our perception that the Mediterranean is clean is false. During the holiday season the beaches are cleaned

constantly. But, if you stroll along a beach between September and May, you find plastic rubbish all over the place”.

Greenpeace's report “Plastics Debris in the World's Oceans”, produced last year, compiles all current data on the matter. Yesterday was the first time they focused on the Mediterranean. “It's clear we are drowning in a sea of plastics”, – Mr. Rodriguez said. – The pollution is due to the sea being enclosed, surrounded by industrialized countries, and with high levels of tourism and commercial traffic. A recent study of the endangered loggerhead turtle off Spain's Mediterranean coast found that 75 per cent of them had swallowed plastic bags. Mr Rodriguez added: “We have to understand the sea is not a tip; it will constantly return to us what we throw in”. Plastic debris compounds an already serious pollution situation in the Mediterranean. (CNN NEWS, 12.04.08)

Exercise 1. Answer these questions as fully as you can, in conversation or in writing.

What is your greatest environmental concern, and why?

What can the individual do to reduce pollution of the environment?

What should governments do to tackle pollution?

Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of our planet? Explain why.

What sources of energy are most environmentally-friendly? Discuss their pros and cons.

Is there a need for a world population policy and, if so, what would you like to see included in it?

HOW WE BECAME A THROW-AWAY NATION

The British throw away 22,5 million tons of domestic rubbish every year. Why are we so wasteful, and where does it all go?

How big is the waste problem?

The British throw away enough rubbish to fill the Albert Hall every two hours: that's 430 million tons of waste a year, from industry, commerce, quarrying,

construction, household Dins and litter. Most domestic rubbish ends up in landfill sites – which, apart from being ugly and finite (Britain, is rapidly running out of space for Landfills) are ecologically unsound. Around two-thirds of land fill waste is organic, biodegradable matter. As it decomposes it produces methane – a powerful greenhouse gas. Landfills released 25 % of the UK's methane emissions in 2001 – around 2 % of our total greenhouse gas emissions.

What is all this organic matter?

Paper, garden rubbish – and above all, food. Between 30 % and 40 % of British food ends up in the bin (the highest proportion in the world), of which 25% could quite safely be eaten by people or animals, or turned into compost. Part of the problem, is that we have come to expect fruit and vegetables to look uniformly perfect, which means that farmers and consumers end up discarding perfectly edible but blemished produce. Moreover, unnecessarily tight sell-by and use-by dates encourage us to throw away food long before it goes off. The fundamental problem, though, is the way we shop.

How have our shopping habits changed?

In previous generations the woman of the house would do the shopping in her local high street or market, carrying one basket. She was, therefore, careful not to buy more than she could carry and use. Now we take our cars to huge supermarkets and load up the shopping trolley to excess. And because we have more disposable income, we can afford to be profligate. Fifty years ago, thrifty housewives made sure that nothing went to waste: scraps went on to the compost heap to fertilize the vegetable patch; leftovers were cooked up in new ways night after night and children were obliged to sit at the table until they cleared their plates.

What else do we throw away?

Mountains of packing. The British use 460,000 tons of plastic bottles, 32,000 tons of plastic trays, and eight billion carrier bags a year. We also get through 2.1 million cons of glass, only 30 % of which is ever recycled. The trouble is, much of this packaging is original to modern methods of food supply which depend on centralized producing, long distribution chains and long shelf-lives.

Glossary

rubbish – сміття

waste – відходи

quarrying – розробка кар'єрів

bin – відро для сміття

litter – сміття (яке залишають на вулицях, у громадських місцях)

landfill site – звалище сміття

finite – обмежений

unsound – нездоровий

decompose – розкладатися

methane – хімічний метан

greenhouse gas – болотний газ

release – випускати

emission – виділення газів

uniformly – однаково

consumer – споживач

discard – викидати

edible – їстівний

blemished – зіпсований

sell-by date – дата, після якої продукти не підлягають продажу

to excess – більш ніж потрібно

disposable income – доход, що залишається після сплати податків

profligate – марнотратний

thrifty – бережливий

scraps – залишки, недоїдки

fertilize – удобрювати

patch – ділянка землі

left-overs – залишки їжі

process – обробляти

shelf life – час, протягом якого продукт підлягає зберіганню в магазині

UNIT 3. CONSERVATION MOVEMENT

The **conservation movement**, also known as **nature conservation**, is a political, environmental and a social movement that seeks to protect natural resources including animal and plant species as well as their habitat for the future.

The early conservation movement included fisheries and wildlife management, water, soil conservation and sustainable forestry. The contemporary conservation movement has broadened from the early movement's emphasis on use of sustainable yield of natural resources and preservation of wilderness areas to include preservation of biodiversity. Some say the conservation movement is part of the broader and more far-reaching environmental movement, while others argue that they differ both in ideology and practice. Chiefly in the United States, conservation is seen as differing from environmentalism in that it aims to preserve natural resources expressly for their continued sustainable use by humans. In other parts of the world conservation is used more broadly to include the setting aside of natural areas and the active protection of wildlife for their inherent value, as much as for any value they may have for humans.

How would you express the following quotations in your own words? Do you agree with them? Why or why not? Do they relate to anything you have read or seen? Are there any quotations that relate to your personal experience? How?

“The only thing we have to fear on this planet is man”. (Carl Yung).

“The deer, the horse, the great eagle, these are our brothers... the earth is our mother ... all things are connected like the blood which unites one family”. (Chief Seattle in a letter to U.S. President Franklin Pierce, 1854).

“Mother Planet is showing us the red warning light – “be careful” – she is saying. To take care of the planet is to take care of our own house” (The Dalai Lama).

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has” (Margaret Mead).

“Woe to those who add house to house, who join field to field, until there is no more room and they are the sole inhabitants of the land” (Isaiah 5: 8).

Choose the correct word or phrase from the pair in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. There are very few unexplored areas left in the _____. (world/cosmos)
2. Barnaby spent all his life working on the _____, like his father and grandfather before him. (earth/land)
3. After a long day in the town, you really appreciate the fresh air of the _____. (nature/countryside)
4. Some market gardens find labour costs for casual workers so high that they allow the public to _____ the produce themselves. (pick/pick up)
5. The children watched open-mouthed as the meteor blazed across the evening _____. (heavens/sky)
6. From the helicopter the navigator could see the red cliffs of the Devon _____. (coast/shore)
7. It is hoped that recent advances in medical research will enable us to _____ many of the diseases which currently kill a large number of people in Third World countries. (devastate/eradicate)
8. The travellers gazed in awe at the _____, a beautiful stretch of clear, fresh water surrounded by snow-capped mountains. (lake/sea)
9. South Africa is a country of immense natural _____, which could eventually provide a comfortable standard of living for all its inhabitants. (sources/resources)
10. The air in the centre of town was thick with _____ from the hundreds of cars in the traffic jam. (smoke/fumes)

GLOBAL CHANGES

**The bird of paradise alights only
upon the hand that does not grasp.**

John Berry

Today the world faces an unprecedented level of changes in the global environment. For the last several decades people's activities around the globe have been undermining the fundamental life-support systems. Conservation of the global environment is a challenge of all people in all countries of the world.

Over the past 30 years the number of extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, storms and heat waves has trebled world wide.

These dramatic changes have also caused the sea levels to rise, threatened wildlife, reduced the amount of safe drinking water and increased the spread of disease.

Global Warming is sometimes referred to as the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is the absorption of energy radiated from the Earth's surface by carbon dioxide and other gases, in the atmosphere, causing the atmosphere to become warmer. Each time we burn gasoline, oil, coal, or even natural gas, more carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is what is causing the temperature on the Earth to rise, and creating many problems that will begin to take place in the coming decades.

Today, however, major changes are taking place. People are conducting an unplanned global experiment by changing the face of the entire planet. We are destroying the ozone layer, which allows life to exist on the Earth's surface. All of these activities are unfavorably changing the composition of the biosphere and the Earth's heat balance. If we do not slow down our use of fossil fuels and stop destroying the forests, the world could become hotter than it has been in the past million years. Average global temperatures have risen 1 degree over the last century, If carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases continue to spill into the atmosphere, global temperatures could rise five to 10 degrees by the middle of the next century.

Some areas, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere, will dry out and a greater occurrence of forest fires will take place. At the present rate of destruction, most of the rain forests will be gone by the middle of the next century. This will allow man-made deserts to invade on once lush areas. Evaporation rates will also increase and water circulation patterns will change. Decreased rainfall in some areas will result in increased rainfall in others. In some regions, river flow will be reduced or stopped all together completely. Other areas will experience sudden downpours that create massive floods.

If the present arctic ice melting¹ continues, the sea could rise as much as 2 meters by the middle of the next century. Large areas of coastal land would disappear. Plants and other wildlife habitats might not have enough time to adjust to the rapidly changing climate. The warming will rearrange entire biological communities and cause many species to become died out.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing Infrared radiation from escaping¹ into outer space, It causes overheat of the air and as a result, we have the global warming¹ effect. As you see, greenhouse effect and global warming¹ correspond with each other, because without one, the other doesn't exist.

Glossary

to face – стояти перед (ким-небудь – про завдання, проблему)

unprecedented – безпрецедентний, безприкладний

to undermine – підривати, розмивати

challenge – виклик

flood – повінь

to treble – влаштуватися, збільшитися в три рази

to threaten – загрожувати

to reduce – послаблювати, знижувати, скорочувати, зменшувати

amount – кількість, результат, сума

spread – поширення, розширення, простір

the greenhouse effect – парниковий ефект
absorption – поглинання
to radiate – випромінювати (світло, тепло)
carbon dioxide – вуглекислий газ
gasoline – газолін, бензин
oil – нафта
coal – (кам'яне) вугілля, деревне вугілля
the ozone layer – озоновий шар
surface – поверхня, земна поверхня
the Earth's heat balance – тепловий баланс Землі
to slow down – уповільнити, пригальмувати, призупинити
fossil fuels – викопне паливо
average – середній, нормальний, звичайний
to spill (spilt, spilt) – розливати, розхлюпувати
the Northern Hemisphere – Північна півкуля
occurrence – інцидент, подія, випадок, епізод
rate – норма, ставка, тариф, ціна
destruction – руйнування, знищення
evaporation rate – рівень / швидкість перетворення
circulation – круговорот, циркуляція, круговий рух
pattern – зразок, модель, система, структура, принцип
decreased rainfall – зменшення кількості опадів
flow – перебіг, рух, потік, хід
sadden – раптовий, несподіваний
downpour – злива
massive floods – великі повені
to melt – танути, плавитися, розчинятися
habitat – батьківщина, місце поширення, ареал
to adjust – пристосовуватись, звикати
to arrange – влаштовуватись, організувати, приймати заходи

entire – повний, цілий, досконалий, єдиний

to correspond – відповідати, співвідноситися, збігатися

to prevent – запобігати, попереджати, оберігати

outgoing – минаючий, залишаючий

infrared – інфрачервоне випромінювання

outer space – відкритий / глибокий космос

overheat – перегрів

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the main result of people's activities for the last several decades?
2. Did the weather change over the last 30 years? What changes can you give as examples?
3. What is the difference between greenhouse effect and global warming?
4. What will happen to rain forests if the present rate of destruction – is not decreased'?
5. What might happen if carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases continue to spill into the atmosphere?
6. What human activities do unfavourable changes in the composition of the biosphere and the Earth's heat balance?
7. Does greenhouse effect and global warming correspond with each other? Why?
8. What can help man-made deserts to Invade on once lush, areas?
9. How much has the average temperature changed over the last century?
10. What will happen if the present arctic ice melting continues?

Exercise 2. Read and translate the introductory text from English into Ukrainian.

Exercise 3. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Глобальне потепління інколи співвідносять з парниковим ефектом.
2. Парниковий ефект – це поглинання енергії, що випромінюється з поверхні Землі, вуглекислим та іншими парниковими газами, які знаходяться в атмосфері і змушують її нагріватися.

3. Парниковий ефект – це те, що змушує температуру на Землі підвищуватися і створює багато проблем для екології.
4. За останнє сторіччя середня загальносвітова температура підвищилася.
5. Якщо вуглекислий газ та інші гази продовжать потрапляти в атмосферу, до середини наступного століття температура може підвищитися на п'ятьдесят градусів, що призведе до незворотних кліматичних змін.
6. Деякі області, особливо в Північній півкулі, стануть посушливими, буде більше лісових пожеж.
7. Якщо існуюче танення арктичного льоду продовжиться, рівень Світового океану до середини наступного століття може підвищитися на цілих 2 метри.
8. Через підвищення рівня Світового океану можуть зникнути великі прибережні райони.
9. У рослин і диких тварин не буде достатньо часу, щоб пристосуватися до клімату, який швидко змінюється.
10. Нагрівання перебудує цілі біологічні ланцюги, що спричинить вимирання багатьох видів тварин.
11. Парниковий ефект зумовлений надходженням в атмосферу Землі сонячної радіації, при цьому земна атмосфера не дає піти в космос більшій частині інфрачервоного випромінювання. Це стає причиною перегріву повітря, і як результат ми маємо ефект глобального потепління.
12. Люди проводять незапланований глобальний експеримент зі зміни вигляду цілої планети.
13. Зменшення кількості опадів в одних областях спричинює збільшення кількості опадів в інших.
14. За останні 30 років кількість екстремальних погодних катаклізмів, таких як повені, посухи, шторми і суховії, потроїлася.
15. Ми руйнуємо озоновий шар, який захищає усе живе на Землі.

Exercise 4. Complete the passage with some of these words. Do not use any word or phrase more than once.

environmental, ozone, developing countries, acid rain, chemicals, rainforests, planet, preventable, climate, conservation, resources, renewable, pollution

Many 1) ___ experts are pessimistic about the future of our 2) ____. They say that in the next few years harmful 3) ___ will further damage the 4) ___ layer, there will be more losses of irreplaceable tropical 5) ____, and serious air 6) ___ will cause the 7) ___ itself to change. They also warn us that Third World countries will continue to suffer 8) ___ disasters, while the rich countries consume the vast majorities of the world's 9) ____. Projects for 10) ___ and protection of the environment are, unfortunately, not yet achieving their aims.

Exercise 5. Give derivatives of: environ-, prevent, conserve, new, pollute, research, campaign, exhaust, recycle, protect.

Exercise 6. Answer these questions as fully as you can, in conversation or in writing.

What is your greatest environmental concern, and why?

What can the individual do to reduce pollution of the environment?

What should governments do to tackle pollution?

Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of our planet? Explain why.

What sources of energy are most environmentally-friendly? Discuss their pros and cons.

Is there a need for a world population policy and, if so, what would you like to see included in it?

Translate the text into Ukrainian:

ABOUT GREENPEACE

Greenpeace exists because this fragile earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.

Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace by:

- **Catalysing an energy revolution** to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change.
- **Defending our oceans** by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing, and creating a global network of marine reserves.
- **Protecting the world's ancient forests** and the animals, plants and people that depend on them.
- **Working for disarmament and peace** by tackling the causes of conflict and calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.
- **Creating a toxic free future** with safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in today's products and manufacturing.
- **Campaigning for sustainable agriculture** by rejecting genetically engineered organisms, protecting biodiversity and encouraging socially responsible farming.

Greenpeace is present in more than 55 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa and the Pacific.

To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska where the US Government was conducting underground nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today, and our ships are an important part of all our campaign work.

We exist to expose environmental criminals, and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future.

In pursuing our mission, we have no permanent allies or enemies. We promote open, informed debate about society's environmental choices. We use research, lobbying, and quiet diplomacy to pursue our goals, as well as high-profile, non-violent conflict to raise the level and quality of public debate.

And we believe that the struggle to preserve the future of our planet is not about us. It's about you. Greenpeace speaks for 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and encourages many millions more than that to take action every day.

We take the name of our flagship, the Rainbow Warrior, from a North American Cree Indian legend. It described a time when humanity's greed has made the Earth sick. At that time, a tribe of people known as the Warriors of the Rainbow would rise up to defend her.

As one of the longest banners we've ever made summed things up, "When the last tree is cut, the last river poisoned, and the last fish dead, we will discover that we can't eat money..."

UNIT 4. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The Earth is our home, but much of it is dirty or dying. Why?

Our planet is 4,600 million years old – but imagine for a moment that it's only 46.

- O Life began in the oceans 4 years ago.
- O Dinosaurs appeared (and disappeared) last year.
- O Modern man arrived 4 hours ago.
- O One hour ago he learned how to farm.
- O One minute ago machines and industry began.
- O In the last 60 seconds man has...
 - * polluted the air, sea, and land
 - * used most of the Earth's oil, gas and coal
 - * completely killed more than 500 kinds of animals, birds and plants
 - * made and used atomic bombs
 - * grown in numbers from 1 billion (in 1830) to nearly 6 billion today.

It's a disaster and it's still happening. But not all the news is bad. In the last 30 years there has been a Green revolution. Today, many scientists and world leaders realise that the Earth is in danger.

It's really very simple. Either we stop killing the Earth or we will kill ourselves. We need a cleaner, healthier planet. Millions of ordinary people — both young and old — understand this too. Some of them belong to Green organisations in countries all over the world.

Let's look at the environmental problems and solutions more closely.

1. ACID RAIN

Modern industry produces a lot of dangerous gases. Two of the most dangerous are sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. To stop pollution near factories and power stations, these gases enter the atmosphere from tall chimneys. Then they mix with water in the air. After that the wind carries them for hundreds or even thousands of kilometres. Finally, the mixture of water and chemicals falls back to earth as acid rain.

Acid Rain Pollution

Here are some facts and figures on acid rain pollution in Europe.

* Seven million hectares of European forest are dead or dying because of acid rain.

Country	% of Forest Dead or Dying
West Germany	54 %
Switzerland	50 %
Netherlands	50 %
Poland	27%
Austria	25 %
Belgium	4.5%
Denmark	2.9 %

- 80% of the lakes in south Norway have acid pollution.
- 50% of that pollution comes from Britain.
- Sweden receives 6 times more sulphur dioxide from other countries than it produces itself.
- 60% of Britain's sulphur dioxide comes from power stations which use coal.

- Britain produces 3.6 million tonnes of sulphur dioxide every year. 75% of it falls in other countries as acid rain.
- The soil in parts of Scandinavia is now 10 times more acid than 50 years ago.
- In Britain there are dangerously high levels of acid in 120 Welsh rivers and 57 Scottish lakes. When scientists tried to put new fish into one lake, all the fish died in less than two days.
- Acid rain doesn't just kill trees and lakes. It's also attacking many of Europe's most famous buildings — Notre Dame in Paris and St. Paul's in London, for example. Also, doctors now think that acid rain can harm people, too. Figures show more lung and kidney illness in countries with high levels of acid pollution.

Is it Possible to Stop Acid Rain?

The short answer is «yes», but not quickly or easily. That's because money is at the centre of the acid rain problem. It's not cheap to make power stations or factories cleaner. In other words, less acid rain means more expensive electricity. Even so, that's a price which some countries are ready to pay. In 1983 a group of European nations, «The 30% Club», agreed to produce 30% less acid rain pollution by 1993. (Britain didn't join the club. Instead it agreed to spend £770 million on the fight against acid rain.) The cost of their plan was \$1.4 billion – an extra 4% on the average electricity bill.

It's a start, but many scientists believe it's not enough. In parts of Norway, for example, the acid level needs to be 80% lower, not 30%, to save the environment.

Many young people are worried about the acid rain problem, too. In fact, several British and Norwegian schools are now twinned and send each other information about acid rain. Also, there's a project called «Acid Drops» in Britain. This helps science classes to study the problem. In 1986 (European Year of the Environment) there was even an international «Acid Drops» project. Students all over Europe produced information and sent it to scientists, politicians and environmental groups like «Friends of the Earth».

- Your opinion

State your view on the acid rain problem. Are you worried about it? Can you give any examples of the acid rain effects on the environment and people? What do you do to stop acid rain?

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

125,000 years ago there were lions and elephants in Europe. At that time the climate was 3°C hotter than today and forests covered Greenland. Soon, it may be 3°C hotter again. But this time the change isn't happening naturally. It's happening because of pollution and very, VERY quickly.

➤ The problem

The atmosphere is a blanket of gases around the Earth. For thousands of years these gases have kept the planet's temperature at about 15°C. How? By trapping some of the sun's heat. But now, because of pollution, there are more and more gases in the atmosphere. This means that the Earth is getting hotter. A greenhouse becomes hot for the same reason. Its glass lets the sun's heat pass through, then stops some of it from leaving. That's why scientists call the problem of Earth's rising temperature "The Greenhouse Effect".

Why is it Happening?

Pollution sends 4 main "greenhouse gases" into the atmosphere. These are:

1. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
2. CFCs (Chloro-fluoro-carbons)
3. Methane
4. Nitrous Oxide

CO₂ — The most important greenhouse gas, CO₂, causes half of the problem. Nearly 6 billion tonnes of it enters the atmosphere every year. How? From the burning of fossil fuels (coal, gas and oil). An extra 1.5 billion tonnes every year comes from the burning of rainforest trees. This makes the problem worse in another way, too. Normally, trees absorb CO₂. Today there are fewer and fewer trees. That means more and more CO₂. In fact 50% of all carbon burned since 1850 is still in the atmosphere.

CFCs — These gases are in...

...Aerosols (Britain alone used 800 million aerosols in 1988).

...Refrigerators (the CFCs are in the liquids which keep fridges cold).

...Plastic boxes (for hamburgers, pizzas, etc.).

CFC molecules are very dangerous. Each one can trap 10,000 times more heat than a molecule of CO₂. And they don't just stay in the air — they destroy it. Because of CFCs the top level of the atmosphere (the ozone) is now getting thinner.

Methane and Nitrous Oxide — these gases come from...

...fertilizers

...cows'stomachs

...rubbish

What Will it Do?

Most scientists agree that the Greenhouse Effect will add between 1.5°-4° to the Earth's temperature by 2030. (It's already 1/2° hotter than in 1900.) This will change the weather everywhere. For example, the ice at the North and South Poles will start to melt. And when that happens the level of the sea will rise. If it rises one metre by 2030 there will be serious floods in many countries. Eighteen million people will lose their homes in Bangladesh and 8 million in Egypt. A rise in sea level will have other effects, too. Holland, for example, already spends more on seawalls (as a %) than America spends on military defense. Experts think that in 50 years, the Greenhouse Effect will cost 3% of every country's money each year. Then there's the problem of food. When the climate changes there will be less food in the world. At the moment, areas like the mid-west of America and central Russia grow a lot of wheat. In the future that may change when the USA and Russia become too dry for farming. Other countries (like Canada and Sweden) will become wetter, but that won't help. The soil there isn't as rich. It won't be possible to grow the same amount of food as before.

➤ The Solution

We can't stop the Greenhouse Effect, but we can slow it down. There are several ways to do this:

1. Conserve Fossil Fuels – Some countries have already begun. Each person in Japan, for example, uses only 50% as much coal, gas and oil as the average American.
2. Conserve Rainforests – The Earth needs more trees; not fewer. South American, Asian and African countries must protect their rainforests, not cut them down.
3. Use Natural Energy – 20% of the world's energy already comes from the sun, sea and wind. To slow down the Greenhouse Effect, that number must rise to 50% in the next 20 years.
4. Ban CFCs – This is beginning to happen. Many companies have already banned CFCs. Others plan to stop using them in the next few years. If they do there may be 85% fewer CFCs by the year 2000.
 - Your opinionCan you think of other ways of stopping the Greenhouse Effect?

STATE OF THE PLANET

Exercise 1. Read the text and render it into Ukrainian

After nearly 50 years of groundbreaking natural history broadcasting, David Attenborough takes stock of the state of the planet and assesses why the Earth needs our help.

Pollution can be local or widespread. Substances dumped into a river will often end up in the sea. The biggest pollution problem is global warming. This happens when greenhouse gases, such as CO₂ are released into the atmosphere, trapping heat and causing the planet to warm up. Since species are adapted to particular climates, when the Earth warms up they have to move to keep comfortable. This can be difficult if natural habitats are isolated by human settlements and agriculture.

Chemical pollutants have been responsible for affecting the reproductive organs of fish, alligators and polar bears, preventing them from producing babies. Chemical pollution in the environment also affects humans - 46 US states have issued warnings against eating local fish because of dioxin contamination, and in Europe,

human breast milk passes on more dioxin to our babies than is legally allowed for cow's milk. Despite this, the amount of pesticide sprayed on our crops around the world has increased 26 times in the last 50 years.

Species living in water are often most strongly affected because water spreads pollution easier than land, and because we often dump our pollution into water. Global warming will affect every species on Earth to some extent, and although some species will thrive in warmer climates, many will not. Coral reefs have already been very hard hit by climate change, and polar bears have received the double-whammy of climate change and chemical pollution.

Most human activities produce some waste products, but it is important to make sure that we have as little pollution as possible. Many people are switching to "clean technology". That means having the same benefits from our modern life-style without the pollution. Electric cars, environmentally sensitive washing powders and solar-powered energy are examples. Less pollution is not only good for wildlife and nature - human health benefits from less pollution as well. That means lower medical bills, and a better quality of life.

Every living thing needs a place to live, find food, and reproduce. When we take over natural areas for our own use, we take away those areas for other living creatures. Habitat loss is the greatest threat to the natural world. We are taking over habitat at an alarming rate to provide ourselves with homes and agriculture as well as resources from forests, and other natural areas. All habitat-types are affected by human activity to different extents. Around half of the forests that once covered the Earth are now gone. Although forests can recover, and even be harvested sustainably, the rate of loss is 10 times higher than the rate of regrowth. Around 60 % of Europe's wetlands are damaged even though they are often essential for providing clean drinking water.

Recent estimates suggest that at least 120 out of 620 living primate species (apes, monkeys, lemurs and others) will go extinct in the wild in the next 10 to 20 years, at current rates of habitat loss. Large animals are often hit hardest by loss of habitat because they need large areas in which to have a healthy breeding population.

Examples include tigers, mountain gorillas, pandas, Indian lions, tropical orchids and spotted owls. The only species not truly affected by habitat loss are those which benefit from human activity, such as cockroaches, rats and house-finches.

We are to become more sensitive to where we go about our business as well as how. Everyone needs space and that includes the other creatures of this planet. Restoring damaged habitats is also an important step. Allow forests to regrow, clean up rivers, lakes and seas, and help to protect what still remains. There are things to be done at all levels: from using less power and being more modest about the demands that we put on the environment; to not using CFCs; voting for the right politician, who you think is supporting these ideals; and giving a few pence, every now and again, to appeals. It's about cherishing the woodland at the bottom of your garden or the stream that runs through it. It affects every aspect of life.

Exercise 2. Summarize the text in four paragraphs.

Energy Gap: Crisis for Humanity?

The reason for concern can be found in a set of factors which are pulling in glaringly different directions:

Demand for energy, in all its forms, is rising.

Supplies of key fuels, notably oil and gas, show signs of decline.

Main-stream climate science suggests that reducing greenhouse gas emissions within two decades would be a prudent thing to do.

Meanwhile the Earth's population continues to rise, with the majority of its six billion people hankering after a richer lifestyle – which means a greater consumption of energy.

Underlying the growing concern is the relentless pursuit of economic growth, which historically has been tied to energy consumption as closely as a horse is tethered to its cart. The immediate question is whether the crash comes soon, or whether humanity has time to plan a comfortable way out. Even if it can, the planning is not necessarily going to be easy, or result in cheap solutions. Every energy source has its downside; there is no free lunch, wherever you look on the menu.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts a rise in global energy demand of 50-60 % by 2030. If all else remained equal, that rising demand would be accommodated principally by fossil fuels, which have generally been the cheapest and most convenient available. But oil supplies show signs of running down; this, combined with concerns about rising demand and political instability, conspired to force prices up from \$40 a barrel at the beginning of 2005 to \$60 at its close. The oil-producing countries and companies are prone to exaggerate the size of their stocks.

Natural gas stocks – in recent times the fuel of choice for electricity generation are also showing signs of depletion, and there is growing concern in Western capitals about the political instability associated with oil and gas supplies from the Middle East and Russia. Coal, the fuel of the industrial revolution, remains relatively abundant; but here the climate issue raises its provocative head most volubly, because of all fuels, coal produces more greenhouse gas emissions for the energy it gives. Based partly on the predicted availability of cheap coal, the IEA forecasts a 50 % rise in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Mainstream climate science, meanwhile, indicates that to avoid dangerous consequences of climate change, emissions should fall, not rise, by 50 %. The economic and environmental horses are clearly pulling in mutually incompatible directions.

Nuclear fission is at the head of the queue. According to the World Nuclear Association, there are now about 440 commercial reactors in the world, providing 16 % of its electricity. But concerns over waste have set other countries such as Germany on a determinedly non-nuclear path. Waste apart, nuclear faces another potential obstacle; stocks of uranium are finite. Analysts differ over how soon a uranium deficit might emerge; some believe that a significant ramping up of nuclear capacity would exhaust economic reserves on a timescale of decades. That could be extended by adopting "fast breeder" reactors, which create more fissile material as they go. Too good to be true? Perhaps, because there is a major downside: the creation of plutonium, with its attendant dangers of proliferation. The other nuclear technology, fusion, is full of hope but even its most ardent supporters admit it is decades away.

Most of the energy we use on Earth comes directly or indirectly from the Sun. It is the Sun which stirs winds and the great water cycle, depositing rain on highlands, grew plants which decayed to form the coal and oil that we have extracted so determinedly in our industrial age. Is it now time, then, to use its energy directly. Certainly it could be done, but at costs up to five times that of coal and gas, it is not going to be soon. Wind, wave and tidal power are all fine technologies, but their potential is limited, not least by the fact that they do not generate continuously. That could be overcome by storing energy. Hydrogen, meanwhile, is touted as the great climate-friendly hope. But hydrogen is just a carrier of energy. It must be created, for example by using electricity to split water molecules, in which case replacing petrol-driven cars with hydrogen vehicles would vastly increase the global demand for electricity. No free lunch, indeed – but a desperately tortuous and risk-laden menu and a kitchen where political or environmental fires could flare up at any moment. (BBC NEWS, 14.01.06.)

Exercise 3. Read the following article and comment on its content.

Burial for Nuclear Waste

Proposals on how to safely dispose of Britain's nuclear waste have been published.

Nuclear waste comes not only from the process of generating electricity by nuclear power stations, but from the manufacture and decommissioning of nuclear weapons and submarines, and the use of nuclear technology in hospitals, laboratories, and industry. Over 100 years, the UK will have produced 470,000 cubic metres of radioactive waste, enough to fill the Albert Hall five times. A recent study found that on average people live about 26 miles from one of more than 30 waste sites in the UK.

The nuclear industry is a millstone that hangs around Britain's neck. Plans to allow foreign nuclear waste to be permanently stored in the UK have been branded “deeply irresponsible” by the Liberal Democrats. Norman Baker accused ministers of turning Britain into a “nuclear dumpsite”. In future, only highly-radioactive waste will be sent back to its country of origin, normally Germany or Japan, under armed

guard. Intermediate waste from countries such as Japan, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden will be stored permanently in the UK. At the moment, this waste is stored at Sellafield in the form of glass bricks, untreated liquid waste or solid material in drums. In a statement, the Department of Trade and Industry said the new policy meant there would be a sixfold reduction in the number of waste shipments to overseas countries.

The Committee on Radioactive Waste Management was set up to advise Government on the best long-term solution to how to deal with it. But the committee excluded from its shortlist blasting waste into space, storing it on ice sheets or below the sea. In fact, sea disposal was banned by international treaty 20 years ago.

The committee came up with four options, taking into account health risks, the environment and the security of waste. They are: 1. Deep disposal is the process of permanently burying the waste between 300 metres and 2 km underground where suitable rocks act as the protective chamber. 2. Phased deep disposal is the same process as deep disposal except the waste will be retrievable if something goes wrong. 3. Shallow burial of short-lived waste refers to burying waste with short-lived radioactivity just below the surface for which thirty sites have been suggested. 4. Interim storage is not permanent storage. It is a temporary management solution. Waste could be stored above the ground or just below the surface but it must be out of the biosphere. (THE HERALD, 4.04.2015.)

Exercise 4. Read the following article and prepare 10 questions to the key points.

Fuel Explosion Throws a Giant Shadow

Analysts were last night trying to assess the environmental impact of a fuel depot explosion that caused the biggest industrial fire since the end of the Second World War as a vast cloud of smoke threatened to dump oil residues over large tracts of south-east Britain. The explosion at the Buncefield fuel terminal yesterday morning ignited millions of gallons of fuel and sent a thick plume of smoke across southern England and towards the Channel.

The fires could burn for days and the cost of the disaster and the subsequent clean-up operation is expected to run into hundreds of millions of pounds. The Environment Agency said the main areas of concern involved the potential for pollution to groundwater, rivers and streams and also damage to land quality which could occur if any of the substances, including kerosene, diesel, gas oil and gasoline, were to escape. Meteorologists also warned that soot falling in rainfall could contaminate grazing land. Peter Kidds, a forecaster at the Met Office, said it could result in milk from the south-east of England being un-usable. “This is going to affect grazing animals because the grass could be contaminated”, he said.

The explosion happened shortly after 6 am, ripping through the fuel terminal in Leverstock Green, close to Junction 8 of the M1. Despite the severity of the blast, which sent flames shooting hundreds of feet into the sky, only two people were seriously injured among 43 casualties. The force of the blast was such that it could be heard up to 100 miles away, prompting fears of a terrorist attack or a plane crash, but Hertfordshire Chief Constable Frank Whiteley said police were treating the incident as an accident, despite the appearance on the internet four days ago of an al-Qaeda videotape calling for attacks on facilities carrying oil.

A security guard working at a nearby building reported smelling fumes moments before the blast. Raheel Ashraf said: “It was really bad. I had popped my head outside and smelled it there too, then it was difficult to tell if the smell was coming from inside or outside the building”. He said that moments later there was a massive explosion: “It was awful. It was like you were in hell. The flames were as high as 200ft and kept rising. You could literally see the fire growing”.

The depot – which holds millions of gallons of various fuels – also supplies Heathrow and Luton airports. About 2,000 people living nearby were evacuated, while police advised others to keep windows and doors closed because of the thick plume of smoke rising, clearly seen by satellite pictures as a thick blob dispersing east, west and southwards. Experts believe that the explosion may have occurred after fuel leaked from one of the tanks and vaporised. Hans Michels, professor of safety engineering at Imperial College London, said that although a malicious act, including

terrorism, could not be ruled out, it was most likely to have been caused by either a crack in the wall of a tank or a computer problem with the oil pipeline. Each of the 20 tanks on the site is believed to hold three million gallons of fuel, worth an estimated J10 million. (BBC NEWS, 14.12.05.)

Exercise 5. Render the following passages into English. What source of energy, do you think, is the safest, most reliable, the cheapest?

(1) **Экология. Экономика. Энергетика.** Экономисты в США подсчитали, что перевод всего автомобильного парка страны на экологически чистое водородное топливо практически нереализуем на практике. Водород и кислород, которые планируется использовать в таком двигателе, получаются с помощью электролиза воды. Мощности электролитических производств, необходимых для этого, потребуют электричества, для выработки которого понадобится построить около тысячи атомных электростанций. Но «зеленым» не нравятся атомные электростанции. Эквивалентное количество энергии могли бы дать экологически чистые источники энергии - например, ветряки. Но их потребовалось бы установить миллион штук, и они заняли бы половину площади Калифорнии. Великобритания могла бы обойтись вдесятеро меньшим количеством – всего 100 тысячами, однако они заняли бы площадь, сопоставимую с Уэльсом (NTR.RU // Экология. Культура. Общество. Журнал ИСАР ДВ. – № 6. – 2004).

(2) **Топливо начали выращивать.** Одна из крупнейших европейских энергетических компаний – германская RWE – готовится перевести свою электростанцию в Дидкоте на древесину. Каждый год до 30 тыс. тонн такого топлива будет производиться на специальных ивовых плантациях и до 10 процентов древесной щепы добавляться к углю. Это решение позволит владельцам выполнить ограничения на выбросы парниковых газов, становящиеся все более строгими. Аналогичные пробные работы сейчас идут и на крупнейшей британской угольной станции Дракс. Если они окажутся успешными, поставки топливной древесины с быстрорастущих ивовых

плантаций будут обеспечивать до 5 процентов потребностей этой станции в топливе (REUTERS // Экология. Культура. Общество. Журнал ИСАР ДВ. – № 6. – 2004).

(3) **Энергосберегающие проекты Финляндии.** Четыре года назад в окрестностях Турку на территории завода по переработке мусора была построена очень «продвинутая» станция сжигания древесных отходов. Древесный мусор – негодные для производства опилки, кора, ветки и хвоя – собирают с окружающей территории радиусом 60 км. В день на станцию приходят 10-12 машин с общим объемом груза 1500 кубометров. Конечно, на производстве внедрены самые современные системы очистки газов. Что касается CO_2 , то в тех объемах, которые станция все же «производит», он легко усваивается окружающей растительностью.

По соседству с новым предприятием действует единственный в Финляндии мусоросжигательный завод, построенный еще в 1975 году. Но и он соответствует жестким экологическим нормативам Евросоюза. От сжигания бытового мусора Турку получает тепло и горячую воду для 8 процентов своих домов.

В местечке Ямяссуо расположен крупный полигон бытовых отходов. Здесь энергию добывают, очищая воздух от газов, образующихся в процессе гниения. Под небольшим давлением метан откачивают на станцию, расположенную поблизости. Здесь его давление повышают и распределяют газ по трубопроводам, ведущим к жилым кварталам. Пока таким образом отапливают около 10 процентов домов, а в недалеком будущем их количество удвоится. «Свалочная газодобыча» окупится и станет рентабельной тоже нескоро – лет через семь. (REUTERS // Экология. Культура. Общество. Журнал ИСАР ДВ. – № 5. – 2008).

Follow-up:

1. Make a report in English on nuclear energy and its effect on ecology. Use the given articles.

2. Discuss the future of nuclear energy. Think of arguments in favor and against it. What alternative means can be used?

KYOTO PROTOCOL

Exercise 1. Read the text and retell it using the questions in bold type as a plan. Write out words and word combinations to add to your vocabulary list on the topic “Environment”.

What Is the Kyoto Protocol?

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. These gases are considered at least partly responsible for global warming - the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was established in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, based on principles set out in a framework agreement signed in 1992.

What are the targets? Industrialised countries have committed to cut their combined emissions to 5 % below 1990 levels by 2008 – 2012. Each country that signed the protocol agreed to its own specific target. EU countries are expected to cut their present emissions by 8 % and Japan by 5 %. Some countries with low emissions were permitted to increase them. Russia initially wavered over signing the protocol, amid speculation that it was jockeying for more favourable terms. But the country's cabinet agreed to back Kyoto in September 2004.

What does it mean when the Kyoto Protocol comes into force? The Kyoto Protocol became a legally binding treaty on 16 February 2005. It could only come into force after two conditions had been fulfilled:

It had been ratified by at least 55 countries.

It had been ratified by nations accounting for at least 55 % of emissions from what the Treaty calls “Annex 1” countries – i.e. those given specific targets for reducing emissions. These are the richer nations of the world, members of the OECD and the former Soviet Union.

The first target was met in 2002. But following the decision of the United States and Australia not to ratify, Russia's position became crucial for the fulfilment of the second condition. It finally did ratify on November 18th 2004, and the Kyoto Protocol comes into force 90 days later – on February 16th 2005. Its targets for reducing emissions then become binding on all Annex 1 countries which have ratified – and 34 of the 38 have, the exceptions being Australia, Croatia, Monaco and the USA.

Why did Russia decide to back the treaty? The deciding factor appears to be not the economic cost, but the political benefits for Russia. In particular, there has been talk of stronger European Union support for Russia's bid to join the World Trade Organization, when it ratifies the protocol. But fears still persist in Russia that Kyoto could badly affect the country's economic growth.

Have the targets been achieved? Industrialised countries cut their overall emissions by about 3 % from 1990 to 2000. But this was largely because a sharp decrease in emissions from the collapsing economies of former Soviet countries masked an 8 % rise among rich countries. The UN says industrialised countries are now well off target for the end of the decade and predicts emissions 10 % above 1990 levels by 2010. Only four EU countries are on track to meet their own targets.

Is Kyoto in good health? Before Russia's backing, many feared Kyoto was on its last legs. But Moscow's decision has breathed new life into the protocol. The agreement stipulates that for it to become binding in international law, it must be ratified by the countries who together are responsible for at least 55 % of 1990 global greenhouse gas emissions. The treaty suffered a massive blow in 2001 when the US, responsible for about quarter of the world's emissions, pulled out. The additional uncertainty over Russia's position was seen as another nail in the coffin, but observers are now hopeful the 55 % threshold can be reached.

Why did the US pull out? US President George W. Bush pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol in 2001, saying implementing it would gravely damage the US economy. His administration dubbed the treaty “fatally flawed”, partly because it does not require developing countries to commit to emissions reductions. Mr. Bush

says he backs emissions reductions through voluntary action and new energy technologies.

How much difference will Kyoto make? Most climate scientists say that the targets set in the Kyoto Protocol are merely scratching the surface of the problem. The agreement aims to reduce emissions from industrialised nations only by around 5 %, whereas the consensus among many climate scientists is that in order to avoid the worst consequences of global warming, emissions cuts in the order of 60 % across the board are needed.

This has led to criticisms that the agreement is toothless, as well as being virtually obsolete without US support. But others say its failure would be a disaster as, despite its flaws, it sets out a framework for future negotiations which could take another decade to rebuild. Kyoto commitments have been signed into law in some countries, US states and in the EU, and will stay in place regardless of the fate of the protocol itself. Without Kyoto, politicians and companies working towards climate-friendly economies would face a much rougher ride.

What about poor countries? The agreement acknowledges that developing countries contribute least to climate change but will quite likely suffer most from its effects. Many have signed it. They do not have to commit to specific targets, but have to report their emissions levels and develop national climate change mitigation programmes. China and India, potential major polluters with huge populations and growing economies, have both ratified the protocol.

What is emissions trading? Emissions trading works by allowing countries to buy and sell their agreed allowances of greenhouse gas emissions. Highly polluting countries can buy unused “credits” from those which are allowed to emit more than they actually do. After much difficult negotiation, countries are now also able to gain credits for activities which boost the environment's capacity to absorb carbon. These include tree planting and soil conservation, and can be carried out in the country itself, or by that country working in a developing country.

Are there alternatives? One approach gaining increasing support is based on the principle that an equal quota of greenhouse gas emissions should be allocated for

every person on the planet. The proposal, dubbed “contraction and convergence”, states that rich countries should “contract” their emissions with the aim that global emissions “converge” at equal levels based on the amount of pollution scientists think the planet can take. Although many commentators say it is not realistic, its supporters include the United Nations Environment Programme and the European Parliament. (THE ENVIRONMENT, 16.02.06.)

Exercise 2. Render the following article into English.

Київський протокол: компроміс або піррова перемога?

Незалежно від того, які ще поправки будуть внесені в змінений варіант Київського протоколу, прийнятий на конференціях по глобальній зміні клімату в Бонні (червень-липень 2001 р.) і Марракеші (листопад-грудень 2001 рік), головне питання залишається відкритим: чи стане цей компроміс хоча б невеликим кроком вперед або його наслідки будуть протилежні очікуванім? Мета глобального зниження рівня викиду парникових газів до 2012 р, що і без того є питанням тільки розвинених країн, перетворилася з мети-мінімуму (поряд з різними природоохоронними заходами) в єдину і головну мету, що замінила собою всі інші.

Держави, де емісія мала, отримують, завдяки «рухомим інструментам», навіть економічний стимул. Вони можуть продавати свою квоту державам, де емісія велика. При цьому абсолютно незрозуміло, як досягти глобального скорочення викидів, тим більше що на країни, що розвиваються, взагалі не поширюються обмеження на викиди CO².

Київський протокол зобов'язує лише до незначного скорочення емісії до 2012 р, вимагаючи натомість відсутність альтернативи подібного роду політики в галузі навколишнього середовища. Це не що інше, як капітуляція перед існуючою сьогодні загрозою навколишньому середовищу. Несправедливо було б порівнювати Київський протокол з іншими проектами, які, на відміну від нього, ніколи не претендували на застосування в таких широких масштабах.

Але є й інші можливості. Наприклад, німецький закон про використання альтернативних джерел енергії забезпечує найбільші в світовому масштабі темпи приросту електроенергії з поновлюваних джерел і створює нові галузі промисловості. Прийняття подібних законів іншими країнами і прагнення керуватися ними при розвитку нових потужностей енергетики, можливо, було б ефективніше Кіотського протоколу. Але до подібних рішень готові тільки ті, хто не засліплений перевагами досягнутих компромісів і не збирається діяти в подальшому, спираючись тільки на них.

Отже, нині вирішальне значення набуває збільшення числа прихильників альтернативних джерел енергії. Перші кроки до цього вже зроблені Європейською асоціацією ВДЕ «ЕВРОСОЛАР». Це – створення Міжнародного агентства ВДЕ (IRENA), розробка міжнародного Договору про розширення використання альтернативних джерел енергії, створення Всесвітньої ради по використанню альтернативних джерел енергії та Всесвітнього об'єднання по використанню енергії вітру і т. Д. Але ми чітко усвідомлюємо, що для відчутної зміни ситуації в світі належить зробити набагато більше. Втім, будь-який навіть найдовший шлях починається з першого кроку (Германн Шеєр on-line, дата обігу 6 лютого 2005 р.).

Follow-up: Look through the given article and single out arguments pro-Kyoto and against-. Discuss them with your fellow students.

Exercise 3. Translate the text into Ukrainian in writing.

US “blocks environment progress”

Germany's environment minister, Sigmar Gabriel, says the United States has blocked progress on two key issues to protect the global environment by cutting emissions of carbon dioxide. He was speaking after a two-day meeting of environment ministers from the Group of Eight leading industrialized nations in the German city of Potsdam. The issues were carbon emissions trading and rewarding developing nations for protecting their natural assets, he said. But disagreements surfaced over specifics such as extending the global system of carbon trading, one of

the central planks of any proposed deal to curb emissions. Mr. Gabriel said the US opposition was “not a surprise. I would have been disappointed if I'd expected something different. We find this regrettable”. (TIME, 7.03.07)

Exercise 4. Render the following into English. Discuss what negative impact cold weather might have. Comment on the opinion of the author. Give your arguments.

Холод з'їдає озоновий шар

Рекордно низькі температури над Північним полюсом призводять до зменшення товщини озонового шару, що може позначитися на здоров'ї людей, які проживають в країнах Північної і навіть Центральної Європи, передає агентство Associated Press.

За словами комісара ЄС з питань науки та досліджень Янєша Потоцніка, якщо холодні температури збережуться, то витончення озонового шару продовжиться. Вчені зафіксували різке скорочення товщини захисного шару і зв'язали його з надзвичайно холодною зимою на Північному полюсі. Згідно зі спостереженнями, температура повітря на висоті 12 кілометрів становила мінус 80 градусів, що є рекордним показником за останні 50 років. Дослідники нагадали, що недостатня товщина озонового шару призводить до підвищення захворюваності на рак шкіри і зміни біологічного різноманіття природи. Протягом місяця жителі північних країн повинні особливо уважно ставитися до захисту шкіри від ультрафіолетового випромінювання, попередили вчені.

У доповіді ЄС висловлюється заклопотаність тим, що умови в Арктиці наближаються до антарктичних, тому рівень ультрафіолетової радіації найближчим часом, швидше за все, підвищиться. В Антарктиці озоновий шар стає все тоншим з кінця 80-х років минулого століття, нагадує агенція Associated Press (based on ASSOCIATED PRESS on- line Feb 2015).

GLOBAL WARMING

Read the article and say to what extent you agree with Sir Nicholas Stern's point of view.

Doomsday Vision of Global Warming

In 600 pages, Sir Nicholas Stern spells out a bleak vision of a future gripped by violent storms, rising sea-levels, crippling droughts and economic chaos unless urgent action is taken to tackle global warming. His heavyweight review – which is broken down into six parts containing 27 separate chapters – stresses that any delay will leave the world in “dangerous territory”. There is now “overwhelming” evidence that shows “climate change is a serious and urgent issue” and has been created by man's actions. It now “threatens the basic elements of life for people around the world – access to water, food production, health and use of land and the environment”. Temperatures are expected to rise by between 2 C and 5 C – an increase on the same scale as the last Ice Age – though the increase could be as high as 10 C by 2100 if greenhouse gas emissions continue at current levels.

The changes will see the area affected by “extreme drought” soar from one per cent of the world's land mass to around 30 per cent. In other areas, there will be widespread flooding and more intense storms. “The risk of abrupt and large-scale changes in the climate system will rise”. Sea levels could rise by up to 12 metres over the next few centuries. The severity of the impact requires “strong and urgent global action to reduce greenhouse – gas emissions”. There will also need to be “major action to adapt to the consequences that now cannot be avoided”. By 2100, an extra 250 000 children a year will die in the poorest countries as a result of climate change, while up to 220 million more people could fall below the \$2 a day poverty line. A temperature rise of just 1 C to 2 C could lead to the extinction of between 15 and 40 per cent of all species.

Rising sea levels will threaten countries like Bangladesh but also some of the biggest cities, including London, New York, Tokyo and Shanghai. Ocean acidification could destroy fish stocks, crop failure will leave hundreds of millions at risk of starvation and up to 200 million people will be displaced by rising sea levels,

floods and drought. It is already too late to avoid many of the problems facing people in the Third World. “Strong and early migration is the only way to avoid some of the more severe impacts”, the report warns. The world's richest countries will suffer with more hurricanes and floods. Climate change could cost between five and 20 per cent of global GDP.

Greenhouse gas levels have increased steadily since the Industrial Revolution from 280 parts per million CO₂ to 430 ppm but the process has accelerated in recent years. “Very strong reductions in carbon emissions” are needed to ensure they are cut by 25 per cent by 2050 and “ultimately to less than one fifth of today's levels”. The goal is to stabilise levels at 550 ppm, though existing fossil fuel stocks could take CO₂ levels beyond 750 ppm, “with very dangerous consequences”. Early action is vital to stabilise greenhouse gas levels. This will require moves to ensure the price of goods and services reflect their “full costs” to the environment, as well as the greater use of new low-carbon technologies.

Carbon pricing must be at the core of any policy. Governments must put an “appropriate price on carbon, through taxes, trading or regulation” – and encourage people to buy low-carbon goods and services. There must also be an expansion of carbon trading schemes to give industry and business financial incentives to reduce emissions. At the same time, governments and the private sector need to step up investment in new technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The report calls for a five-fold increase in incentives for “low emission technologies”. This will involve alternative ways to produce electricity, new forms of transport and other low-carbon energy sources. Increases in greenhouse gases mean countries must adapt to cope with the “unavoidable impacts of climate change to which the world is already committed”. This could include, for example, farmers switching to more climate-resistant crops. However, this type of adaptation will only have a limited effect and “mute the impacts” of global warming. It must exist alongside strong and ambitious policies to reduce emissions. (THE NEWSDAY, 14.03.07)

UNIT 5. ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE AZOV COASTAL AREA

Read the article and comment on the importance of the issue discussed

Pollution in Ukraine

Pollution is the contamination of the environment, including air, water, and land, with undesirable amounts of material or energy. Such contamination originates from human activities that create waste products. An industrial and intensively farmed country, Ukraine contains some of the most polluted landscapes in Eastern Europe. Pollution became evident in Ukraine with industrial development in the 19th century.

Air pollution is especially severe in many of the heavily industrialized cities and towns of southeastern Ukraine, notably in Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, Mariupol. Coal-using industries, such as metallurgical coke-chemical plants, steel mills, and thermal power plants are major sources of high levels of uncontrolled emissions of sulphur dioxide, dust, unburned hydrocarbons, and other harmful substances. Other Ukrainian cities with air pollution problems include Kyiv, Komu-narsk, Makiivka and Odesa.

Over one-third of the emissions into the atmosphere originate, from automobile transport. That source, which attains overwhelming proportions in cities with little industry, such as Uzhhorod, Yalta, Poltava and Khmelnytskyi, is aggravated by the use of leaded gasoline and inefficient engines as well as a lack of catalytic converters.

Almost all surface waters of Ukraine belong to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov basins. The high population density, heavy industrial development, and relatively low freshwater endowment of those basins, and the low governmental priority placed upon environmental protection until very recently, have given rise to chronic and serious levels of water pollution throughout Ukraine. The Dnister and

the Danube are included among the most polluted bodies of water in the territory of the former Soviet Union. Hundreds of small rivers supply water for three-quarters of the villages and half of Ukraine's cities. Widespread fear is growing in Ukraine that a substantial fraction of those water arteries are so polluted as to pose fatal health risks to the people who depend on them. About half of the chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides applied in the fields are washed off into rivers. Moreover, surface runoff from industrial territories is highly contaminated.

One of the areas suffering most from serious and chronic coastal water pollution is the sea of Azov. That previously biologically rich and commercially productive body of water has experienced serious problems of industrial wastewater contamination and increased levels of salinity since the early 1970s. A primary cause of the sea's ecological deterioration has been the diversion for purposes of irrigation (up to 80 per cent) of fresh, but not necessarily pure, water inflow from the Don and the Kuban rivers. As a result the seas salinity has increased by more than 40 percent since the 1950s. Despite repeated warnings and special government antipollution resolutions, the conditions in the Sea of Azov continue to deteriorate.

Read the following article and prepare 10 questions to the key points.

STOLEN AIR

2 December, 2012 ▪ [Natalia Kommodova](#) ▪ Vesti

*The half-million population of Mariupol in Eastern Ukraine
is standing for its right to breathe safely*

Over 10,000 people recently took to the streets, demanding an end to the emission of the poisonous smog that covers Mariupol virtually every day from the Azovstal and MMK Illich Steelworks, both owned by billionaire Rinat Akhmetov's Metinvest Holding. Despite reports by the plants and the authorities of reduced emissions, locals claim that the industrial giants continue to blatantly poison the oxygen they inhale and that Mariupol is gradually dying, at the same time, killing the

Sea of Azov with its unique flora and fauna. Meanwhile, regulators are turning a blind eye to the environmental abuse and its devastating effect.

Thousands of people signed an anti-smog resolution and presented it to the president, the government, the ombudsman and even the Green faction at the European Parliament. Discouraged protesters were prepared to block the work of the city hall and the major polluters for as long as it takes them to implement modern air cleaning solutions and for municipal authorities to report accurately on what people inhale. The unprecedented scale of the rally pushed plant owners to make concessions.

THE GAS CHAMBER BY THE SEA

Mariupol, a city on the sea shore, has the worst air pollution in Ukraine. It is home to the biggest steel and coke plants in Ukraine. They generate 25% of all emissions in Donetsk Oblast. “It is possible to touch as well as see what you inhale in Mariupol”, the locals joke.

The annual share of industrial pollution per citizen is 800 kg. This is almost eight times as much as the average pollution per person in Ukraine. Lung cancer kills every fifth citizen of Mariupol, while the local cemetery is reportedly the biggest in Europe. Sociologists report a massive migration out of the city and a steep devaluation of real estate. Meanwhile, neither the governor nor environmental watchdogs think that the situation in Mariupol is disastrous.

Azovstal and MMK Illich steelworks produce 98% of all emissions. They also support the city, since they own stores, food producers and drug stores, while the plants employ nearly 40,000 local residents. People patiently grew used to the dust and char that cause eyes to burn and dizziness before things got much worse this fall. The caustic “smell of money” – this is how the locals refer to smog – has spread to districts remote from the plants, while the suffocating mist now covers the city every day.

Mariupol is the only city in Ukraine where citizens are not officially warned about bad weather conditions that make it dangerous to be outside or even open windows. On windless or foggy days, industrial emissions do not diffuse fast enough,

concentrating in residential districts near the plants instead. Whenever that happens, the streets turn into gas chambers. The most damaging effect is on children.

“Our district was previously considered to be clean, because it’s far from the plant,” says Inna Dmytryshyna, mother of Maryana, 2, and Daryna, 4. “Now, even shut windows no longer protect us from dust and smoke. My daughter has chronic bronchitis and she can’t breathe without an inhaler. Local pulmonology units are all packed with patients. “What’s going on there? We seem to run out of inhalers before we deliver them,” wondered a supplier from Donetsk when I bought one for my daughter.”

Over a period of 10 months, Mariupol was engulfed in thick smog for 187 days – more than six months. In September, 23 of 30 days were dangerous for breathing. Mid to high levels of pollution were announced three times in October alone. These are the periods when people are officially recommended to wear special protective masks and clothes outdoors.

“It only takes seconds for smog to cover an outdoor sports ground where school kids have their PE classes in warm seasons. The children begin to suffocate. It is common now to “evacuate” them immediately back to school if this happens,” says Eleonora Haivoronska, a PE instructor at School 53 and activist in the local environmental protection campaign. “Sometimes we have to provide first aid to children who don’t feel well.” She says that children get sick on a massive scale, especially during these smog attacks. Doctors diagnose them with acute respiratory viral infections as opposed to chemical bronchitis caused by toxic emissions. As a result, parents cannot prove that local industry has damaged their child’s health in court.

In fact, the Sanitary Service has been reporting that the levels of dust and toxic substances, such as hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, phenol and formaldehyde, exceed the acceptable level in 25% of all air samples. They claim that sanitary areas which are supposed to protect people from poisonous emissions are no longer effective, and pollution has reached residential areas. However, when environmental activists requests measurements of pollution levels to find out what people really

inhale when smog covers the city, the Sanitary Service finds excuses not to do it, such as an ongoing reform or the lack of petrol for the car.

LICENSED TO POISON?

The reconstruction of a sinter plant and reduction in emissions from Azovstal by 2012-2013 were the requirements for the plants to be granted licenses by the Ministry of Environment. In September 2012, the local authorities along with Akhmetov's Metinvest passed a new Health Improvement Programme in Mariupol that postponed modernization for four years. After 4 November, a decision was taken to suspend it altogether. As a result, the next smog attack pushed a record-breaking 10,000 protesters onto the city's main square. Wearing respirators, they stormed City Hall, demanding the resignation of the inactive mayor, Yuriy Khotlubey, and other officials. Several days later, the management of Azovstal announced a stoppage in operations in order to conduct renovations, declaring smoke from the processing of recoverable resources containing peat, as a possible source of the suffocating smog. Plant employees claim that the real cause is spending cuts. With obsolete purification facilities and production techniques that are over 100 years old, steelworks cannot but violate emission requirements. If they try to meet them, steel and coke will become too expensive.

“Unfortunately, Ukrainian industrial plants do not take environmental risks into account when doing their financial calculations,” says Pavlo Khazan, leader of the sustainable development and energy campaign at the Green World Ukrainian Environmental Association. “Paradoxically, Ukrainian environmental legislation is considered to be one of the most advanced in Europe, but it's not working. Regulators have essentially given the green light for big industrial plants to emit levels of poisonous chemicals into the air and water that pose a threat to people's health. Environmental officials and local authorities put Mariupol citizens under threat, saying that the city's steelworks cannot curb emissions because of current technological processes.”

According to Mykola Afanasiev, ex-Director of the now disbanded State Inspection for the Protection of the Sea of Azov, the plants have been postponing important environmental measures every year. As a result, the level of the least harmful and visible chemicals in the air in Mariupol has declined while that of barely noticeable yet extremely toxic gases in emissions remains unchanged.

Experts propose several solutions, including a significant increase in fines and stricter punishment – including criminal – for breaching environmental protection laws. Plants would no longer benefit from violating requirements, while authorities will not be able to pretend that problems do not exist.

A RED FLAG FOR THE SYSTEM

Over 13,000 people signed the resolution before the Stop Smog rally. On 4 November, protesters urged the MPs representing their city to initiate necessary legislative changes, having considered the situation in the new parliament. They made it clear that they are not demanding the closure of the plants, but transparency and responsibility, compliance with environment protection laws and respect for the right to a safe and healthy life.

“Our rally is a red flag, warning the system that our patience is running out,” says the anti-smog resolution. “Driven to boiling point, the public is demanding that the authorities solve the problem here and now. We no longer trust sham pretence measures taken by the government and the plant’s administration!”

Protesters urge the Verkhovna Rada to amend the Law “On Environmental Emergency Zones” so that a relevant status is designated for cities and towns that are environmentally dangerous as a result of both disasters and long-term damage to citizens’ health.

Metinvest, in turn, promises to invest over USD 620mn to improve the environmental situation in Mariupol by 2020, while issuing a reminder that the local steelworks operate at huge losses. “In spite of our losses, we continue to finance reconstruction at a scale unseen in the past 50 years,” the holding’s press service said.

The Health Improvement for 2012-2020 Programme, drafted with Metinvest experts and approved by the city council, provides for a 40% reduction on emissions, “provided that the market situation is sufficiently favourable”. However, steelworks are facing a grim future as the crisis unfolds again, thus people in Mariupol have good reason to mistrust official pledges.

Currently, the residents of Mariupol are getting used to open windows, walking in parks and inhaling air without fear as long as the operation of Azovstal’s toxic sinter plant is suspended. Activists say that they will not attend rallies as long as the air remains unpolluted. The anti-smog protest in Mariupol signaled a surge of civic activity never before seen in Donbas. Experts assume that it could serve as a model for other environmentally dangerous cities.

Render the text into Ukrainian:

Deballasting problems in Ukraine

The Swedish P&I Club has issued alert regarding deballasting problems in the ports of Ukraine.

The situation concerning the segregated ballast control now existing in the Ukrainian ports is still rather dubious. Despite the new law of Ukraine which cancels segregated ballast quality control on board the ships, local (regional) ecological inspections are trying to go on with their “ecological racketeering”. On May 20, 2015, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dismissed the acting Head of Ecological Service of Ukraine, Mr. Vasiliy Sinogub, from his office for his failure to ensure compliance with the new law and failure to exercise due control of ecological inspections in the ports of the country.

Ecological inspection officials, using lies and various insinuations, continue their successful attempts to exact bribes from the ships’ masters.

Special instructions were given to the Immigrations Service of Ukraine not to include the representatives of the ecological inspections into the list of those official bodies who are to carry out inward clearance of the ship. Thus, they are a kind of moved away from control functions.

Nevertheless, the ecological inspectors may appear on board on their own during discharging operations and take samples of the ballast taking advantage of the Master's lack of knowledge of the Ukrainian laws. In such cases we would strongly recommend the masters not to follow the inspectors' instructions: and not to allow them to take any ballast samples. A master can offer the inspectors to visit the ship next day to speak to them in the presence of a P&I Correspondent or a lawyer.

Extract from main Ukrainian present-day ecological regulations

On April 03 2015 there came into force Order 82 dd. 18.03.2015 (filing No. 343/26788) of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine "on introducing changes into some state ecological control regulations". By virtue of this Order chemical control of segregated ballast is cancelled. The said Order is aimed at improvement of the ecological control service activity and also it is intended to bring certain Ukrainian normative and legal acts in conformity with the international law.

For example, some changes were made in the regulations related to ecological control of ships at the national frontier check-points and areas covered by the regional customs. In particular, Item 1.4 of the said regulations gives a definition of the notion of "segregated ballast" in accordance with MARPOL Convention 73/78. Besides, paragraph 7 of Item 1.12 of the said regulations was also amended – in the new redaction authority of the state ecological inspectors to make analysis of the segregated ballast water is annulled. In the same way their authority to take samples and carry out laboratory analyses of the segregated ballast for its contents and characteristics is withdrawn by force of the amended Item 6.9 of the marine ecological inspections regulations.

Render the following text into English:

КОМПЕНСАЦІЯ через погану екологію

Спочатку була Конституція ...

Якщо бути точним, стаття 50 Основного Закону України, в якій мовиться: «Кожен має право на безпечні життя і здоров'я, навколишнє середовище та на відшкодування завданої порушенням цього права шкоди». З огляду на той

факт, що Конституція країни була прийнята 28 Іюня 1996 року, виходить, законні підстави для виплати компенсації людям, що страждають від забрудненого навколишнього середовища, є у нас ось уже дев'ять років. Інша справа – що тільки на папері. У влади ж непрацююча стаття 50 не викликає особливого душевного розладу. Ну, одна вона у нас, чи що, не працює?

Це зтяжне мовчання «верхів» щодо конституційно компенсаційних правах «низів» могло б тривати довго (воно й зрозуміло, грошей у держскарбниці завжди не вистачає), якби не одне «але»: не помічати цю проблему, все одно, що зірвати з гранати кільце і накрити її подушкою – а може, не рвоне. Ще як рвоне! Уже сьогодні інформація про екологію регіонів свідчить: навколишнє середовище так інтенсивно шкодить життю і здоров'ю мільйонів людей, що про їхню безпеку і мови бути не може.

Заради експерименту екологи взяли промислову карту країни, наклали на неї карту стану здоров'я населення, і ... вжахнулися. На тих територіях, де відзначено високе техногенне навантаження на навколишнє середовище, стан здоров'я населення значно (на кілька порядків) гірше, ніж, в середньому, по Україні. Це і хронічні, і онкологічні захворювання, і рівень загальної захворюваності, і рівень смертності.

У Донецькій області, нагадаємо, накопичено 22 мільйони тонн токсичних відходів – більше половини всіх відходів України, 2/3 з них – 14 млн. тонн – відносяться до 1-го класу небезпеки, біля яких категорично неприпустимо проживання людей або розміщення, будь-якого виробництва. Постійний рівень техногенного навантаження на один квадратний кілометр території області – з різними небезпечними чинниками – в 5-7 разів вищий за середньоукраїнський. Сумарний викид в атмосферу всіх підприємств регіону складає близько 2 млн. тонн токсичних речовин на рік, або більше 60 тонн на один квадратний кілометр території і 321 кг на кожного жителя – від пенсіонера до немовляти. «Економічний потенціал Донецької області вирізняють величезні масштаби і безпрецедентна концентрація, – підкреслює головний лікар Донецької обласної клінічної лікарні профзахворювань, заслужений лікар України Євген Гладчук.

Навантаження основних промислових фондів на одиницю території в 4 рази перевищує середню по країні. Більш ніж на три чверті цей конгломерат забезпечують такі галузі промисловості, як вуглевидобуток, металургія, електроенергетика, машинобудування та хімічне виробництво. Тут зайнято понад 80 відсотків промислово-виробничого потенціалу. Звідси – те неблагополуччя екологічної обстановки в області, яке можна характеризувати як воістину загрозливе для здоров'я жителів краю.

UNIT 6. WILD LIFE

VANISHING ANIMALS

Vinzenz Ziswiler, a Swiss ecologist, in his book *Extinct and Vanishing Species*, lists about 150 species known to have vanished in the past three centuries. The list ranges from the aurochs (1627) and the dodo in the seventeenth century, to the Indian pink-headed duck in 1944. The reasons why animals vanish from the earth are various: the Tahitian parakeet went because its habitat was altered by drainage. The New Zealand quail succumbed to diseases introduced by settlers. The Tasmanian wolf was hunted because it was ignorantly believed to be a predator - actually it is not a carnivore, but a marsupial like the kangaroo.

The nocturnal kiwi or apteryx was wiped out by weasels introduced to 'enrich' the fauna of New Zealand. Schomburgk's deer was persecuted in Siam for religious reasons.

It is too late to do anything about these 150 vanished species, but we could do something about the 240 further species currently threatened with extinction. These include the Bactrian camel (400 left), the oryx (200), the Sumatra rhinoceros (170), the Cape zebra (75), the whooping crane (50), the Japanese crested ibis (12), the Everglades kite (15), the Bali tiger (3 or 4) and others for which the numbers are not known.

Not only animals but many plants are becoming extinct: about 300 species are in grave danger of being lost in Britain alone. The situation is most serious in islands

where species found nowhere else in the world exist. In the Hawaiian islands, for instance, 95 per cent of the native plants are unique, and many are on the verge of extinction. It is now possible to spend a vacation in Hawaii without ever seeing a native plant.

Philip Island in the western Pacific is now completely eroded, with only a few plants remaining in the valleys. When Capt. Cook discovered it in 1774 it was completely covered with vegetation. There were three unique species here, of which one, the glory pea, has not been seen since 1805; a couple of years ago only one of the other two species could be found, and of this there were only a few bushes left.

Collectors are probably the worst menace, especially in the case of orchids and succulents: many rare African orchids are on the point of extinction. In England, the lady's slipper orchid remains only in one secret locality. Unlike Czechoslovakia and Austria, Britain has no legislation to limit picking rare plants.

Does it matter that man is wiping out whole species from the planet? Evolution is capable of many quirks, and its variants are, some might say, of only museum interest. But apart from the aesthetic values of maintaining a richly varied flora and fauna there are practical reasons for doing so...Plants often turn out to have unique medical or other properties.

Animals also still have much to teach. Thus the vanishing oryx can live indefinitely without drinking: hence it might become of great importance as a protein source in arid areas, as the growing world population expands into them. Who knows what future peoples will want?

Glossary

vanish – зникати

extinct – вимерлий, вимирати

aurochs – зубр

dodo – дронт (вимерлий птах)

parakeet – довгохвостий папуга

habitat – середовище проживання

drainage – дренаж

quail – перепел
succumb to – загинути від
predator – хижак
carnivore – плотоядна тварина
marsupial – сумчастий
nocturnal – нічний
apteryx – безкрил (нелітаюча птаха)
wipe out – знищувати
weasel – ласка
oryx – сернобик
crane – журавль
crested – з чубком
kite – коршун
vegetation – рослинність
fauna – фауна
menace – загроза
orchid – орхідея
succulent – суккулент
quirk – примха
arid – посушливий

Exercise 1. Fill in the missing words.

1. The ... why animals vanish from the earth are various.
2. The Tahitian parakeet went because its habitat was altered by ...
3. The New Zealand quail succumbed to ... introduced by settlers.
4. In the Hawaiian islands 95 per cent of the native plants are ...
5. When Capt. Cook discovered the Philip Island it was completely covered with ...
6. Collectors are probably the worst..., especially in the case of orchids and succulents.
7. Does it matter what man is ... out whole species from the planet?

8. Both animals and plants have unique medical and other ...

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. How many species known to have vanished in the past three centuries does Vinzenz Ziswiller list?
2. How many species are currently threatened with extinction?
3. What animals and plants are becoming extinct?
4. Where is the situation most serious?
5. What countries have/do not have legislation to limit picking rare plants?
6. What values do plants and animals have?

THE ANIMALS WE MIGHT LOSE FOREVER

1. Disaster did not strike **the tiger** until a post-war demand for hard-wood triggered a massive onslaught on tropical forests. Vast areas, which had stood for 60 million years, disappeared at the rate of 50 acres a minute. Deprived of shelter and prey, the tiger was doomed. In 1972, its population had dropped from 40,000 to less than 2,000 in 40 years. It's now doubled on WWF reserves.

2. **The blue whale**, the largest animal ever to have lived on earth – reaching lengths of 100 feet and weighing up to 150 tons. The whale was exploited as a source of meat, fats and oils. Its food-sieving plates (baleen) were used to make whalebone corsets. Despite repeated warnings from scientists, whalers continued to slaughter blue whales until their number was one thirtieth of its original level.

3. **Wild black rhinos** have become the ultimate symbol of threatened African wildlife. Thirty years ago there were more than 100,000 of them. Today they have dwindled to fewer than 4,000. In Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, poaching rhino horn is still the way to a fortune.

4. There used to be 300 species of **elephant**, today there are just the African and Indian. In Africa, where an estimated 75.000 still survive, 10,000 a year are shot by poachers for their tusks. The trade has a street value of \$1 billion. Herds return to the best places to find crops and gardens and are killed by farmers.

5. Emblem of the World Wildlife Fund, **the giant panda**, faced extinction by the end of the century until, ironically, man stepped in. For it was man's destruction of the forest which had left the pandas in small, isolated pockets. Leopards occasionally kill the younger ones, and pandas can be accidentally snared in the traps set to snare musk deer. Occasionally giant pandas are shot: their skins are prized as trophies, or used as rugs and wall hangings.

Exercise 1. Complete the gaps in the word puzzle with words from the text which match the definitions given (the paragraph number is given). If you complete it correctly you will make a word connected to the topic to fit in the box.

- 1 used(unfairly) for profit (2)
- 2 caught in a trap (5)
- 3 very big (1)
- 4 a group of animals of the same kind that can breed together (4)
- 5 in danger (3)
- 6 plants produced by farmers (4)
- 7 less in quantity (3)
- 8 sure to die (1)
- 9 an animal that is hunted and eaten by other animals (1)
- 10 fierce attack (1)
- 11 state of being no longer in existence (5)
- 12 buying and selling of goods (4)
- 13 killing on a big scale (2)

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Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What first started the disappearance of tigers, and why?
2. When did this happen?
3. Which animal reaches 100 feet in length?
4. Why was the blue whale hunted?
5. In which countries is rhino horn taken illegally?
6. Are black or white rhinos in more danger?
7. What part of the elephants does ivory come from?
8. Which kind of elephant is most at risk?
9. How many species of elephant did there use to be?
10. Why are giant pandas shot?
11. What is being done to save them?

HUMAN IMPACTS ON LAKES

Lakes on several continents are shrinking because of human activity. They range from the slightly to the highly saline and from the small and relatively shallow to the large and deep. The one feature they have in common is the type of human impact that has affected them, namely water diversion. The examples discussed

below provide a good sense of the global extent of the phenomenon of shrinkage, the variety of the lakes involved and the nature of the impacts.

The Aral Sea located in Central Asia is perhaps the best known of lakes in this category. Considerable international attention has been focused on the Aral Sea because of the scale of humanity's impact there and the magnitude of its effect. What happened to the Aral Sea offers a clear and unambiguous message of what befalls salt lakes and their environs in dry regions when people divert the inflowing rivers and streams.

Before 1960, the Aral Sea was the fourth largest lake in the world. After 1960, following massive diversions of water for irrigation from its two major inflowing rivers, the Amu and Syrdar'ya, the water level of the lake began to drop dramatically and its area to decrease. From a height of 53 meters above sea level in 1960, the water level dropped some 15 meters over the next 30 years, reaching a level of 38 meters above sea level by 1990. Today, the water level continues to fall. The area of the lake halved and its volume decreased by two-thirds between 1960 and 1990. Simultaneously, the water's salinity tripled, jumping from 10 grams per liter in 1960 to 30 grams per liter in 1991. These changes have spawned a succession of detrimental environmental effects. The receding water exposed large expanses of the salty lake bed. Dust and salt particles blown from this bed have affected human health, increasing the incidence of emphysema and other respiratory diseases, and led to decreases in agricultural productivity in adjacent regions. The local commercial fishery industry has collapsed. Soil salinization has increased significantly, the continental climate has become even more extreme, and deltas and islands that once supported a wealth of wildlife and waterfowl have simply disappeared.

Sadly, further regression of the Aral Sea is inevitable. Several other salt lakes in Central Asia have also shrunk but not to the same extent as the Aral Sea. In these cases, scientists also point to the diversion of inflowing rivers for irrigation purposes as the primary cause for the lakes' decline. Lake Balkhash is divided by a low ridge into two basins, only the eastern basin is saline. The basins' differential salinities can be easily explained. The southwestern basin receives 80 percent of all the water

coming from the inflowing rivers and thus maintains a positive water balance, the eastern basin receives only 20 percent of all inflows and as a result has a negative water balance. Since 1970, the salinity of the water in the eastern basin has risen from 4 to 5.2 grams per liter. The water level has fluctuated some 3 meters during the past 100 years, but the general drop that has been observed since 1960 is expected to continue.

The Dead Sea provides almost as striking an example of dramatic regression as the Aral Sea, even though the environmental impacts in this region have not been as severe. The water level of the Dead Sea has continued to drop ever since large amounts of water began to be diverted from the River Jordan in the latter part of this century. In the last decade alone, the water level has fallen some 10 meters. This has had a more obvious impact in the southern, shallower basin, but even in the northern basin shoreline terraces have formed in the wake of the water's retreat. The lake's salinity has also risen as the water level has declined. In 1910, the Dead Sea had 200 grams of salt per liter of water; today, it has more than 340 grams per liter.

Glossary

shrink – міліти

saline – солоний, соляний

diversion – відведення

magnitude – важливість

unambiguous – недвозначний

befall – траплятися

triple – потроювати

spawn – породжувати, викликати

detrimental – шкідливий

recede – відступати

incidence – випадки захворювання

waterfowl – водяні птахи

fluctuate – коливатися

Exercise 1. Tick the correct completion.

1. *Lakes of several continents are shrinking because of*
 - a) human activity.
 - b) dry climate.
 - c) their geographical location.
2. *Over the next 30 years the water level of the Aral Sea dropped*
 - a) 53 metres.
 - b) 15 metres.
 - c) 38 metres.
3. *The Aral Sea's salinity*
 - a) halved.
 - b) tripled.
 - c) did not change.
4. *Several salt lakes in Central Asia*
 - a) have absolutely shrunk.
 - b) have shrunk but not to a larger extent.
 - c) have never changed their water level.
5. *The differential salinities of Lake Balkash's basins are explained by*
 - a) different amounts of inflowing rivers.
 - b) difference of human impact on them.
 - c) their natural structure.
6. *The drop of the water's level of the Dead Sea is caused by*
 - a) climatic conditions.
 - b) diverting large amounts of water.
 - c) severe human impacts.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. Why do lakes on several continents shrink?
2. What type of human impact has affected the lakes?
3. What has happened with the Aral Sea?

4. What are the after-effects of the Aral Sea's regression for climate, human health and agricultural productivity?
5. Has Lake Balkach shrunk to the same extent as the Aral Sea? Why? Why not?
6. What environmental impacts are causing the Dead Sea's decline?

ANIMALS IN DANGER

Perhaps the most famous rare animal is the panda. Twenty years ago it was nearly extinct. Now, its numbers are growing again. It's even become a symbol for wildlife conservation. But many other species have been less lucky than the panda. Some are already extinct. Today, many more are in serious danger. This is because man (a) hunts them (b) destroys and pollutes their habitat.

Is it too late to save animals like these?

Habitat

There is a serious habitat problem because ...

1 After pollution or destruction, habitats take many years (sometimes hundreds or even thousands) to grow again.

2 Pollution and destruction change the balance of nature. Each species in a habitat (for example, wood, jungle, marsh or forest) needs and helps the rest. If one animal, bird or insect disappears, all the others suffer, too.

This is what's happening in the rainforests of South America, Africa and Asia. These are some of the world's oldest habitats. Or they were. Man is destroying an area of rainforest as big as Switzerland every year.

But the problem doesn't stop there. Habitats and animals are disappearing in Europe, too. Since 1947 in Britain, for example...

- 50% of the woods have disappeared
- 50% of the marshes have disappeared
- 95% of the meadows have disappeared.

And what has taken the place of these green, natural places? Houses, farms, cities, streets, roads and factories. Because of this (and pollution, too) several British

species are dying. In fact scientists believe that 30 British animals, fish and birds may become extinct by the year 2000.

➤ The solution

There is only one way to save wild animals and wild habitats-conservation.

That means...

- protecting animals in danger by law
- opening more national parks
- building fewer new roads
- planting more new forests
- cutting pollution

If this doesn't happen, many wild animals will soon have just one habitat – the zoo.

OILED BIRDS

Oil pollution is like a recurring nightmare. When the giant tanker Amoco Cadiz broke up off the Breton coast in 1978, 227,000 tonnes of oil flooded into the sea, wrecking the local environment. New safety regulations were introduced and experts promised that such a disaster could never happen again. Unfortunately they were wrong. It's true that major incidents are unusual, there have only been 5 disasters world-wide in the last 30 years. However, the size of modern oil tankers means that if one gets into trouble, serious environmental damage is inevitable.

In 1996 the tanker Sea Empress ran aground off the coast of Milford Haven in Wales. Over 70,000 tonnes of oil escaped into the sea. As soon as they heard that the Sea Empress was in trouble, local volunteers and members of environmental groups rushed to the area to see what they could do to help. Sea-birds like gulls and guillemots are always the most common victims. Covered in a thick black coating of oil, such birds are unable to fly or feed themselves. Cleaning them is a painstaking business and volunteers sometimes have to spend 40 minutes or more cleaning one bird.

Sadly, all of this might be in vain. Two of Britain's leading ornithologists, Chris Mead and Dr Kenny Taylor, claim that trying to help oiled birds is actually a

waste of time. A US report shows that few birds live for more than ten days once they've been released. It's not cost effective to clean the birds and release them. Chris Mead told reporters: "I can understand the desperate feelings of the rescuers that they should do something to help the birds, but realistically, it may be kinder to put them to sleep immediately."

An RSPB spokesperson said: "It is depressing news when you consider the amount of effort, dedication and pure blood and sweat which goes into cleaning oiled birds". Many volunteers claim that it is still worth cleaning the birds, even if only a few of them survive.

Surely the best way to solve the problem is to prevent accidents from happening in the first place. Pressure groups are still calling for changes to safety regulations. They also want oil tankers to be made much smaller. When the Exxon Valdez spilt 37,000 tonnes of oil into Prince William Sound, the US oil company Exxon was hit with a \$2.5 billion clean-up bill. Since cleaning up the mess after such disasters is so expensive, perhaps the oil companies should start listening.

Glossary

recurring – який повторюється

wreck – руйнувати

run aground – сісти на мілину

guillemot – кайра

painstaking – кропіткий

sound – вузька протока

Exercise 1. Put the events in the correct order.

- a) 70,000 tonnes of oil escaped into the sea.
- b) Members of environmental groups spent 40 minutes cleaning one bird.
- c) New regulations were introduced.
- d) 227,000 tonnes of oil flooded into the sea.
- e) the US company was hit with a \$ 2.5 billion clean-up bill.
- f) pressure groups are calling for changes to safety regulations.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. How often do incidents with oil tankers happen?
2. What damage did the disaster in 1996 cause?
3. What is the best way to solve the problem of oil pollution?

SAVE THE BADGERS, PLEASE!!

Badgers, loved by the British, are under the gun in southwest Britain. The reason is that some of the 80,000 badgers carry bacteria that cause a dangerous disease called tuberculosis, in cows. In spite of protests by the National Federation of badger groups, 20,000 badgers have been killed.

Recently, a new strategy has been proposed – blood-testing the badgers. Ironically, the tests show that the badgers carrying bacteria actually got them from cows who contracted the disease a long time ago. So now, not only the badgers but also the cows are being tested. The moral: appearances can be deceiving!

Glossary

badger – борсук

blood-testing – аналіз крові

contract – підхопити (хворобу)

deceiving – обманливий

QUARTER OF PARROT SPECIES FACE FIGHT AGAINST EXTINCTION

“Jewels of the rainforest” are being wiped out: before anything is known about them.

The New Caledonian Lorikeet, a small green bird with violet-blue thighs and a yellow-tipped tail, may be the latest of the world's parrots to become extinct.

The latest findings show that some 90 of the remaining 3.50 species are under threat of extinction with at least nine on the verge of extinction if not, like the New Caledonian species, already lost. Most of the losses over the past few centuries have been on islands in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and, to a lesser extent, in the Pacific.

But extinctions now also threatening the large continents such as South America, as the tropical rainforests are felled for agriculture, timber and development.

Some of these birds are captured for the pet trade. It is not only damaging to individual birds but the species as a whole. Often trappers cut down trees to get: at the babies. In the Caribbean in particular it is known that Jamaica's Amazonian Parrot is being hammered by the progressive loss of nesting, holes which they traditionally use for years and years. So when some old bloke goes up there to chop down the trees, to get birds for a few dollars and a bottle of rum, these nesting holes are lost forever.

Many of these parrot species are rapidly declining and lost before they could be properly studied by science. Some of these are little birds, smaller than budgies, which are elusive. These little jewels live and feed on fruit and nectar in the roof of the forests and virtually nothing is known about them. Yet they are being wiped out before they have been much, more than named.

Traders and illegal importers often used tricks to smuggle pets into countries like Britain. They get a bird box full of common species and then pop a few rare ones in. Some poor customs official, whose normal job is to try to spot someone with a crate of cocaine in his suitcase, is suddenly confronted with 300 screaming parrots. Without a proper reference, he is going to be unable to "tell them, apart.

Other tricks are to use hair dyes to change the colours of rare birds to look like common ones in which trade is permitted. Exported birds can die in transit and when you get a wild one home, it is often as mad as a bat, never been tamed, doesn't eat properly and dies within weeks or months, Whereas a captivebred one can be a charming companion. You may get them to speak and live for 100 years. Under the Convention on the International Trade - in Endangered Species, it is illegal to trade in rare parrots and their eggs.

Glossary

parrot – папуга

species – вид

face – стикатися
extinction – зникнення, вимирання
wipe out – знищувати
New Caledonia – острів Нова Каледонія
lorikeet – полінезійський папуга
threat – загроза
on the verge – на межі
Caribbean – Карібське море
to a lesser extent – меншою мірою
fell – рубати ліс
timber – лісоматеріал
capture – ловити
trapper – мисливець, що ставить капкани
hammer – нищити
bloke – п'яниця
chop down – зрубати
decline – зменшуватися
budgy – хвилястий папуга
elusive – невловимий
smuggle – перевозити контрабандою
pop in – всунути
spot – знайти
crate – упаковка
reference – компетенція
tell apart – відрізнати
dye – фарба (для волосся)
as mad as bat – той, що ошаленів
tame – приручати
captive-bred – виведений у неволі
endanger – загрожувати

HIDDEN TREES

Find the name of a tree hidden in each sentence.

Sample: It's sad to see a man **grovel** when he should really stand up for his rights (гай).

1. Many people would rather use cash than credit cards.
2. The treasure map led us to the secret hiding place.
3. If the deal goes through, Tim will own his dream house.
4. There was a tiny top in Eddie's Crackerjack box.
5. Down near Oyster Bay, berry bushes were in blossom.
6. I knew there would be echoes in the empty house.
7. I told Mimi mosaics are small tiles.
8. On Ohio, Akron is the center of rubber manufacturing.
9. The asp entered the cabin through a crack in the wall.
10. The new baseball cap pleased Andy.
11. Mr. Griff ignored his son's tantrums.
12. Since Darwin's time people have been intrigued by the theory of evolution.

THE GREEN GAME

Test your knowledge of the word Green. There are 12 expressions or phrases containing the word GREEN.

1. To be jealous.
2. Prickly climbing shrub.
3. Proverb regarding a resentment comparison.
4. Slang for U.S. money.
5. A vegetable vendor.
6. A gardening virtuoso.
7. Danish island.
8. Advocacy group.
9. New York City's Bohemia.

10. City in North Carolina.
11. Revolution War General.
12. Someone new on the job, or a novice.

THE SENTENCE – BUILDING GAME

1. Begin with a word: *RAIN FOREST*
2. Add a color or pattern: *BRILLIANT GREEN*
3. Add a touch word: *HOT*
4. Add an action word or phrase: *RAINY*
5. Put them all together: *THE BRILLIANT GREEN RAIN FOREST IS HOT AND RAINY*
6. Create several sentences in this way and then choose one to illustrate.

SENTENCE STAIRCASE

1. Begin with a simple declarative statement: **THE MACAW FLIES**
2. Describe the macaw: **THE BLUE AND GOLD MACAW FLIES**
3. Tell when: **THE BLUE AND GOLD MACAW FLIES AT THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY**
4. Name a sound: **THE SCREAMING BLUE AND GOLD MACAW FLIES AT THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY**
5. Tell where: **THE SCREAMING BLUE AND GOLD MACAW FLIES AT THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY OVER THE JUNGLES OF PERU**
6. Use other descriptive words: **THE SCREAMING BLUE AND GOLD MACAW FLIES AT THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY OVER THE JUNGLES OF PERU BEFORE SETTLING DOWN TO A BREAKFAST OF BANANAS**

TOPICAL GLOSSARY

Natural resources and attractions. – природні ресурси та визначні пам'ятки:

minerals – мінерали; корисні копалини;

(fresh) water supplies (reservoirs) – запаси (прісної) води;

reservoir ['rezavw a:] – водосховище;

flood – 1) повінь; водопілля; розлив; 2) потік;

rainfall – опади;

vegetation – рослинність;

greenery – зелень; рослинність; листя;

woodland – лісовий масив, лісиста місцевість;

woodlands – лісові масиви;

forestry – лісівництво, лісове господарство;

wildlife – дика природа;

animal kingdom – тваринний світ;

animal population – популяція тварин;

flora and fauna – флора і фауна;

arable land (soil) (also ploughland) – орна земля;

cultivated land – оброблена земля;

open land – відкритий ґрунт; вільний простір;

“green” belts – зелені пояси (навколо міст);

recreation areas – зони відпочинку;

coastal areas – прибережні райони;

country (national) parks – національні парки;

clear landscapes – відкриті ландшафти;

public open spaces – відкриті простори для загального користування.

Environment and man. - Навколишнє середовище і людина.

to link man to nature – встановлювати зв'язок людини з природою;

to adapt to environment – пристосувати (ся) до навколишнього середовища;

to be preoccupied with economic growth – піклуватися про економічне зростання;

unrestricted industrialization – нестримна індустріалізація;

the sprawl of large built-up areas – безладне розширення районів забудови;

to upset the biological balance – порушити біологічну рівновагу;

to abuse nature – по-хижацьки експлуатувати природу, нераціонально використовувати природні ресурси;

to disfigure (litter) the landscape – спотворювати (засмічувати) місцевість;

ecology – екологія;

ecosystem – екосистема;

to be environment-conscious – розуміти необхідність охорони навколишнього середовища;

to be environment-educated – бути екологічно освіченим.

Environmental destruction and pollution – Руйнування і забруднення навколишнього середовища:

land pollution – забруднення ґрунту;

derelict land – покинута земля;

industrial waste – промислові відходи;

the by-products of massive industrialization – відходи масової індустріалізації, придатні для використання в інших галузях, побічні продукти масової індустріалізації;

to dump waste (products) on land – вивалювати / виливати / висипати відходи на землю;

extensive use of agrochemicals – екстенсивне використання агрохімікатів / отрутохімікатів;

the denudation of soil – денудация / оголення ґрунту;

the toxic fall-outs of materials – токсичні опади;

water pollution – забруднення води;

a dropping water level – знижений рівень води;

to face the fresh water supply problem – боротися з проблемою зменшення запасів прісної води;

depletion of water resources – виснаження ресурсів / джерел води;

the disruption of water cycle – порушення кругообігу води в природі;
marine pollution – забруднення морської води;
oil spillage – розлив нафти;
air (atmospheric) pollution – забруднення повітря (атмосфери);
the air pollution index – рівень забруднення повітря воздуха;
to produce foul air – забруднювати повітря;
to exhaust toxic gases (fuel) – викидати токсичні гази (паливо);
combustion of fuel – згоряння палива;
concentrations of smoke in the air – рівні концентрації диму в повітрі;
dust content in the air – вміст пилу в повітрі; забруднення повітря пилом;
radiation – радіація;
high (low) radioactivity – висока (низька) радіоактивність;
to store (disperse) radioactive waste – зберігати (поширювати) радіоактивні відходи;
noise offenders (pollutants) – джерела шуму, що перевищує норми; порушники граничних рівнів шуму;
merciless killing of animals – безжалісне вбивство тварин;
destruction of animals habitats – руйнування природного місця існування тварин.

Nature conservation and environment protection – охорона природа та захист навколишнього середовища:

a global imperative for environment – найважливіше завдання охорони навколишнього середовища;
global environmental security – всесвітня екологічна безпека;
to preserve ecosystems – зберігати екосистеми;
to create disaster-prevention programs – створювати програми із захисту від катастроф / стихійних лих;
to harmonize industry and community – гармонізувати діяльність промислових підприємств і життя населення;
plants and people – рослини і люди;

conservation movement – екологічний рух;

to preserve woodlands – зберігати лісові масиви;

to protect and reproduce animal (fish, bird) reserves – зберігати і відтворювати популяцію тварин (риб, птахів);

to fight pollution – боротися із забрудненням навколишнього середовища;

to install antipollution equipment – створювати очисні споруди;

to minimize noise disturbance – зводити до мінімуму шумове забруднення;

to reduce pollution – зменшувати забруднення навколишнього середовища;

to dispose of garbage (litter, waste) – викидати сміття (відходи).

Important environment issues, natural environmental disasters and other environment vocabulary

Acid rain – rain which contains large amounts of harmful chemicals as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil.

Biodegradable – able to decay naturally and harmlessly. Biodegradable packaging helps to limit the amount of harmful chemicals released into the atmosphere.

Biodiversity – the number and variety of plant and animal species that exist in a particular environmental area or in the world generally, or the problem of preserving and protecting this. A new National Biological Survey to protect species habitat and biodiversity.

Carbon monoxide – the poisonous gas formed by the burning of carbon, especially in the form of car fuel.

Carbon dioxide – the gas formed when carbon is burned, or when people or animals breathe out.

Climate – the general weather conditions usually found in a particular place. The Mediterranean climate is good for growing citrus fruits and grapes.

Climate change – there has been a growing concern about climate change.

Deforestation – the cutting down of trees in a large area; the destruction of forests by people. Deforestation is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest.

Desertification – the process by which land changes into desert.

disposable products – describes an item that is intended to be thrown away after use. Disposable nappies

Drought – a long period when there is little or no rain. This year (a) severe drought has ruined the crops.

Earthquake – a sudden violent movement of the Earth's surface, sometimes causing great damage.

Endangered birds/plants/species animals or plants which may soon not exist because there are very few now alive.

Energy – the power from something such as electricity or oil, which can do work, such as providing light and heat. There are different types of energy: solar, nuclear, hydroelectric... The energy generated by the windmill drives all the drainage pumps.

Energy conservation – the process of conserving energy

Environment – the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live. Certain chemicals have been banned because of their damaging effect on the environment.

Extinction – many species of plants and animals are in danger of/threatened with extinction (= being destroyed so that they no longer exist)

Flood – a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.

Fumes – strong, unpleasant and sometimes dangerous gas or smoke. Petrol fumes always make me feel ill.

Natural resources – things such as minerals, forests, coal, etc. which exist in a place and can be used by people. Some natural resources, such as natural gas and fossil fuel, cannot be replaced.

Global warming – a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by polluting gases such as carbon dioxide which are collecting in the air around the Earth and preventing heat escaping into space.

Greenhouse effect – an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere which is believed to be the cause of a gradual warming of the surface of the Earth.

Green peace – an organization that fights for the protection of the environment.

renewable energy – describes a form of energy that can be produced as quickly as it is used.

Oil slick – a layer of oil that is floating over a large area of the surface of the sea, usually because an accident has caused it to escape from a ship or container.

Ozone layer – a layer of air high above the Earth, which contains a lot of ozone, and which prevents harmful ultraviolet light from the sun from reaching the Earth.

Scientists believe that there is a hole in the ozone layer.

Pollution – damage caused to water, air.... by harmful substances or waste.

Recycle waste – to collect and treat rubbish to produce useful materials which can be used again.

Sustainable development – a development that is causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time. A large international meeting was held with the aim of promoting sustainable development in all countries.

Tsunami – an extremely large wave caused by movement of the earth under the sea, often caused by an earthquake (= when the Earth shakes)

Unleaded petrol – describes a type of petrol or other substance that does not contain lead.

Use up natural resources – the degradation of natural resources because of human pressure

Volcano – a mountain with a large circular hole at the top through which lava (= hot liquid rock), gases, steam and dust are or have been forced out. Erupting volcanoes discharge massive quantities of dust into the stratosphere.

Waste – unwanted matter or material of any type, often that which is left after useful substances or parts have been removed.

UNIT 7. TRAVELLING

Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take
but by the places and moments that take our breath away.

ANONYMOUS

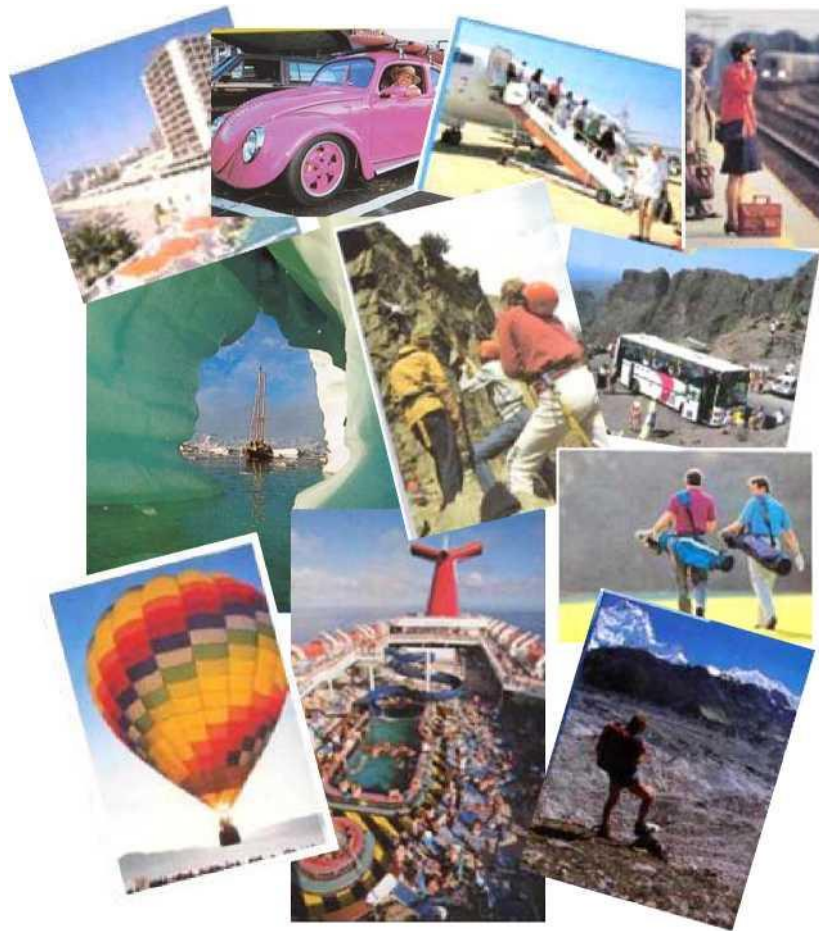
The urge to travel – to open our minds and move beyond the familiar – is as old as man himself. It's what drove the ancient Romans to visit Athens's Acropolis and Verona's amphitheater. It's what sent Marco Polo off on his momentous journey east, and what moved St. Augustine of Hippo to write: “The world is a book, and those who do not travel, read only one page”. Whether we go to London for the weekend or to a place that’s utterly alien, travel changes us, sometimes superficially, sometimes profoundly. It is a classroom without walls.

Travel is always personal and that no two people walk away from the same experience with the same memories. What it came down to, in the end, is that each of the places in this book is truly, completely, and undeniably inspiring – through the ages or to the modern world – often both – to the simply curious traveler as well as to poets, adventurers, painters, pilgrims, scholars, and travel writers. “Travel, – wrote Mark Twain in “The Innocents Abroad”, – “is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts.” Travel dispels many of our bad impressions, confirms the positive, and promises innumerable surprises. It opens our eyes to exotic places like Zanzibar, Katmandu, Machu Picchu, and Lalibela – names familiar to us through films, books, and tales, but whose reality is so much more than they could ever explain. In the flesh, it shows us why even the most cliched travel experiences – riding a gondola in Venice, taking a Turkish bath in Turkey, braving Times Square on New Year's Eve – are perennially popular. With travel, our minds become more curious, our hearts more powerful, and our spirits more joyous. And once the mind is stretched like that, it can never return to its original state. The world today is a smaller place than it was even twenty years ago, and while the romantic concept of Ultima Thule – what Webster's describes as “any

far-off, unknown region” – may still be found in the otherworldly landscapes of Namibia, the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, and the timeless Nadaam horse games of Mongolia's Ulaanbaatar, the fact remains that these places all lie only a day or two's journey away, thanks to today's monumental travel infrastructure. What does this do to our sense of adventure, of exploring the Other? For me it comes down to a matter of viewpoint: As the Sherpa said to Edmund Hillary on the slopes of Mount Everest, some people travel only to look, while others come to see. Some road warriors can speed from New York to L.A. without registering a thing; I can walk around my mid-Manhattan block and come home with a carton of milk and stories to tell. In the end, the number of miles covered has nothing to do with the real pleasures of travel; the inherent beauty of the world and the discovery it promises are all around us. In this time of global uncertainty, even the intrepid might feel inclined to stick closer to home base, or to retreat into armchair travel – and even this can be rewarding.

Any trip can be fraught with disappointment: expectations are always high, and anything can go wrong. Here are a few suggestions for both first-time and inveterate travelers: More important than packing a bag full of money pack a bag full of patience and curiosity; allow yourself – encourage yourself – to be sidetracked and to get lost. There's no such thing as a bad trip, just good travel stories to tell back home. Always travel with a smile and remember that you are the one with the strange customs visiting someone else's country. Relying on the kindness of strangers is not naïve – there are good people wherever you go. And, finally, the more time you spend coming to understand the ways of others, the more you'll understand yourself. The journey abroad reflects the one within-the most unknown and foreign and unmapped landscape of them all, the ultimate terra incognita. As Mr. Twain said, “Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the ones you did. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.”

Patricia Schultz (“1,000 places to See before You Die”)



Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one

restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through; one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

Glossary

to be on holiday/on one's holiday;	to go somewhere for one's holiday
to have a different kind of holiday;	a holiday-maker
vacation	seaside / beach, coast, shore
to be noted as / to be noted for	to tour

to sunbathe	tan / to tan / to become tanned
to splash about in the sea	to laze around on the beach
pier	hitch-hiking
to arrange accommodation	travel agency / travel bureau
arrangements in advance	comprehensive information
customer; discount	destination
high season / low season	tour-package
ready-made tour package	tailor-made tour package
tourist's guide	travel insurance ; travelogue

Comprehension questions:

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

WAYS OF TRAVELLING FOR FREE

Don't let your empty wallet stop you from taking a trip of a lifetime. Just remember: with the right attitude, the best things in life – even travelling – can come pretty cheap.

Fly smart

Budget airlines are virtually a religion in Europe, where few people pay full price for airline tickets. In fact, some airlines – especially those in the United Kingdom – offer international fares for little more than the taxes. You'll be blown away by some of the sales on offer, check out some websites that offer happy hour rates for one hour a day.

What advocates say: A \$30 ticket to get across Europe?

It makes the train seem expensive.

What Granny would say: Sounds good. Do they offer a discount for seniors?

Trade labour at a hostel

Once you've arrived at your destination, consider approaching a hostel manager and negotiating a deal to exchange some work for your room – if they're short of staff, you can barter your labour for a free place to stay.

An alternative is to apply for a hostel job before you even leave home, especially if you've had experience in the hospitality industry.

A number of websites list such jobs.

Other sites offer listings on a country-by-country basis.

Some places may be apprehensive about hiring someone from abroad; depending on the place, some may require you to hold a working visa before your arrival.

What advocates say: As long as no money is exchanged, trading your labour for a room abroad is a good way to get around the visa issue of working in other countries.

What Granny would say: It's like slave labour!

You should report them if they make you work too hard.

Organize a group tour

Most travel companies will offer a discount – or free travel – to people who organize a group tour for several people.

They commonly refer to them as “groupleaders”. No, this does not mean that you are responsible for guiding group of friends around Rome (for example), but rather that you organize who will be going, where they will be going, and when.

This one is a no-brainer for teachers and professors (ever wondered why your teacher in high school was happy to accompany 20 teenagers on a trip to Paris?)

But it can work for other people too.

Check out *outadventuresincorporated.com* or *adventures-abroad.com* for examples, or enquire with any organization of interest to you.

Advocates would say: Great idea!

Not only will you get to travel for free, but you can go with your friends.

What Granny would say: You can start by organizing my trip to Florida this winter.

Take a hard-core challenge

If you are the sort of person who would welcome the challenge of climbing to Everest Base Camp to raise money for a charity, this one could be for you.

One of the newest trends in travel has seen companies springing up that will help you organize the challenge of your choice – or join an existing expedition – all in the name of charity.

You do the climb (or other adventure), and raise the sponsors, they take care of the rest.

Advocates say: Where’s my axe?

What Granny would say: Why go so far when you can do charity work at the nursing home across the street?

Enter contests

OK, this may sound like a long shot, but if you’re short on cash and long on time you’ll be absolutely amazed at how many travel contests are there for the winning.

Just Google “travel contests” and you’ll get hundreds of pages of results.

Travel writing or photography may win you cash or a trip.

Make up sentences of your own, using these words and word combinations:

Fares; happy hour rates; to be short of staff; apprehensive; no-brainer; a hard-core challenge; an axe.

Give your comments on the ways of free travelling offered in the text above.

UNIT 8. DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRAVELLING

8.1. TRAVELLING ON FOOT

THE ONLY WAY TO TRAVEL IS ON FOOT

When anthropologists turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label “Legless Man”. His tones of the time will go something like this: in the twentieth century people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. The surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of every huge mountain.

The future history books might also record that we did not use our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's-eye view of the world. Car drivers in particular, never want to stop. The typical twentieth-century traveller is the man who always says “I've been there” – meaning, “I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else.”

When you travel at high speeds the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future, because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival when it is achieved is meaningless. You want to move on again. The traveller on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. He experiences to present moment with his eyes, his ears and whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound

satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travellers.

1. Make up 10 questions to the text.

Think of some arguments and counter-arguments to carry on the discussion. Make a list of the facts that prove that the only way to travel is on foot.

But: Travelling on foot is exhausting: you get nowhere fast.

2. Give antonyms to the following words:

Early, huge, to forget, to give, never, high, end, delicious, true, weariness.

3. Are these statements true or false?

In the 20-th century people forgot how to use their ears.

Men and women moved about in cars.

The future history books might also record that we didn't use our arms.

Air travel gives you a cat's-eye view of the world.

When you travel at high speeds the present means everything.

At the beginning of his journey a traveler feels a delicious physical weariness.

He knows that sound satisfying sleep will be his.

4. Render into English:

ПІШКИ І ПО ВОДІ

Як відпочиває молодь в Україні? Якщо відповісти на це питання одним словом, то можна сказати: по-різному. Це означає, що молодь їздить в пансіонати і спортивні табори, ходить в походи, їздить на екскурсії в інші міста, відпочиває на морі і в горах. Але якщо говорити про найпоширеніший і улюблений вид відпочинку, то треба говорити про туризм. Це туризм особливий: найбільше молодь любить ходити в походи по країні, плавати по річках і озерах, відпочивати на турбазах, звідки також можна здійснювати турпоходи. У походи ходять і на один-два дня в суботу і в неділю, і на 2-3 тижні, їдучи далеко від будинку.

Маршрути подорожей різноманітні: одні їдуть на південь країни, де тепле море і багато сонця, подорожують по річках і озерах, інші відправляються в Карпати і в Закарпаття, де гори і ліси. Походи по країні – це завжди нові, часто

малонаселені місця, це життя в наметі на відкритому повітрі, в лісі або на березі річки, це багаття ввечері і туристські пісні. Саме серед цих юнаків і дівчат, які з нетерпінням чекають кожен рік відпустки і канікул, щоб відправитися в похід з рюкзаками за спиною, існує думка, що туризм – найкращий вид спорту.

5. Translate the following into English:

1. Табір має прекрасний вид на море.
2. Де ми розіб'ємо табір сьогодні? – В лісі.
3. Хлопчики вирішили провести відпустку в наметі цього літа.
4. Ніколи не думала, що йому подобається подорожувати пішки. – Багато молодих людей в наші дні люблять подорожувати пішки.
5. Це місце переповнене туристами круглий рік.
6. Наш перехід через Гімалаї виявився дуже важким.
7. Я прогулювався по горбах Йоркшира.
8. Ми розбили табір біля підніжжя якоїсь гори.
9. Вони збираються розробити маршрут.
10. Який важкий рюкзак! Ти дійсно думаєш, що я його понесу?
11. Олена скаржиться на труднощі? – Так. Турист з неї ніякий. Галя, навпаки, терпляче зносить негаразди і навіть мріє зайнятися альпінізмом.
12. Додому він добирався пішки, тому що плата за проїзд була занадто висока. Він не міг собі дозволити їхати на поїзді.
13. Коли ви подорожуєте на високих швидкостях, ви не встигаєте побачити що-небудь цікаве навколо.
14. Я люблю подорожувати пішки. Це дає мені відчуття свободи і, крім того, це кращий спосіб краще пізнати, що діється навколо, чи не так?
15. Автостоп не для мене. Я віддаю перевагу більш комфортним засобам пересування.

6. Comment on the proverbs:

The more haste, the less speed.

There is no place like home.

Bad news travels quickly.

8.2. TRAVELLING BY TRAIN



Glossary

through train	direct train
emergency brake	engine
fellow-passenger	first class/standard class
guard	itinerary
ticket collector (Br)	ticket conductor (Am)
ticket inspector	timetable; schedule
tip; to tip	to travel /go first class
to travel / go second (standard) class	to make a reservation/an enquiry
porter	to pull luggage
refreshments	season ticket
sleeper	smoking / non-smoking compartment
station-master	single ticket / return ticket
to board the train	carriage
compartment	to confirm tickets
a seat facing the engine	a seat back to the engine
to book a berth	to cancel booking
cloak-room	dining car
left-luggage office	arrivals and departures board
ticket clerk (Am. ticket agent)	luggage van

TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of the train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

What place is more interesting than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and passengers hurrying to board the train.

At last you manage to make your way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who has taken care of your luggage, and get out on to the platform. There are many tracks and trains there. No need for you to look round and read the signs that tell which train you must take. You follow your porter, and here you are — Car number 2, Train — 64.

You show your ticket to the guard and in you go into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filing in, bumping into each other, and what not. At last you manage to stow away your luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well-wishers who have come to see you off.

But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the station-master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train. You hear no shrill whistle of the engine — the train pulls out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk.

You are on your way. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over you begin to feel hungry.

The dining-car steward happens to come along and you take bookings for lunch or dinner, whichever it might be. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. By that time the guard has made your bed. You take your towel and go to the toilet.

You feel tired now, after a hearty meal, so you decide to turn in. You get into your upper berth and begin to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you — the cheerful fields of wheat and corn, the meadows under a mantle of flowers, grass and green moss, the rivers that run through woodland countries, the forests with their delicious sense of peace, and the mountains ribbed with sharp steep ridges. But drowsiness creeps over you. You close your eyes and soon drift away into that vast mysterious world which men call sleep.

1. Answer the questions:

1. What have you combined with a train?
2. Why is a big station interesting?
3. What do the porters do?
4. What is there on the platform?
5. Whom do you show your ticket to?
6. What do you manage to do at last?
7. Who are the well-wishers?
8. Who wears a red cap?
9. Do people take to each other quickly when travelling?
10. What does the dining-car steward do?
11. When do you decide to turn in?
12. What are advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train?

2. Translate the following into English:

1. Де я можу купити квиток на поїзд до Полтави? – Каса он там. – Мабуть, доведеться встати в чергу.
2. Підкажіть, будь ласка, в якому вікні продають квитки на поїзд до Харкова?
3. Не підкажете, де черга до вікна 8?
4. Цікаво, чи є ще квитки на завтрашній поїзд? – Всі квитки розпродані. Немає ні найменшої надії дістати квиток на завтра.

5. Скільки коштує дитячий квиток? – За дітей до 14 років сплачують половину вартості квитка. – Дайте мені два повних квитка і два дитячих.
6. Ви б хотіли місце в вагоні для курящих або для некурящих? – Я б вважав за краще для некурящих, нижнє місце, проти руху поїзда.
7. Ви не підкажете, як вчинити з багажем? – Доручіть багаж носієві.
8. Послухайте, носій, ви вільні? Подбайте, будь ласка, про мій багаж.
9. Я б хотіла взяти це з собою. – Можете взяти ручний багаж із собою в вагон.
10. О котрій годині піде наступний поїзд? – Сигнал до відправлення вже дано. Поїзд відходить.
11. Коли ми вирушаємо? – Поїзд відправляється вже скоро. Точно о 9.50 згідно з розкладом.
12. Поїзд рушив – ми спізналися.
13. Куди нам іти? – До дверей, де є напис «До поїздів». – Схоже, що доведеться пробиватися крізь натовп.
14. Ви хіба не чули диктора? Час посадки вже було оголошено. – Тут стільки шляхів: на якому шляху стоїть наш поїзд?
15. Чи не час сідати у вагон? Бачите, як все поспішають зайняти свої місця. – Наше купе через одне.
16. Чи не могли б ми з вами помінятися місцями? – Сідайте тут. Ми посунемося.
17. Я буду чекати тебе через півгодини біля камери схову. – Добре. А я поки збігаю в кіоск і куплю газету, адже їхати довго.
18. Наш потяг стояв на великій станції, де було дуже багато платформ.
19. Наші місця виявилися в різних купе, і нам довелося помінятися місцями.
20. Поїзд уповільнив хід, але не зупинився.

3. You are to go through two- / three-step practice here. Step one: act out the dialogues trading roles. Step two: in dialogue 5 you may change some information to the one given in italics after the dialogue. Step three: to engage in a longer conversation you may need to use some other phrases.

Being in a Hurry

A: Oh, here you are at last! It's half past nine. We have only half an hour to do everything.

B: Well, I 'm sorry to keep you waiting. I'll go and get tickets right now. What seat do you prefer?

A: If you can get seats facing the engine, and I'll see to the suit-cases. The booking-office is near the waiting-room. Please, be quick. Our time is short.

B: It will take me only some minutes to get tickets. Let's better take our suitcases and go to the booking-office together. From there we may go to a restaurant to have breakfast.

A: Oh, no! In twenty-five minutes the train starts. Let's have our breakfast in the dining-car.

Bad Luck

Mary: You ought to have let me know you were going to be so late.

John: I didn't know that myself. When I got on the bus, it crawled along at 10 miles an hour and I was afraid I'd miss my train.

M: You ought to have got a taxi.

J: I nearly did. But then I realised it wouldn't have been any quicker. There was such a jam.

M: It must have been the rush hour.

J: Yes, of course. That must have been the trouble. At the station I had to queue for the ticket because my season-ticket had run out and I had no change for the slot machine.

M: You should have bought a return ticket in the morning.

J: Of course I could have. And then I found the train I'd meant to catch wasn't running.

M: Why was that? Whatever could have happened?

J: It must have been cancelled due to some dispute on the railway. So I had to wait for the next train.

On the Train

A: Where's George?

B: Need you ask? He's in the dinning-car waiting for us to come to lunch. He said he was quite starved.

A: We'd better hurry, then. Poor George! He needn't have waited for us.

B: You needn't feel sorry for him. We'll be all right. We shan't have to wait for our lunch though. He must have ordered it.

A: This train isn't (half) bad, eh?

B: No, we must be doing a hundred *at least* (1).

A: I could do with a sandwich, *couldn't you?* (2).

B: I'm not hungry but *I shouldn't refuse a cup of tea* (3).

A: They'll be serving tea any moment now.

B: (It's a) pity we forgot to buy some fruit.

Or: (1) ... *at the very least*

(2) ..., and *what about you?*

(3) *I shouldn't say no to a cup of tea I shouldn't mind a cup of tea I should / can manage a cup of tea.*

A: Excuse me, is this seat free?

B: Yes, it is.

A: *Is it O.K. if I sit here?* (1)

B: Yes, of course.

A: Er, ... is that your newspaper?

B: Yes, it is.

A: *Would you mind lending it to me for a minute?* (2)

B: Yes, certainly.

Or: (1) *Would you mind my sitting here?*

(2) *May I borrow it for a minute, please?*

Here are more suggestions to enlarge the last dialogue:

1) to close the door

2) to turn on the light / to turn off the radio / to open the window

- 3) to make (so much) noise
- 4) to pass some salt
- 5) to open the suit-case
- 6) to go out for a minute
- 7) to smoke
- 8) to help with one's luggage
- 9) to bring a cup of tea

VIA RAIL CANADA

An unhurried journey through unspoilt terrain or a fast, frequent service to cross the country — since the pioneer days, when the iron road first linked the eastern seaboard to the Canadian Pacific, the ideal way to see this great dominion has always been VIA Rail. Perfected now in VIA Rail, everything from a short journey to a transcontinental adventure is enjoyed in style, aboard transport that blends the comfort and technology of today's world with the romance and service of the past.

No long miles of driving behind you or parking problems ahead, just a leisurely journey on a sleek silver train, from the centre of one city to the heart of the next.

The Canadian

Travel across Canada from Toronto to Vancouver and enjoy the superlative Silver and Blue class service.

Aboard the country's premier train you have exclusive access to three different salons, all serving complimentary tea and coffee throughout the day. There is the snug Bullet Lounge, the atmospheric Mural Lounge, and the Observation Dome, with its panoramic wrap-around windows. In addition, all meals are included. (Breakfast lunch and dinner — however, this does depend upon what time you join and depart from the train.) Silver and Blue class dining is a model of elegance and refinement: china, silverware, flowers, and linen adorn the dining car tables, which give you ample space: the menu matches the wine list in excellence and the service is friendly and efficient.

Corridor Service

On the shorter routes across central Canada VIA Rail's Corridor Service offers a convenient way to cross such a vast country.

Your accommodation

VIA Rail has refurbished some of its classic trains in all the rich fabrics, subtle colours, and polished wood of the art-deco era. Your choice of route and cabin accommodation is outlined below.

Sleeping cars: you have a choice of three levels of comfort. Roomette: ideal for one person, the little cabin has a comfy seat and turns into snug sleeping quarters at night (private facilities on western routes).

Section: semi-private with wide couch-style seats facing each other; these convert to bunk beds, with heavy curtains for privacy at night.

Bedroom: ideal for two adults, by day a private living room with two armchairs and a picture window, by night this converts to lower and upper berths. The cabins have a sink and WC.

Coach class: there is plenty of space to move around, comfortable reclining seats, and chair-side drinks and snacks service. On longer routes, Coach service seats are enhanced by foot rests and there's cafe and glass-domed observation car.

VIA 1: VIA Rail's first class service and adds to the coach car comfort with exclusive lounges at Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, pre-boarding privileges, distinctive decor, a cellular phone on board, delicious meals served at your seat, complimentary drinks, and a choice of wine and liquors with your meal.

Discounted fares

VIA Rail offers discounted fares for the economy conscious. Senior (60 plus) and youth (up to 24 years) receive a 10 % discount across the VIA network. Applicable at any time, on all VIA services. This can be combined with seasonal fares, giving a possible total 50 % discount — to receive seasonal discounts, advance purchase may be necessary. Children aged 2-11 years are eligible for a 50 % discount on Coach class, and FREE travel is available for each child under two years accompanied by one adult. (A second infant with just one adult pays 50 % of Coach

class fare.)

Task. Plan a similar rail holiday for a part of your country or an area you know well. Decide: the route, sight and scenery, the facilities on the train, meals and accommodation, different classes of passengers, discounts. Write out your plan in the form of a short article.

TALKING POINTS

Task 1.

What would you do if:

- you were left behind at the station?
- you missed your train?
- you had to share your compartment with a party of very noisy children?
- you suddenly missed your ticket when the train began to pull out?
- you could not get a taxi to take you to the station and you had a colossal amount of luggage?
- you suddenly discovered that the bag containing your travelling things was gone?
- you found your berth occupied by another passenger?
- one of your fellow-passengers was suddenly taken ill?
- you had boarded the wrong train?
- you had changed trains at the wrong junction? k) you found it impossible to get sleeping accommodation on the train you were to go by?
- your fellow-passengers would not let you lower the window in your compartment on a hot summer day?

Task 2. Think about a train journey you have been on. In pairs, describe your journeys to each other. Make sure you include words from Word Bank — and any other train or rail vocabulary you can think of.

Task 3. Discuss the following points:

1. Why do people usually avoid changing trains?
2. What kinds of trains do you know?

3. What do people usually inquire about at a railway station inquiry office?
4. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? Give your reasons.
5. People say “Time is money”. List several reasons why people may choose train travel instead of travelling by plane, bus, boat, or personal automobile
6. Why do you think many people still prefer travelling by train?
7. When did you last travel by train? Did you enjoy it?
8. What do you need to make your ride on a train comfortable and pleasant?

TIME FOR FUN

Read the jokes and retell them to your partner(s).

1

A woman came up to a ticket window to get information. “I say, young man, what time does the next train arrive and how long does it wait here?”

“From two to two to two-two,” was the quick answer.

2

A lady with her son and daughter came to the railway booking- office. She asked for two and a half tickets.

“For whom is the half ticket?” asked the clerk.

“For my son, of course,” answered the lady.

“But he can’t travel with a half ticket because he is wearing long trousers,” the clerk said.

“Oh, is that how you judge?” the lady asked quietly.

“Yes, it is,” the clerk answered.

The lady decided to teach him a lesson and said:

“Then I shall tell you, young man, that I can use the half ticket, and my daughter can travel free.

After this the clerk gave out the tickets.

3

A woman travelling by train was talking with the man in the next seat. In describing her holiday she said she had visited San Jose.

“You pronounce that wrong,” said the man. “It is San Hosay. In California you should pronounce all J’s as H’s. When were you there?”

The woman thought a minute, then answered. “In Hune and Huly .”

4

Once Mark Twain was travelling in France by train. He was going to a small town near Paris. It was very late at night, he was very tired and wanted to sleep. He asked the conductor to wake him up when they got to that town and went to sleep. It was early morning when he woke up, the train was already in Paris.

Mark Twain was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and cried:

“I asked you to wake me up. Why didn’t you do it? I am very angry with you.”

The conductor looked at him for a moment and said:

“You may be very angry, but not so angry as the American whom I put off the train instead of you.”

5

A young lady took a seat in a compartment, in which a travelling salesman was sitting. The traveller looked at her and said politely:

“Excuse me, miss, but – ”

“If you speak to me, I’ll pull the train cord,” snapped the girl.

Several times the traveller tried to speak to the girl but she threatened to stop the train.

At last the train stopped at a station and the traveller rose to his feet.

“I don’t care whether you like it or not,” said he, “but I want that bag of strawberries you’ve been sitting on for the last six miles.”

6

It was Sunday. The suburban trains were overcrowded. A gentleman was walking along the platform. He was looking for a place. Suddenly he saw a vacant seat in one of the compartments. A small bag lay on that seat and a well-dressed gentleman was sitting beside it.

“Is this seat vacant?” asked the gentleman.

“No, it is occupied by my friend, he will soon come. He has gone to buy cigarettes.”

“Well,” said the gentleman, “I’ll sit here till he comes.”

Ten minutes passed.

“Your friend will miss the train if he doesn’t hurry,” said the gentleman.

“Yes,” nervously replied the other.

The train started, but nobody came.

“Your friend is late,” said the gentleman, “but let him not lose his bag at least,” and with these words he took the bag and threw it out of the window.

The well-dressed gentleman tried to catch the bag but it was too late. It was his own bag and he had occupied the second seat because he wanted to be comfortable.

7

A mother was going South with her two children. She was sitting in the compartment and reading. Her older boy was sitting near her, playing with a toy. Suddenly he asked his mother: “Do you know the name of the station we have just passed?” “No, I don’t, and please don’t ask me questions while I am reading,” said his mother.

“It’s a great pity you don’t know it,” said the boy.

“Why so?” asked his mother.

“Because that’s the station where my little brother got off some minutes ago,” answered the boy.

8

Some young men were travelling in a smoking compartment of a railway carriage. Just as the train was about to start, the door suddenly opened, and an old woman entered the compartment. The young men, wishing to have the compartment for themselves, cried: “You must not come in here, that is a smoking carriage.”

The old woman, however, sat in a corner. The young men decided to smoke as much as they could and hoped that she would leave the compartment. All the windows were closed and the place was soon filled with smoke. The old woman seemed very comfortable but our young men began to feel sick.

They had quite a shock when the old woman took out a pipe and said to one of them: “Please, give me a light. I think I should like to smoke.”

At the next station the young men changed the carriage.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Travelling by rail in the UK

Travel by British Rail is fast, comfortable and easy, with 14,000 trains a day serving over 2,000 stations. On the Inter-City network, services operate regularly and frequently at either 30 minutes, one hour or two-hour intervals, depending on the route, at speeds up to 125 mph (200 kph).

Most trains have a choice of first or second (economy) class; first class seats are wider with more leg room, but second class is also comfortable. Most Inter-city trains have restaurant and/or buffet cars, common to both classes, where freshly cooked meals, or in the case of buffet cars, light snacks and drinks are served. Overnight sleeping car trains operate and are an ideal way to gain a day and save on hotel charges. All sleepers are individual compartments with a single berth, first class and twin berths (one above the other) second class, each having bed linen, washing and shaving facilities. In the morning you are woken with a cup of tea or coffee and biscuits. On sleepers the supplementary charge is £16.00 first class, £11.00 second.

It is also possible to arrive in London on the Eurostar train from Paris or Brussels, which travels through the Channel Tunnel, or to bring a car through the tunnel on a shuttle train.

If you have travelled by Eurostar train through the Channel Tunnel your passport and documents will be checked on the train, and you may be asked further questions when the train arrives in London. If you drive through the tunnel you will pass through UK immigration at the terminal in France before taking your car on to the shuttle train.

Travelling by rail in the US

Amtrak is the major national train company in the U.S. It serves many cities, towns and rural areas throughout the continental U.S. Regional rail passes are available for short-term travel at reduced prices. If you are planning travel, you may call Amtrak for information about train service and rates at 1-800-872-7245.

Baggage

Checked baggage

Where checked baggage service is available, passengers may check up to three pieces. There are no restrictions on dimensions. However, excess baggage charges are assessed on pieces which weigh more than 75 lbs. An excess baggage charge is also assessed if the total weight of the three checked pieces weighs more than 150 lbs. Boxes and cartons under 50 lbs. may be checked if they are secured with tape or rope.

If you plan to check baggage, it is necessary to inquire in advance whether the train you are taking has checked baggage service (not all routes have this service). Baggage should be checked at least 30 minutes prior to departure. Please note that if you are connecting to a second train, you may be required to check your baggage far in advance of train departure (several hours or even a day).

Carry-on baggage

As for restrictions on carry-on baggage, you should follow checked luggage restrictions for airline flights, i. e. two pieces of luggage with the total size (length, width and height) of each of the pieces may not exceed 62 inches (157 cm) or a weight of 70 pounds (32 kgs).

Boarding and Tickets

All passengers should be at the station at least 30 minutes prior to boarding (if you need to purchase a ticket, you should allow at least additional 30 minutes). There are announcement boards in the station which advise passengers on which track the train they wish to board will arrive. Train arrivals may also be announced on a loud speaker. As you board the train, you will choose between smoking and non-smoking cars. After the passengers are seated, the conductor of the train will begin to collect tickets. The conductor will take your ticket and place a seat marker (with your destination written on it) above your seat. You should take this with you anytime you get up from your seat. If you have a round-trip ticket, the conductor will rip out the appropriate portion of the ticket and give the other portion to you, as well as place a seat marker above your seat. Just before you arrive at your destination, the seat marker will be removed by the conductor.

If you have a porter carry your luggage, it is appropriate to give him / her a tip

(\$1.00 per bag).

Smoking

Smoking is permitted on certain cars within the train. To determine which car to sit in, either ask a conductor, or look for a sign which indicates whether smoking is permitted.

Food Services

Most trains are equipped with a cafe which sells sandwiches, pizza, hot and cold beverages, and snacks. Trains which serve longer routes may have full service dining.

Safety

Please be aware that theft is common in U.S. train stations. The bustling, crowded atmosphere of train stations facilitate theft. It is important to be very careful and to keep an eye on your personal belongings at all times.

8.3. TRAVELLING BY PLANE



Glossary

Aircraft

air-hostess

airline ticket

international flight

to issue tickets

to land

aisle	luggage tag
baggage allowance	navigation
to board the aircraft	boarding pass
certificate of vaccination	carrier
check-in desk	consumption
crew	customs
to delay an aircraft	domestic flight
E.T.A. — Expected Time of Arrival	port (side)
E.T.D. — Expected Time of Departure	to embark
EU — European Union	porthole
excess luggage	excess baggage charge
formalities	to get a visa
to go first class/second class	hand luggage
in transit	incoming
seat-belt	shuttle flight
starboard	to take off tarmac
terminal	waiting room
duty-free customs inspector	customs office
customs regulations	departure gate
departure lounge	duty-free shop
entry visa	examination of one's luggage
exit visa	to go through the Customs
green channel immigration	multiple visa
office landing card landing formalities	red channel transit visa

TRAVELLING BY AIR

There are four airports in London: Heathrow in the west, Gatwick in the south, Stansted in the north and the city airport in the City of London. Heathrow is the busiest international airport in the world with more than 1000 planes taking off

and landing every day. They carry over a hundred thousand people to and from 85 countries. Heathrow airport opened on the 1st of January 1946.

If you are travelling into London, simply catch a FastTrain coach to Heathrow Junction outside your arrival terminal. You should look out for the posters and bus information boards. The FastTrain service uses brand new, purpose-built trains which feature air-conditioning, ergonomically designed seating, generous luggage space, an on board information system and airline-style customer service. Tickets are available at the ticket offices at Paddington railway station, and at other outlets in London, including Rail, speed link and selected Bureaux de Change. Tickets may also be purchased with sterling or credit/debit cards on board FastTrain. In June 1998, Heathrow Express launched with a dedicated non-stop, high-speed service linking London with the world's leading airport every 15 minutes. In addition to the full range of facilities and services already offered on FastTrain, the new service which provided an exclusive First Class option with wider seats and tables. Since 1998 there is no faster way to travel between central London and Heathrow.

Within Britain there is a good network of domestic air routes. Scheduled flights connect major cities and islands. British Airways and British Midland operate shuttle flights between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast. Passengers on these flights need check in only ten minutes before departure.

A wide range of discount fares is available – travel agents have details. For example, most airlines offer standby fares, usually restricted to “off-peak” flights on weekdays and on flights at weekends.

The “Europe Airpass” is for travel on British Airways, Deutsch BA and Air UK direct flights within Europe (including the Channel Islands). It can be purchased from BA travel offices and their agents, but only in conjunction with scheduled intercontinental flights into Britain and at least seven days prior to arrival. The ticket is not available in Europe, Cyprus, Israel, Russia, Turkey, Tunisia, and Morocco. Individual sectors in Europe may not be travelled more than once in each direction, and reservations must be made when the ticket is issued.

Comprehension questions:

1. How many airports are there in London?
2. What is the busiest international airport in the world? Prove it.
3. What kind of trains does the Fast Train service use?
4. Where are tickets available?
5. What does the new service provide?
6. How much time before departure do passengers check in on domestic flights?
7. Are any discount fares available?
8. Where can the “Europe Airpass” be purchased?
9. How many times in each direction may individual sectors in Europe be travelled?

Exercise 1. At an international airport you are sure to see the signs and notices given below. Study and then ask your fellow-students to explain their meaning:

At the Airport

Check in

Deposits

Baggage reclaim

Duty Free

Security

To the Customs

Passport Control

Immigration

Departure Lounge

Withdrawals Gate

Arrivals concourse

Exercise 2. Complete these sentences with one or two words.

1. A captain on an airliner is helped by a co-pilot, who is also known as the _____. (2 words)
2. Aircraft which fly faster than the speed of sound are called supersonic aircraft, and those that fly slower than the speed of sound are called _____ aircraft.
3. The airline equivalent of a bareboat charter is called a _____. (2 words)
4. Aircraft such as the Boeing 737 and 757, which have six seats or fewer across the cabin (in economy class), are called _____ aircraft. (2 words)

5. Aircraft such as the Boeing 747 and 767, which have more than six seats across the cabin, are called _____ aircraft. (2 words)
6. Most modern airliners are powered by jet engines, but smaller airliners are often powered by _____, which are propellers driven by turbine engines.
7. Business class is often called _____ class.
8. The area at the front of an airliner where the pilots sit is called the _____. (2 words).
9. When a lot of airliners are trying to land at an airport, _____ usually occurs. This means that the aircraft fly round in circles while they descend until they get permission to land.
10. A _____ is an aircraft with a large propeller (called rotor blades) on top which allows it to lift straight off the ground.
11. On an airliner, passengers can have a window seat, a middle seat or an _____ seat.
12. The _____ are the people who look after passengers on an airline. (2 words)
13. Small airliners (usually with fewer than 20 seats) which fly short routes between cities are often called _____. (2 words)
14. A flight that covers a big distance (for example, Tokyo to San Francisco, London to New York, etc) is called a _____ flight. (2 words)
15. In the USA, economy class is called _____ class.
16. A small jet (usually with fewer than 10 seats, and often used by businesspeople) is called an _____.

DIALOGUE 1

BOOKING AIR TICKETS

Travel agent: Good morning, sir. May I help you?

Traveller: Good morning. I'd like an airline ticket from London to Paris, from Paris to New York, and from New York to London.

Travel agent: When are you planning to travel?

Traveller: On July, 8th from London to Paris. On July, 15th from Paris to New York. And on July, 22nd from New York to London.

Travel agent: First class or economy?

Traveller: Economy class is fine.

Travel agent: It will cost you \$1300, total price.

Traveller: That's fine with me.

Travel agent: Is the ticket in your name, sir?

Traveller: Yes, please.

Travel agent: Here you are, sir.

Traveller: Thank you.

Give a summary of the information.

DIALOGUE 2

FLIGHT RESERVATIONS

Travel clerk: Good morning. Can I help you?

Tourist: Good morning. I want to book a flight from Barcelona to Rome.

Travel clerk: Yes, sir. When would you like to travel?

Tourist: Is there a flight on Friday evening?

Travel clerk: Friday evening... Yes. Iberia fly to Rome on Friday evening.

Tourist: Oh, good. I've got an open round-the-world ticket, starting in New York.

Travel clerk: Have you got the ticket with you? There may be some restrictions.

Tourist: Sure. There you go.

Travel clerk: Thank you. Could you wait a minute while I'll check availability?

Tourist: Yes, sure.

Travel clerk: ... Yes, that's fine. There are no restrictions on this ticket. Can you give your contact address and telephone number in Barcelona?

Tourist: Yes. It's the Hotel Goya and the number's ... 2018550.

Travel clerk: Fine. The flight leaves at half past eight. Would you please check in one hour before departure? Here's your ticket. Have a good flight.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

Task. Read and dramatize the dialogues.

1. With a partner, practise pictographs below. Taking turns cover the captions and try to guess which symbol means what



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 24- airport information (pictographs) | 38 'baggage retrieval' |
| 24 'airport' | 39 'luggage lockers' |
| 25 'departures' | 40 'telephone - emergency only' |
| 26 'arrivals' | 41 'emergency exit' |
| 27 'transit passengers' | 42 'passport check' |
| 28 'waiting room' | 43 'press facilities' |
| 29 'assembly point' | 44 'doctor' |
| point', 'rendezvous' | 45 'chemist' (Am. |
| 30 'spectators' terrace' | 46 'showers' |
| 31 'information' | 47 'gentlemen's toilet' |
| 32 'taxis' | 48 men') |
| 33 'car hire' | 49 'ladies toilet' ('ladies') |
| 34 'trains' | 50 'chapel' |
| 35 'buses' | 51 'restaurant' |
| 36 'entrance' | 52 'change' |
| 37 'exit' | 53 'duty free shop' |

AIRPORT FORMALITIES

According to the international standards passengers are to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and one hour on domestic flights. The reason is that passengers should have enough time to complete all necessary airport formalities.

At the airport passengers should check the time of the flight to make sure that it is not delayed, cancelled, or altered. This information is available on the flight information display or at the inquiry office.

Passengers are to fill in customs declarations in one of international languages or in the language of the country they depart from. They go to the Customs for an examination of their luggage. In some cases the Customs officer may ask you to open your bags and suitcases for inspection. This is one in order to prevent smuggling. After you are through with all Customs formalities the Customs officer puts a stamp on your Customs declaration, or on each piece of luggage, or chalks it off. The particular procedure depends on the country of departure.

Then passengers proceed to the check-in area. There they are to register their tickets, to weigh in and to check-in their luggage.

Most airlines have at least two classes of travel: first or business class and economy or tourist class. Business class is more expensive, while economy class is cheaper. Each passenger above two years of age has a free luggage allowance. As a rule, this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30 kg for business class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for, but for some articles that can be carried free of charge, such as baby's food, articles of baby's care, baby's prams, wheelchairs of disabled passengers, and some personal effects.

Each passenger is given a boarding pass with his or her seat number. Passengers are asked if they want to sit by the window, and in the smoking or non-smoking area. A boarding pass is to be shown at the departure gate and to the hostess when boarding the plane.

Finally, passengers proceed to the passport control area. Passport control offices will check your passport and visa and put a stamp on them.

Customs, checking-in and passport formalities are more or less the same in all countries.

Text work

1. Phonetic Drill. Transcribe and pronounce correctly:

To alter, inquiry, procedure, departure, to weigh, wheelchair, effect, charge, board, hostess.

2. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following word and expressions:

Departure time; domestic flight; flight information display; to open bags and suitcases for inspection; in order to prevent smuggling; to be through with smth, to chalk smth off; to proceed to the check-in area; a free luggage allowance; free of charge, a boarding pass.

3. Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. This information is available... the flight information display or ... the inquiry office.

2. They go ... the Customs ... an examination ... their luggage.

3. ... you are through ... all Customs formalities the Customs officer puts a stamp ... your Customs declaration, or ... each piece ... luggage, or chalks it...

4. Each passenger ... two years ... age has a free luggage allowance.

5. Passengers are asked if they want to sit... the window, and ... the smoking or non-smoking area,

6. A boarding pass is to be shown ... the departure gate and ... the hostess when boarding the plane.

7. Finally, passengers proceed ... the passport control area.

4. Make up a summary of the text.

DIALOGUE

GOING THROUGH THE CUSTOMS

Customs officer: Would you like to put your luggage on here? ... Thank you. Where have you just come from?

Traveller: From Madrid.

Customs officer: Madrid. Are you resident in Spain, or do you live in the UK?

Traveller: I live in Spain.

Customs officer: Can I see your passport, please? ... Thank you. How long are you coming to the UK for?

Traveller: For a week.

Customs officer: On holiday, are you? Or business?

Traveller: Yes, on business.

Customs officer: I see. OK. Well then, you understand that you've come into the Green Channel, which means you have nothing to declare.

Traveller: Yes.

Customs officer: Is this all your luggage?

Traveller: This is all, yes.

Customs officer: Nobody else is travelling with you?

Traveller: No, I'm travelling alone.

Customs officer: OK, then. What type of goods have you got? Cigarettes, cigars?

Traveller: I've got just 200 cigarettes.

Customs officer: Nothing else at all in the tobacco line?

Traveller: No.

Customs officer: Any drink at all? Spirits? Liqueurs? Wine?

Traveller: Just this bottle of whisky.

Customs officer: Was that bought in the duty-free shop, or... ?

Traveller: Yes, at Madrid airport.

Customs officer: I see. Are you bringing any gifts at all for anybody in the UK?

Traveller: Well, the whisky is a present, but that's all.

Customs officer: I see. No other small items — watches, jewellery?

Traveller: No, just personal things.

Customs officer: OK. Right, sir. Would you let me have a look in there?... Is the calculator going back to Spain with you?

Traveller: Yes, it is. It's mine.

Customs officer: Do you have a camera at all?

Traveller: No, not with me.

Customs officer: OK, sir. Thank you very much.

AIR TRAVEL. Put each of the following words or phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

air vents cabin captain carry co-pilot crew cruising speed distances
flight flight engineer galley jet-propelled passenger passenger list seats
safety belts size tourist stewardesses take-off

Airliner

Airliners, or.....planes, differ from light planes not only in but also in speed and equipment. They are designed toa greater number of people over longerwithout stopping to refuel.

A passenger airliner has a comfortable with soft carpets, adjustable upholstered , washrooms, and individual..... and reading lights. It has a for preparing food. Many airlines offer., or economy class service, which costs less than first-class travel.

The of four-engine airliners range from about 350 mph for propeller-driven planes to more than 500 mph for planes.

The of an airliner works as a team to make the trip smooth and pleasant. While the passengers take their seats, the pilot or, co-pilot, flight engineer, and stewardesses prepare the plane for The pilot, assisted by the, checks the instruments and tests the controls. The checks the other mechanical equipment. The stewardesses check the, make sure that the passengers fasten their for Later, the distribute magazines, serve meals, and do other things to make the enjoyable.

Translate from Ukrainian into English:

1. У мене при собі лише речі, необхідні мені самому, і кілька дрібниць, куплених для сім'ї. Яке мито я повинен заплатити? – Ви оголосили цінність ваших речей?

2. Не відкриєте ви свою скриню? Дайте докладні відомості про своїх речі. Чи є у вас іноземна валюта?
3. Дуже шкодую, але вам доведеться платити мито за це. Це не підлягає ввезенню в країну. – Але у мене є ліцензія на ввезення. – Постарайтеся, будь ласка, покласти це на ваги. Ви можете сплатити мито прямо на місці. – Чи можу я вважати свій багаж перевіреним? Чому ви ставите штампи на мої валізи?
4. У день від'їзду ми поїхали в аеропорт. Там ми зареєстрували квитки і багаж і пішли в буфет випити чашку кави.
5. По радіо оголосили, що рейс 234 затримується на дві години.
6. Ви не чули, вже оголосили про посадку на літак?
7. У трапа пасажирів зустрічала стюардеса.
8. Через кілька хвилин літак вирулив на злітну смугу.
9. Над кабіною пілота запалилися написи: «Не курити!», «Пристебнути ремені!»
10. Стюардеса повідомила, на якій висоті і з якою швидкістю летить літак.
11. Пасажири сиділи в своїх кріслах, переглядали газети, розмовляли. Багато хто дивився в ілюмінатори.
12. Коли літак пішов на зниження, знову спалахнули написи: «Не курити!», «Пристебнути ремені!»

TALKING POINTS

1. Have you ever travelled in an airplane?

Divide into two groups — people who have flown before and people who have not.

The people who have flown before should discuss these questions:

- 1) Who has had the longest flight?
- 2) Who has flown the most times?
- 3) Who gets bored and who gets excited on flights?
- 4) What part of the flight do you enjoy (dislike) most?
- 5) Has anyone had any frightening experiences on a flight?

The people who haven't flown before should discuss these questions:

- 1) Would you like to fly? What would you like (not like) about flying?
- 2) Which part of the flight do you think would be most exciting? Which part would take you most nervous?
- 3) What would be the best place to sit in an airplane — aisle seat, window seat or in the middle of the row? At the front or at the back of the plane?

2. Discuss the following items with the group:

- What do you think about airline food? Suppose you were in charge of the food for an airline. What menus would you plan for breakfast, lunch, and dinner flights? Work and write out three menus to present to the group.
- What are some ways to pass the time on long flight? Imagine you have four hours until your plane leaves. Write a paragraph about what you would do in that time.
- Name as many things as you can that airline employees do for passengers. Don't forget before take-off and after landing!

3. How many of these pieces of advice/recommendations are worth following?

Why?

Never get to the airport too early in case the plane is late.

Always take a good long book to read on a journey.

Always try to get some sleep on the plane.

Never take more than one suitcase on a journey.

Always try to do some work on the plane — there won't be any phone calls to interrupt you.

Never drink alcohol on a plane.

4. You and your friend are looking forward to a trip to ... in summer.

You insist on flying, but your friend wants to travel by train. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air and by train.

Task. You are to go through two- / three-step practice here. Step one: act out the dialogues trading roles. Step two: in dialogue 5 you may change some information to the one given in italics after the dialogue. Step three: to engage in a longer conversation you may need to use some other phrases.

1. Buying a Ticket

Mrs. J: Are there any planes to New York on Wednesday?

Airline Clerk: Just a moment, madam, I'll check.

Mrs. J: I don't want a night flight, you know.

A. C.: Well, there's a British Airways flight **179** to New York at **12.20**.

Mrs. J: When do I have to check in?

A. C.: You must be at the airport before **11.35**.

2. In the Airport

Mrs. J: Can I check in here for the British Airways flight to N.Y.?

Ticket Clerk: Yes, madam. May I see your ticket and your passport?

Mrs. J: Here you are.

Ticket Clerk: That's fine. Can you put your suitcase on the scales, please?

Mrs. J: Of course. Do I need to weigh this small bag too?

Ticket Clerk: Are you keeping it as hand luggage?

Mrs. J: Yes, I'm going to keep it with me on the plane.

Ticket Clerk: You must weigh that as well, madam.

Mrs. J: How much does it weigh?

Ticket Clerk: 23 kilos. I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay an excess baggage charge.

Mrs. J: Oh! It's only three kilos overweight.

Ticket Clerk: Yes, sir / madam... that's £6... Thank you. Would you like to go through to the departure lounge?

3. At the Customs

Customs officer: Good afternoon, sir / madam. Is this your suitcase?

Mrs. J: No, the brown is mine.

Customs officer: Oh, I see. Have you anything to declare?

Mrs. J: No, I have only personal things / belongings). Shall I open it?

Customs officer: No, thank you, sir / madam, that won't be necessary.

Customs officer: Have you anything to declare?

Mrs. K: Only this bottle of eau-de-cologne.

Customs officer: Hm, it's quite big. And, in the first place, it hasn't been opened yet.

Mrs. K: I meant it to be a present.

Customs officer: I'm afraid you'll have to pay the customs duty on it.

Mrs. K: I'd sooner leave it in deposit. I'm short of English money.

Customs officer: As you like, madam. You can collect it on your way home.

4. On the Plane

Flight attendant: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Captain Gibson and his crew welcome you aboard British Airways Flight 179 to New York. We're now flying at a height of 30,000 feet. Our speed is approximately 600 miles an hour. We'll land in New York in five and a half hours. The temperature in New York is now 63°F. In a few minutes you'll be able to see the Irish Coast. Our flight attendants will serve lunch in half an hour.

F.A. Are you comfortable, sir / madam?

A. Yes, quite. Could I have a newspaper, please?

F.A. Here you are. Would you like a magazine?

A. I'll have the Times, thank you.

B. Excuse me, when will you be serving drinks?

F.A. I'll be bringing the trolley round quite soon. Will you have some chewing-gum or peppermint now?

A. Some peppermints, please. My ears often ache during take-off and landing.

Look through the text. In small groups act out a conversation as if some of you were going to travel by air and would like to clarify some things with your

friends / colleagues who will explain the procedures passengers are to follow and the rules they are to obey.

Travelling on Business

Nowadays people who go on business mostly travel by air, as it is the fastest means of travelling.

Here are a few hints on air travel that may be helpful:

Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport two hours before departure time on international flights and an hour on domestic flights as there must be enough time to complete the necessary airport formalities.

Passengers must register their tickets, weigh in and register the luggage. Most airlines have at least two classes of travel, first class and economy class, which is cheaper. Each passenger of more than two years of age has a free luggage allowance. Generally this limit is 20 kg for economy class passengers and 30kg for first class passengers. Excess luggage must be paid for except for some articles that can be carried free of charge.

Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.

Watch the electric sign flashes when you are on board. When the “Fasten Seat Belts” sign goes on, do it promptly, and also obey the “No smoking” signal.

Do not forget your personal effects when leaving the plane. Landing formalities and customs regulations are more or less the same in all countries.

While still on board the plane the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in.

After the passenger has disembarked, officials will check his / her passport and visa. In some countries they will check the passenger’s certificate of vaccination. The traveller is also requested to go through an AIDS check within ten or fourteen days of his / her arrival in the country. If the traveller fails to do so some strict measures could be taken by the authorities including imprisonment (in some countries) or payment of a considerable penalty.

When these formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his / her luggage.

As a rule personal belongings may be brought in duty-free. If the traveller has nothing to declare (s)he may just go through the "green" section of the Customs.

In some cases the Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling or due to anti-terrorist measures. After you are through with all customs formalities the inspector will put a stamp on each piece of luggage or chalk it off.

TIME FOR FUN

Read the jokes and retell them to your partner(s).

1

Mr. Johnson had never been up in an aeroplane before and he had read a lot about air accidents, so one day when a friend offered to take him for a ride in his own small plane, Mr. Johnson was very worried about accepting. Finally, however, his friend persuaded him that it was very safe, and Mr. Johnson boarded the plane.

His friend started the engine and began to taxi onto the runway of the airport. Mr. Johnson had heard that the most dangerous parts of a flight were the take-off and the landing, so he was extremely frightened and closed his eyes.

After a minute or two he opened them again, looked out of the window of the plane, and said to his friend, "Look at those people down there. They look as small as ants, don't they?"

"Those are ants," said his friend. "We're still on the ground."

2

A timid little lady refused to board a plane headed for Denver unless the pilot promised her personally not to fly above an altitude of four thousand feet. "Higher than that," she explained, "my doctor says would be more than my heart could stand."

"But my dear lady," answered the pilot, "Denver itself is one mile high".

"Then I just won't go there," decided the little lady. "I always thought Denver was on the ground."

3

Johnny was making his first plane flight. The plane was up about 5,000 metres

when the pilot sent it into a nose dive; it was headed straight for the city below. Palling out of the dive, the pilot turned to Johnny and laughed: “I bet fifty per cent of those people down there thought we were going to crash.”

“Yes,” said Johnny, “and I’ll bet fifty per cent of the people up here thought so, too.”

4

Air Hostess: “You’ll have to change twice, in Frankfurt and in New York, before you get to Los Angeles.”

Hick (From The Country): “Goodness me! And I’ve only brought the clothes I’m standing up in!”

USEFUL INFORMATION

Travelling by air in the UK

Arrival in the UK

Your first sight of the UK is likely to be an airport. If you are travelling by air you will usually arrive at Gatwick, Heathrow, Stansted or London City airports (obviously more appropriate if you are going to the southeast) or a UK regional airport if you are going elsewhere.

You may even be breaking your journey at a European airport such as Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels or Frankfurt in order to connect with the airport nearest to your place of stay. In this case, you must check beforehand whether you need a ‘transit visa’. Certain nationals require a visa even to transit to another flight within the airport. This means that you must remain within the airport to pass through Immigration or Customs. You may be advised that although you are a visa national, you may ‘transit without visa’. This means that you are expected to remain within the airport to take your onward flight.

If you are booked on a flight with a connection, ask the airline staff to check you and your baggage through to your final destination, as this will make your transit much easier.

At first sight an airport might appear a difficult and confusing place, but if you

follow the steps below, getting through is actually quite easy.

These are steps you must take:

- Follow the sign for ‘Arrivals’ unless you are transferring to another plane at the same airport. If you are transferring to another plane, you should follow the ‘Flight connections’ sign and any further instructions.
- ‘Arrivals’ will take you to passport control.
- As you approach passport control you will see electronic screens which will show you which zone you will need to go through. Make sure you join the right queue or you could waste a lot of time.
- All passengers must go through the immigration zone dealing with their flight. Note that there is one zone for passengers who have UK or EEA passports and one or more zones for all other passport holders.
- The Immigration Officer will want to see that your documents are in order and that you have an up-to-date passport, your landing card from the aeroplane and, if required, a valid visa.
- Another part of the immigration process is health control: you might be asked to undergo a brief, routine health check by the airport doctor, which might include an X-ray as part of a short medical examination. The health check will take place in a separate room. Afterwards you will have to return to immigration control.
- As long as your documents are in order, you should pass through immigration smoothly. But if you find you need any help for any reason, you may ask to see a representative of the Immigration Advisory Service. The Service has offices at most major airports and seaports or you may telephone them on special numbers (ask the local officials about them).

Immigration stamp

The Immigration officer will stamp your passport. This tells you how long you can stay in the UK and if you need to register with the police. If you have already obtained an entry clearance or visa, the time limit of your stay and any conditions will already be included on this.

Passports and visas

On arrival in the United Kingdom, you must produce a valid national passport or other document satisfactorily establishing your identity and nationality. Citizens of the Commonwealth (including Australia, Canada and New Zealand), Republic of South Africa and the USA do not require visas.

Conditions of entry

If you are not a citizen of an EC (European Community) country, you may be asked to complete a landing card before you pass through the immigration control. The immigration officer will place an endorsement in your passport and is likely to impose a time limit on your stay, as well as other conditions, which will restrict your freedom to take employment. He may also require you to register with the police.

Should you wish to extend your permitted stay or seek a variation of any conditions attached to it, write, before the expiry date of your permitted stay, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Immigration and Nationality Department, enclosing your passport or National Identity Card and form IS120, if these were your entry documents.

Vaccination

It is unlikely that you will be required to have any International Certificate of Vaccination. You are, however, advised to check if one is needed on your re-entry into your country of residence.

Customs control

Once you are clear of passport control you can proceed to the baggage reclaim area, where you can collect your luggage. Above each baggage carousel is an electronic display unit. Find the one which shows your flight number, as this will be the carousel which has your luggage on it. If any item of luggage does not appear, find a representative of the airline on which you travelled and fill in a lost-luggage form.

Several years ago a red and green 'Clearway System' was in operation at most ports and airports in Britain. Today at UK airports there are normally three exits through customs - a green channel (which is subject to spot-checks by a customs officer) if you are travelling from outside the European Union and have nothing to

declare; a red channel if you are travelling from outside the European Union and do have goods to declare; and a blue channel if you are travelling from an airport from within the European Economic Area, where your luggage has already been cleared through customs control.

The notices in the customs areas will tell you if you need to declare anything you have brought into the country. If in doubt, check with one of the customs officers BEFORE passing through customs control.

Even if you pass through the green channel, the customs officers may ask you to open your luggage for checking. For advice on importing personal effects and goods in to the UK, you can check with HM Customs and Excise, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9PY, UK.

When you have come through customs, you will have completed all the formalities and will have officially arrived in the UK.

What you must declare (Red channel)

Alcoholic drinks, tobacco goods, perfume, toilet water and any other articles over and above the duty-and tax-free allowances detailed later and any prohibited or restricted goods.

You must also declare anything you intend to leave or sell in Britain, and, if you are staying longer than six months, you should declare all articles (including gifts) obtained abroad or on the journey, or obtained in the U.K. free of duty or tax, or obtained in the U.K. more than three years previously. The examining customs officer will be able to advise you about reliefs of customs and excise charges applicable to the effects of both visitors and intending residents.

Prohibited and restricted goods

Importation of the following articles is prohibited: counterfeit coins and banknotes, flick knives, horror comics, indecent and obscene books, magazines, films, video tapes and other articles. Importation of the following articles is prohibited, except under the authority of import licenses or other import authorities: controlled drugs such as opium, heroin, morphine, cocaine, cannabis, amphetamines and lysergide (LSD); firearms (including gas pistols and similar weapons);

ammunition and explosives, including fireworks; meat and poultry (not fully cooked); radio and telephone apparatus (e.g. walkie-talkies and citizen's band transceivers); radio microphones and microbugs; plants, bulbs, trees, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables; live animals and birds (see below); stuffed animals and birds and articles derived from rare species, including fur skins, ivory and reptile leather goods.

Animals and birds

Due to quarantine requirements (six months for animals, 35 days for birds, or if the stay is shorter, until taken out of the country again), bringing your animal with you on a shorter holiday visit to Britain is not really a viable proposition. The penalties for landing an animal without a license are severe - at present the maximum penalty is an unlimited fine rule - it is enforced to keep out rabies.

What you need not declare (green channel)

Your personal belongings which you will be taking back with you (unless you are staying for more than six months in which case you should declare them); a reasonable quantity of photographic and cine film; camping equipment you will be using during your stay and your duty- and tax- free allowance varies both according to where you bought the goods, and whether or not you live outside Europe.

Duty- and tax-free allowances

You are entitled to the allowances in either of the columns below (but not both) for any category of goods (categories are divided by horizontal lines). Passengers under 17 are not entitled to tobacco and drinks allowances.

8.4. TRAVELLING BY SHIP



Glossary

Anchor	to be a good sailor
to be not much of a sailor	board
bunk=berth	cabin
cabin boy= cabin steward	to call at a port
to cast anchor	deck
to disembark dock	to embark
(fam) familiarization trip	ferry
first mate	funnel
galley	gangway
to go ashore	to go on shore
gondola	harbour
hovercraft	in case of emergency
knot	to leak
life-belt	life-boat
lighthouse	liner
packet-boat	rafting
to ride at anchor	river motor-vessel
round-the-world cruise	rowing boat
safety devices	sea-voyage

speed boat

to weigh anchor wharf

state-room

steamer=steamship

trainee sailor vessel

to weigh anchor wharf

TRAVELLING BY SEA

Human beings are very inquisitive and like discovering different places. That is why people all over the world like to travel around the globe. It is not so interesting for them to see the world on TV today. It is precious to see it by their own.

And when people come to beautiful beaches and sparkling blue waters, they understand it is really the amazing thing they wanted to see. There are countless adventures within reach on cruise vacation. There are many cruise companies in the world, and each of these companies can provide you a qualified service.

During the cruise people live in comfortable cabins. During sea days when a cruise liner is in the open sea, people can take sunbathes, swim in the swimming pools, play foos in the slide or promenade around the ship visiting different decks. You can rent a cabin for two, four, six persons.

Cruise companies offer different tours during which you can discover the inhabitants of a coral reef on a glass-bottomed boat, go horseback riding on the beach, go mountain biking rain forests, explore ancient civilizations as you climb mysterious pyramids or snorkel with stingrays and dive 800 feet down in a research submarine. Days onboard are casual but full of joy and new impressions. But don't forget your camera and binoculars, so you don't miss a thing.

Adventures are endless in this area. People can relax on a cruise surrounded by the white-sand beaches and beautiful turquoise waters of the most beautiful islands on the earth, find and visit tropical places where nature brings striking mountains and pristine beaches.

Such islands are home to rich culture and complex histories. There are archaic ruins, beaches, rain forests and many waterfalls. Here you can find new friends and buy a lot of souvenirs.

Comprehension questions:

1. Why do people like travelling?
2. What adventures can you have while travelling on a cruise ship?
3. Where do people live during the cruise?
4. Where can you go during sea days?
5. What kind of tours do cruise companies offer?
6. What can you go sightseeing when you are on a cruise vacation?

WINTER CRUISE

Captain Erdmann knew Miss Reid very little till the *Friedrich Weber* reached Haiti. She came on board at Plymouth, but by then he had taken on a number of passengers, French, Belgian and Haitian, many of whom had travelled with him before. The *Friedrich Weber* was a freighter sailing regularly from Hamburg to Cartagena on the Columbian coast and on the way touching at a number of islands in the West Indies. She carried phosphates and cement from Germany and took back coffee and timber, but her owners, the brothers Weber, were always willing to send her out of her route if a cargo of any sort made it worth their while. The *Friedrich Weber* was prepared to take cattle, mules, potatoes or anything else that offered the chance of earning an honest penny. She carried passengers. There were six cabins on the upper deck and six below. The accommodation was not luxurious, but the food was good, plain and abundant, and the fares were cheap. The round trip took nine weeks and was not costing Miss Reid more than forty-five pounds. She looked forward not only to seeing many interesting places, with historical associations, but also to acquiring a great deal of information that would enrich her mind.

The agent had warned her that till the ship reached Port du Prince in Haiti she would have to share a cabin with another woman. Miss Reid did not mind that, she liked company and when the steward told her that her companion was Madame Bollin she thought at once that it would be a very good opportunity to rub up her French. She was only very slightly disconcerted when she found that Madame Bollin was coal-black; she told herself that one had to accept the rough with the smooth and

that it takes all sorts to make a world. Miss Reid was a good sailor, as, indeed, was only to be expected, since her grandfather had been a naval officer, but after a couple of roughish days the weather was fine and in a very short while she knew all her fellow-passengers. She was a good mixer. That was one of the reasons why she had made a success of her business, she owned a tea-room at a celebrated beauty spot in the west of England and she always had a smile and a pleasant word for every customer who came in. She closed down in the winter and for the last four years had taken a cruise. You met such interesting people, she said, and you always learnt something. It was true that the passengers on the *Friedrich Weber* weren't of quite so good a class as those she had met the year before on her Mediterranean cruise, but Miss Reid was not a snob, and though the table manners of some of them shocked her somewhat, determined to look upon the bright side of things, she decided to make the best of them. She was a great reader and she was glad, on looking at the ship's library, to find that there were a lot of books by Phillip Oppenheim, Edgar Wallace and Agatha Christie, but with so many people to talk to she had no time for reading, and she made up her mind to leave them till the ship emptied herself at Haiti.

“After all,” she said, “human nature is more important than literature.”

Miss Reid had a great many interesting talks with her fellow-passengers and she was really sorry when the ship at length reached Port du Prince and the last of them disembarked. The *Friedrich* stopped two days there during which she visited the town and the neighborhood. When they sailed she was the only passenger. The ship was skirting the coast of the island, stopping off at a variety of ports to discharge or take on cargo.

“I hope you will not feel embarrassed alone with so many men, Miss Reid,” said the captain heartily as they sat down to midday dinner. She was placed on his right hand and at table besides sat the first mate, the chief engineer and the doctor.

“I'm a woman of the world, Captain. I always think if a lady is a lady gentlemen will be gentlemen.”

(by Somerset Maugham)

Comprehension questions:

1. Was the *Friedrich Weber* an ocean-going liner or a cargo ship?
2. What was the freighter's regular route?
3. What were its ports of call on the way to Cartagena?
4. What did the *Friedrich Weber* carry from Germany and what cargo did she take back?
5. On what occasions were the brothers Weber willing to send the *Friedrich Weber* out of her route?
6. What was the accommodation and the food on board the *Friedrich Weber* like?
7. How long did the round trip take?
8. How much did it cost Miss Reid to make the round trip?
9. Where did Miss Reid go on board the ship?
10. How many passengers were there on board the *Friedrich Weber* when Miss Reid boarded the ship at Plymouth?
11. Would she have to share a cabin during the whole cruise or till the ship reached Port du Prince?
12. Why did Miss Reid not mind sharing a cabin?
13. Why was Miss Reid glad to hear that her companion's name was Madame Bollin?
14. Was Miss Reid a poor sailor or a good one?
15. What was the weather like during the cruise?
16. How did Miss Reid earn her living?
17. Did Miss Reid feel embarrassed to find herself the only passenger left on board the ship?

TEXT WORK

1. Phonetic Drill. Translate, transcribe and pronounce correctly:

Freighter, phosphates, cement, timber, embarrassed, Mediterranean, acquire, rough, naval, neighborhood, mule, cattle.

2. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in the sentences of your own:

верхня палуба; вітряний день; неспокійне море; переїзд по бурхливому морю; Середземне море; поїздка по Середземному морю; поїздка туди і назад; сідати на пароплав; заходити в порт (про пароплаві); перевозити вантажі; брати вантаж; розвантажуватися; відплисти; зійти з пароплава; їхати в одній каюті з кимось; збагатити когось; проїзд коштує дешево.

3. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text:

freighter; steward; first mate; a celebrated beauty spot; to sail from ... to; to rub up one's French (English, etc.); she was a good mixer; she was a great reader; the accommodation was luxurious; the food was good, plain and abundant; the ship emptied herself; it takes all sorts to make a world; to accept the rough with the smooth; to look upon the bright side of things.

4. Give synonyms to the following adjectives:

Plain, abundant, short, pleasant, rough

5. Insert prepositions and adverbs where necessary:

- 1) She came ... board ... Plymouth.
- 2) The F.W. was a freighter sailing regularly ... Hamburg ... Cartagena ... the Columbian coast and ... the way touching ... a number ... islands ... the West Indies.
- 3) That was one ... the reasons why she had made a success ... her business, she owned a tea-room ... a celebrated beauty spot... the west... England and she always had a
- 4) smile and a pleasant word ... every customer who came
- 5) She closed the winter and ... the last four years had
- 6) taken a cruise.
- 7) She was a great reader and she was glad,... looking ... the ship's library, to find that there were a lot ... books ... Phillip Oppenheim, Edgar Wallace and Agatha Christie, but... so many people to talk ... she had no time ... reading, and she made ...her mind to leave them till the ship emptied herself at Haiti.
- 8) The ship was skirting the coast... the island, stopping..... a variety ... ports to

discharge or take ... cargo.

- 9) How did you feel... board the ship?
- 10) The ship was crowded and we could not hope ... a cabin ... ourselves.
- 11) I could not walk ... the deck without his joining me.
- 12) I'm looking ... so much ... the cruise.
- 13) He had to call... a number ... ports to take ... cargo.
- 14) The steamer touched ... Naples.
- 15) The cruise began ... Odessa.. there the ship sailed ... Yalta, calling ... many Black Sea ports.
- 16) The boat sailed ... Southampton ... time this evening.
- 17) We are they are getting ... the anchor now.
- 18) We stood ... deck gazing ... the distance.

6. Arrange the points in logical order and reproduce the text using the keywords given below:

- to be coal-black; to accept the rough with the smooth; to take all sorts to make a world;
- to be a great reader; to be glad; to make up one's mind;
- six cabins on the upper deck; to take nine weeks; to look forward to seeing many interesting places;
- to feel embarrassed; to be placed on one's right hand; to be a woman of the world;
- to come on board; to sail regularly; to send something out of its route;
- to be a naval officer; to make a success of one's business; to take a cruise;
- to be really sorry; the coast of the island; to take on cargo;
- to reach the port; to share a cabin with smb; to rub up one's French;
- not to be a snob; to look upon the bright side of things; to make the best of smth.

DIALOGUE. CHOOSING A HOLIDAY TRIP

Wife: Well, any more news about our holiday prospects?

Husband: Yes, darling. There's a choice between a trip down the Volga on a first-class river motor-vessel and a Black Sea cruise on a luxury liner.

Wife: Sounds interesting, doesn't it? But I must say it's a difficult choice. Both trips have their attractions.

Husband: But I thought you were all for a Black Sea cruise this year?

Wife: You must agree there's a lot to be said for a Volga trip too. Besides being a very restful holiday it would give us an opportunity to see the new constructions all down the river.

Husband: I agree, that's very attractive. But I'm more in favour of the Black Sea. Just imagine yourself sitting in the bows of a luxury liner, the Crimea to port, the Black Sea stretching for miles and miles to starboard, the screws churning up white foam at the stern, the sun shining on the blue sea all around.

Wife: But it's so hard to get accommodation. There's a very heavy demand on that line now.

Husband: If we make up our mind I can ring up tomorrow. There were still three or four first-class cabins for two available today and I asked the clerk to keep one for me till tomorrow.

Wife: That would be splendid, wouldn't it? But then, so would a Volga trip.

Husband: The cruise I am thinking of begins at Odessa. From there the ship sails to Batumi, calling at Sevastopol, Yalta, Novorossiisk, Sochi, and Sukhumi.

Wife: But suppose we are seasick. I'm a very poor sailor, you know, and I don't think you can claim to be a very good one either.

Husband: Oh, there's not much danger of that. Modern liners are stabilized, you know. Why, you can play tennis or badminton on deck! And then the ship has a swimming-pool, there are film shows and concerts pretty often and dancing almost every evening. Not to speak of sightseeing excursions at every port of call and bathing in the Black Sea at every stop.

Wife: Yes, dear, I think you are right. Ring up tomorrow and book that first-class cabin. We'll have a river trip another year.

Husband: Well, that's settled. You'll see, it will be a splendid holiday.

Task. Reproduce the dialogue in the form of a monologue in the third person singular.

TEXT. A SEA TRIP

“No”, said Harris, “if you want rest and change, you can't beat a sea trip.”

I objected to the sea trip strongly. A sea trip does you good when you are going to have a couple of months of it, but, for a week, it is wicked.

You start on Monday with the idea that you are going to enjoy yourself. You wave an airy adieu to the boys on shore, light your biggest pipe and swagger about the deck as if you were Captain Cook, Sir Francis Drake, and Christopher Columbus all rolled into one. On Tuesday you wish you hadn't come. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, you wish you were dead. On Saturday you are able to swallow a little beef tea, and to sit up on deck, and answer with a wan, sweet smile when kind-hearted people ask you how you feel now. On Sunday, you begin to walk about again, and take solid food. And on Monday morning, as, with your bag and umbrella in your hand, you stand by the gangway, waiting to step ashore, you begin to thoroughly like it.

I remember my brother-in-law going for a short sea trip once for the benefit of his health. He took a return berth from London to Liverpool; and when he got to Liverpool, the only thing he was anxious about was to sell that return ticket.

It was offered round the town at a tremendous reduction so I am told; and was eventually sold for eighteen pence to a youth who had just been advised by his medical man to go to the seaside, and take exercise,

“Seaside!” said my brother-in-law, pressing the ticket affectionately into his hand; “why, you'll get enough to last you a lifetime; and as for exercise! why, you'll get more exercise, sitting down on that ship, than you would turning somersaults on

dry land.”

He himself — my brother-in-law — came back by train. He said the North-Western Railway was healthy enough for him.

(From “Three Men in a Boat” by Jerome K. Jerome. Adapted)

TEXTWORK

1. Answer the following questions:

- What made the narrator object to the sea trip?
- Why did his brother-in-law sell his return ticket?
- How did he describe the advantages of a sea trip to the youth who bought his ticket?

2. Point out the lines and passages that you consider humorous.

3. **Make up a dialogue.** A person who has just returned from a foreign cruise is answering the questions of an eager listener.

Use the following: a most exciting experience; I really envy you; do tell me all about it; where did you sail from? What were your ports of call? Go ashore; go sightseeing; what was the place that impressed you most? I didn't think much of...; the journey was tiring; but you did enjoy it, didn't you?

4. Give English equivalents of the following:

пароход (3); пассажирский пароход; грузовой пароход; океанский лайнер; каюта; каюта-люкс; место в каюте; иллюминатор; палуба; верхняя (нижняя) палуба; на палубе; борт; правый (левый) борт; на борту парохода; (пароходная) труба; мачта; якорь; бросать якорь, поднимать якорь; стоять на якоре; трап; порт; гавань; пристань; путешествие по морю; (увеселительная) поездка по морю; ехать морем; ехать пароходом; садиться на пароход (3); сходить с парохода; заказывать (покупать) билет на пароход (2); причаливать; заходить в порт; выходить из гавани; брать груз; грузиться, выгружаться; высаживать пассажиров (о пароходе); брать пассажиров; переехать (океан и т. д.); хорошо (плохо) переносить качку; капитан; первый помощник капитана; стюардесса;

курсировать (о пароходе); морская линия; первый рейс парохода (2); (не)спокойное море; путешествие (поездка) туда и обратно; прибывать (о пароходе); отходить (о пароходе); кораблекрушение; путешествие (поездка) морем, когда оно (не)спокойно; не поспеть (опоздать) на пароход; приехать вовремя на пароход; прибыть вовремя (о пароходе).

5. Give antonyms to the following words:

To object, strongly, wicked, dead, wan, solid, benefit, to be anxious, reduction, dry.

6. What phrases with the following words do you know?

Beat; trip; come; heart; hand; stand.

7. What nouns can be used with the following adjectives?

Airy, sweet, solid, tremendous, medical.

8. Supply articles or possessive pronouns wherever necessary:

1. If... captain wishes to keep ... ship in ... middle of... harbour, he must drop anchor.
2. Many ocean-going liners are driven not by ...coal, but by ... oil, because this is lighter and more economical.
3. Would you like to stay up on ... deck or go down below?
4. I'm not much of... sailor.
5. ... sea is quite smooth and we shall have a good crossing.
6. Pass up ... gangway, please!—First class on ... right,—second class on ... left.
7. We went on ... board at Sochi.
8. It's time to get on ... board,... boat will be sailing soon.
9. I took ... return berth from London to Liverpool and when I got to Liverpool... only thing I was anxious about was to sell... return ticket. ‘
10. Have you ever taken ... journey by ... boat.
11. We have made up our minds to go on ... sea-voyage next summer.
12. I'm looking forward to ... Black Sea cruise so much.
13. Can I book ... passage on ... next boat to Southampton?
14. Which is more expensive, ... cabin or ... stateroom?
15. What are... duties of... steward on ... board... ship?

16. She was ... good mixer and in ... short time she knew all the passengers on ... board ... ship.

17. He missed ... moment... ship dropped ... anchor.

9. Translate the following into Ukrainian:

Steamer; liner; cargo steamer; ocean liner; cabin; stateroom; bunk; porthole; deck; upper (lower) deck; on deck; board side; on board a ship; flannel; mast; anchor; to cast anchor; to weigh anchor; to ride at anchor; gangway; port; harbour; pier; voyage; travel by sea; by ship; to embark a ship (to go on board a ship); to disembark (to get on shore from a ship; to land); to dock; to touch at (to call at a port); to sail out; to take on cargo; to unload; to disembark passengers; to embark passengers; to cross; to be seasick (to suffer from seasickness); captain; first mate; to cruise; calm sea; rough sea.

10. Translate into English:

1. О котрій годині прибуває пароплав? - Пароплав буде не раніше 9.30.
2. Пароплав спізнюється.
3. Пароплав благополучно досяг гавані, хоча море було бурхливим. Незабаром після того як я зійшов на берег, у мене було таке відчуття, ніби все крутиться у мене перед очима.
4. Цікаво, коли буде спущений трап? Коли ми можемо зійти на берег?
5. Я змушений звернутися до капітана. Скільки часу пароплав стоятиме тут на якорі? Чи можу я висадитися на берег?
6. Я погано переношу качку. Мене нудить. – Не переймайтеся, від морської хвороби не вмирають. Ходімо на палубу, свіже повітря вам допоможе. Море скоро заспокоїться. Буря вляглася.
7. Який чудовий легкий вітерець! – В цю пору року на море очікується штиль.
8. Судно похитувало трохи, і пасажери лягли на ліжка.
9. Він мав зійти на берег в наступному порту.
10. Всякий раз, коли судно сильно похитувало, я втрачав рівновагу.

11. Де можна в разі необхідності дістати рятувальний пояс? Чи втримає рятувальний пояс людини на воді? Які інші рятувальні пристосування є на судні?
12. Буря була такою сильною, що судно кидало з боку в бік, як шкаралупу.
13. Пароплав зайде в Одесу розвантажуватися.
14. Широка палуба була заповнена людьми.
15. З якою швидкістю йде пароплав? – 30 вузлів на годину.
16. Повний хід вперед. Ми виходимо у відкрите море.
17. Ми стояли на палубі, пильно вдивляючись у далечінь. Вид на гавань був чудовий.
18. Тримайтеся міцніше, я проводжу вас в каюту. Вітер ще не ослаб.
19. Ми повинні були плисти далі вздовж узбережжя.
20. Я хотів би каюту «люкс» з окремою ванною.
21. Забронюйте, будь ласка, двомісну каюту по правому борту.
22. Каютини другого класу на нижній палубі значно дешевші.

Match the types of water vessel in the first box with an appropriate definition in the second box:

Bumboat	cabin	cruiser	canoe	dinghy	ferry	gondola	hovercraft
hydrofoil	jet foil	lifeboat	(ocean)	liner	motor	boat	/ speedboat
narrow boat	ship	yacht					

1. A boat used to rescue passengers from a sinking ship.
2. A small boat powered by an engine. These can usually go quite fast.
3. A small boat for two or three people, with either sails or oars.
4. A boat which moves quickly over water on thin, retractable legs.
5. Similar to the boat described above, but with a gas turbine engine to make it go faster.

6. A sailing boat, or a boat used for pleasure and sport.
7. A general word for a large boat that carries passengers or cargo across the sea.
8. A vehicle which moves over water or land on a cushion of air.
9. A small boat which is moved forward by one or two people using paddles.
10. A large boat with special areas for people to sleep in.
11. A large boat that carries people and (often) cars and trucks to and fro across a stretch of water.
12. A large ship which is used to carry passengers on a cruise.
13. A long narrow boat with high ends which is moved forward by one person standing at the back
(this boat is usually associated with Venice)
14. A boat that sells food and other provisions to bigger boats.
15. A long narrow boat used as a holiday home (usually on a canal).

Task. You are to go through two- / three-step practice here. Step one: act out the dialogues trading roles. Step two: in dialogue 5 you may change some information to the one given in italics after the dialogue. Step three: to engage in a longer conversation you may need to use some other phrases.

1. Wishing a Pleasant Journey

A: It's very nice of you to come to see me off, Bess.

B: I wanted to wish you a pleasant journey, Ann.

A: Thank you. I hope to have a good time on board this ship.

B: I hope you will. I wonder how many passengers there will be in your cabin.

A: I think, four.

B: And where is your cabin?

A: On "A" deck.

B: Good. And is there a swimming-pool on board the ship?

A: Yes, there is. It's a modern comfortable liner. Here is its picture on the ticket.

B: Oh, I see. Looks real impressive. What ports will the boat call at on route?

A: I don't know. I haven't looked through the time-table yet.

B: When does the ship start?

A: At 11 o'clock sharp according to the time-table. By the way, what's the time?

B: It's five to ten. You'd better go now.

A: Oh, yes. It's time to say good-bye, Bess.

B: Good luck and a pleasant voyage to you, Ann.

2. Crossing the Channel

(At Dover Port)

Policeman: This way for the Dover boat! Have your passports ready, please! Pass up the gangway. First class on the right, second class on the left.

(On board ship)

A: Here we are at long last! Although the officials in the Customs at Calais were very polite, it took us an hour to get our luggage through the Customs.

B: I'm rather tired after the Customs formalities. Let's take a short rest now. Shall we sit here on deck?

A: Not a bad idea! These deck chairs seem to be comfortable enough and it's much better to stay on deck than in those stuffy cabins.

B: Certainly. Do you travel much?

A: Not more than I can help by sea. I've crossed the Channel once before, but frankly, I didn't enjoy it.

B: So, that's what La Manche looks like.

A: You mean the English Channel?

B: What's the difference?

A: Oh, between ourselves, there's no difference at all, because you're Polish and I'm Russian, but if you speak to a Frenchman, call it La Manche. On the other hand, British prefer the former name, I mean the English Channel.

B: Oh, I see. Thank you for that piece of advice. It's good to know the 'likes and dislikes' of the country you're going to visit for the first time.

3. On the Ship

A: Do you happen to know when our ship is due in Amsterdam?

B: According to the time-table we are due there at noon tomorrow, but I think we are an hour late.

A: Oh, it does not matter, we'll catch up, I'm sure.

B: I wouldn't be that optimistic. The sea has been quite calm since the beginning of the voyage, but I am afraid the night might bring us a storm. I feel the wind is getting stronger and stronger.

A: Oh, I'm absolutely sure there is nothing to be afraid of: our ship is big and steady and the captain and the crew are very experienced. So don't worry: we'll survive any weather, come on schedule and have a good landing tomorrow.

B: OK, OK. You are very persuasive. Well, I feel somewhat sleepy. I'm going to my cabin now, are you?

A: No, I think I'll better go to the lounge saloon and have a drink. And then maybe get some more fresh air on the promenade deck.

A: Well, good night then.

B: Happy dreams!

Write a story (about 15 sentences) using as many from the following words and phrases as possible.

A party of, to have a picnic, motor-boating, fish stewed in milk, on principle, to object to, meal, would sooner, picturesque, to compensate for, to embark for, to be limited to, calm, could not matter, to set a dinner-table, in the open air, somewhat primitive, to set, to rise, a great deal of, to persist in, in deep twilight, to telephone for, to fetch, social atmosphere, safe, marooned, seafaring, to make the voyage, have no effect on, bridge-party, visibly, general feeling, to be absorbed in, to lend mattresses, approval, false gaiety, jolly, to sit up all night, dawn, to be disturbed, highly nervous, rational, to affect, to jib, to depart, to adhere to, insincerely, alleged, to admit, would sooner, to accept, on the plausible excuse, crew, safety, to stumble, quagmire, harbour, to make attempts, cheers, to scoff at, relief, triumph, defeat, news

arrived, to trust, wisdom, to spurn, to assume, to slander, to assert, to get oneself into a reckless mood, to lose one's judgement, to be borne down, fortunately, to saxophone, to render impossible, to escape a motor accident, by mere miracle.

Ships and Sea Travel

Fill in the blanks in the following passages with vocabulary connected with ships and sea travel. Should you find it too difficult for you, see the vocabulary list.

When a ship goes out to sea it leaves the or port. The speed of a ship is measured in The foremost part of the ship is the The name of the ship is often painted on the back. This part of a ship is called the A is used to steer the ship. The goods are stored in the

The man in command on board is the The first is responsible for navigation. To a ship the sailors need maps, a and other instruments. Sea-maps are called A knows where they are at sea by finding the longitude and

All the people who work on board are Together they are called the of the ship. The crew sleep in, or berths.

A holiday-trip by ship is a When passengers go on to a ship we say that they, or board the ship. When you want to leave or the ship you have to use the gang-plank, or

Holidaymakers on board can sit in They sleep in Passengers are served food by the The food is prepared in the

Sometimes the can be dangerous, especially when the coast consists of steep rocks called Along the more dangerous parts of the there are usually used for warning ships at sea.

If a ship runs into rocks, it becomes a If your ship is wrecked you have to jump Then you should wear a

When it's weather the surface of the water begins to move. These movements of the water are called When the waves are very high many

people suffer from

Ships are and repaired in They are loaded and unloaded by
Ships which carry cargoes are called and those which are used for war purposes
are A ship which is part of a commercial Is called a A general
term for ships and boats is After a ship has sailed into the harbor it is
. This is mostly done with a or cables.

(to) board	bow	bunks	cabins	captain
charts	cliffs	coast	compass	cranes
crew	cruise	deck-chairs	docks	(to)
fleet	freighters	galley	gang-way	harbour
hold	knots	latitude	life-jacket	lighthouse
liner	loaded	mate	moored	(to)
navigator	overboard	rope	rudder	seamen
seasickness	stem	stewards	stormy	vessels
voyage	waves	warships	wreck	

TIME FOR FUN

Read the joke and retell it to your partner(s).

1

A tourist was staying in Norway for a couple of weeks and spent all his money. He could only pay his passage back to England. He thought: "It is only a two day's journey, and I can go to England without food." So he went on board a ship and bought a ticket. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell and when dinner time came he didn't go to the saloon: "I do not feel well," he said. The next morning he did not have breakfast pretending to oversleep himself, and at lunch time he again stayed in his cabin. At dinner time he was so hungry that he said: "I'm going to eat even if they throw me overboard afterwards."

At dinner table he ate everything put in front of him. Then he asked for the bill and waited for the coming row.

"The bill, sir?" asked the steward.

"Yes," answered the tourist.

"There isn't any bill," was the answer. "On this ship meals are included in the passage money."

Sailor: “My word, but I’m thirsty.”

Steward: “Wait a minute and I’ll bring you some water.”

Sailor: “I said thirsty, not dirty.”

USEFUL INFORMATION

Travelling by sea in the UK *Arrival in the UK*

If you are travelling by sea you will probably arrive at the ports of Dover, Folkestone or Harwich. You will then travel directly to your destination in the UK.

Customs

A red and green ‘Clearway System’ is in operation at most ports and airports in Britain. Go through the Red Channel if you have goods to declare, or the Green Channel (which is subject to spot-checks by a customs officer) if you have nothing to declare. Visitors arriving in cars can obtain red or green windscreen stickers on the boat. Where the ‘Clearway system’ is not in operation, report to the customs officer in the Baggage Hall.

8.5. TRAVELLING BY CAR



Glossary

experience – досвід; випадок, подія; враження, переживання

steering wheel – кермо автомашини
to step on the accelerator – натиснути на педаль газу
jam, hold-up – «пробка», затор (у вуличному русі)
round-about, detour – манівці, обхід; об'їзд
bumpy – вибоїстий
start the motor – заводити мотор, двигун
flat tyre – здута шина
to get stuck in the mud – зав'язнути у багні
spin – коротка прогулянка; швидка їзда (на автомашині, велосипеді, човні)
nuisance – досада; неприємність
to rush forward – їхати, бігти вперед
to flash – швидко промайнути, пробігти
to behold (beheld; beheld) – бачити, помічати, побачити; пильно дивитися,
вдивлятися
steep – крутий
cliff – крутий схил, укіс; пагорб; стрімчак
speed – швидкість; темп
precipice – обрив, прірва
haze – легкий туман; серпанок
expanse – широкий простір
long haul – тривалий час
pace – темп
to chip in – скинутися (грошима)
sun visors – сонцезахисні козирки

Text: TRAVELLING BY CAR

There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself.

You just sit down at the steering wheel, start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and go wherever you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic «jams» or «hold - ups», roundabouts, detours and so on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friends? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way – green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

People who don't like using public transport and prefer to travel by themselves should pay attention. Today we are going to share some pros and cons of travelling by car that might help you decide whether or not this is suitable for you. In reality, everything in your world has its ups and downs, and if you want to make the best decision, you should weigh up the good with the bad. So, let's begin!

PROS

Let's start with the good stuff, since it is more fun to find the good in things than to criticize!

Flexibility

Flexibility is one of the biggest pros of travelling by car. You can stop as much as you like, drive at your own pace, and simply enjoy the freedom of a road trip! And

since there's no baggage limit, you can take almost the entire house with you. Well, not literally, but you can definitely pack everything you think is essential for such a trip.

And let's not forget that your beloved pets can join you if you choose this mode of transport. Pets are not usually welcomed on planes or trains, and when they are it is usually pretty stressful for them. Car rides can be fun for your pets, so nothing is stopping you from taking your pet to have an adventure with you! Just ensure you **prepare your car** appropriately in order to keep everyone safe.

Better Views

A better view is another great benefit of travelling by car. When you travel by plane your view is limited and sometimes covered in cloud. If you choose to see the world from a ship, all you will see is water in every direction.

But if you pick a car as your transport, you will be able to see many beautiful villages, hills, and small towns along your drive. And you will always be able to stop and take some pictures, too. So the view from the window is a huge plus.

Money Saving

Another great benefit of travelling by car is that it can save a bit of money. This mainly works when you are travelling with a bunch of friends who can all chip in for gas.

And, if your car is large enough, you can even skip renting a room and just simply sleep in your car! Driving is considered to be a much cheaper way to travel, because you can control your finances easier and simply be more flexible when it comes to spending your money.

CONS

Now let's get to the biggest negatives of travelling by car.

Long Distances

Well, let's be honest. Driving takes a hell of a long time. You can sometimes drive for hours, and still not reach your destination. You can't reach every part of the world with a car. You can't drive through the ocean to travel to Hawaii, for instance.

In general, if you choose a car as your way to travel, you will have to travel only where you can drive your car, and that means you might not be able to travel everywhere.

Bad Weather

Another disadvantage of travelling by car is that bad weather can have a serious impact on your trip. Rain, snow and storms can all change driving conditions and might even ruin your whole road trip if you're not prepared.

Consider the weather before taking off on the road and be honest about your driving skills, too. Driving under these conditions can be a challenge for some and can be dangerous not just to you, but others on the road too if you're not properly prepared.

Hidden Costs

Finally, the last con is that before any kind of road trip, you definitely need to prepare your car for the long haul, and that might require additional finances and time. Ensure you spend some time checking your car for malfunctions that might happen on the road.

Also, consider investing in a few car essentials, especially if you are planning to hit the road long term or with your children. And don't forget the small but helpful gadgets you can use in a car, like phone or cup holders, a GPS, or sun visors. These all make your road trip that little more enjoyable!

Rent-A-Car

I'd like to rent a car.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — Good morning. May I help you?

Mary Jones: — I'd like to rent a car, please.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — Okay. Full-size, mid-size or compact, ma'am?

Mary Jones: — Full-size, please. What's the rate?

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — 78 dollars a day with unlimited mileage.

Mary Jones: — And I'd like to have insurance just in case.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — Is there an additional driver?

Mary Jones: — No.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — If you want full coverage insurance, it will be 8 dollars per day. It includes collision damage waiver and personal accident insurance.

Mary Jones: — All right. I'll take it.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — Here is our brochure, ma'am. Err... full-size... OK. Please choose a model in this section.

Mary Jones: — How about this one?

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — All right. How many days would you like to use it?

Mary Jones: — Just one day.

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — May I see your driver's license and credit card please?

Mary Jones: — Is the international driving licence fine?

Rent-A-Car Clerk: — Yes, it is. Thank you. Please fill in this form. Can you check this box, and put your initials here, and again here.

At a Petrol Station

Motorist: Might I have a full tank, please?

Clerk: What kind of petrol do you need? Regular, unleaded or premium?

Motorist: Unleaded, please. Here is the key to the tank.

Clerk: Would you like me to check the oil for you?

Motorist: Yes, please. And the tyres, will you?

Clerk: Certainly, madam. Might I ask you to open the hood for me?

Motorist: Oh, I'm not sure if I can do it.

Clerk: There's a lever inside there... thanks. Now — the tires... they are a bit low on air, I'm afraid...

Motorist: How much does it?

Clerk: That'll be 18 pounds worth.

Motorist: Here you are.

Clerk: Thank you. Happy journey!

WRITING

Translate into English:

1. Якщо погода буде гарною, ми зробимо на машині розважальну поїздку.

2. Вас підвезти? Сідайте. – Ви тримаєте кермо як професіонал. – Я проїхав близько десяти тисяч миль на своїй машині. Де вас висадити?
3. Хочете сісти за кермо? Не перевищуйте встановлену швидкість.
4. Машина набирає швидкість. Тепер ми їдемо на граничній швидкості.
5. Чому ви не дали сигнал?
6. Вам слід загальмувати. – Гальмо не працює.
7. Можна тут поставити машину? – Хіба ви не бачите знака «стоянка заборонена»?
8. Ми почекаємо, поки ти поставиш машину в гараж.
9. Ви збираєтеся міняти цю шину?
10. Я збираюся випустити повітря і знову накачати шину.
11. Якщо я не перезаряджу акумулятор, ми нікуди не поїдемо.
12. Як тільки під'їду, просигналю.
13. Я не піду, поки не поговорю з механіком.
14. Я збираюся поставити машину на тій стороні вулиці.
15. Після того як я вийду, вимкни мотор.
16. Ви не збираєтеся вимкнути фари?
17. Якщо у мене закінчиться бензин, я скористаюся запасами з багажника.
18. Машина не в порядку – щось трапилося з запалюванням.
19. Днями я зазнав аварії.
20. Давай почекаємо, може, хто-небудь нас підвезе до лікарні.

TALKING POINTS

1. **Speak about your going on a holiday trip once.**
2. **Tell your friend that he/she should or should not go:**
to the Crimea in June;
to the Baltic Sea in November;
to the Black Sea in August;
to the country in January.
3. **Act out the following situation.**

A family is discussing where they will go for their summer holidays...

Even though their tastes are different the family wants to go on holiday together. They are looking at the holiday pages in the papers. They are trying to choose a holiday they all can agree to. They are at home in Mariupol on a wet Sunday afternoon.

Time for Fun

I believe that journeys are things in themselves, each one an individual and no two alike. I think that people don't take trips – trips take people. Some journeys are over and dead before the traveller returns. The opposite is also true: many trips continue long after movement in time and space has stopped. I remember a man who in his middle years travelled to Honolulu and back, and that journey continued for the rest of his life. We could see him in his rocking-chair on his front porch, his eyes half closed, endlessly travelling to Honolulu.

My own journey started long before I left, and was over before I returned. I knew exactly where and when it was over. Near Arlington at 4 o'clock on a windy afternoon my journey went away. The road became endless, the people simply moving figures with heads and no faces. All the food along the way tasted like soup, even the soup. There was no night, no day, no distance.

(After J. Steinbeck)

UNIT 9. INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations, to sign contacts, to

participate in different exhibitions, in order to push the goods produced by your firm or company. Travelling on business helps you to get more information about achievements of other companies which will make your own business more successful.

Going abroad nowadays is a usual thing for many families. Some people, however, stay unsatisfied with the time they have spent in a foreign country. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling abroad or is it worth staying at home?

One of the main advantages is the experience you get from being in a foreign country. While being abroad you have the opportunity to practice the language and socialize with citizens of the country you visit. This is especially beneficial if your occupation is connected with a foreign language.

Furthermore, you get acquainted with a new place and that makes you relax and forget about your routine life.

On the other hand, pretravelling process might be very depressing because of all the documents you should collect in order to enter the chosen country. What is more, you can get into trouble if you are not acquainted with the laws of the country you want to visit. What you are used to doing at home is not always normal for foreigners. Or you can also stay unsatisfied if the country you have chosen does not fit your expectations.

To sum up, it seems that international tourism is a good way of having a rest, but do not be upset if there are some problems with getting a visa. However, it must be remembered that if you think positively your holidays are going to be terrific!

1. Comprehension questions:

1. What do people travel for?
2. Is going abroad still unusual for many people?
3. What are the advantages of an international tourism?
4. What are the disadvantages of an international tourism?
5. What opportunities do you have while being abroad?

6. What are the troubles you can come across in the foreign country?
7. Is it easy to get a visa?
8. Do you really think your holidays depend on your positive mood?

2. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in sentences of your own:

- (1) сучасні міста
- (2) руїни античних міст
- (3) підписувати контракти
- (4) залишитися незадоволеним
- (5) рутинний плин життя
- (6) мати неприємності
- (7) закони країни
- (8) відповідати очікуванням
- (9) мислити позитивно

3. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text:

- (1) picturesque places
- (2) for a change of scene
- (3) negotiations
- (4) exhibitions
- (5) socialize with
- (6) citizens
- (7) pretravelling process
- (8) to enter the chosen country
- (9) getting a visa
- (10) terrific holidays

4. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs:

1. Where will you go ... your holidays?
2. I hope I'll do a lot of reading when ... holiday.
3. He's touring ... the country. All the seaside places are simply swarming ... holiday-makers.

4. The coast of the Crimea is noted ... its beauty.
5. We want to run..... a day or two to look
6. This resort is packed ... people.
7. They'll be green ... envy.
8. Thousands ... people ... cars make their way... the coast.
9. Sometimes you have to wait ... hours ... the side ... the road.
10. Special staff looks ... their children.

5.Translate into English:

1. Він пише книгу про свої подорожі в Африці.
2. Вам доведеться здійснити подорож одному.
3. Думка про подорож по Атлантиці приводила її в жах.
4. Круїз по Середземному морю обіцяв багато цікавих вражень.
5. Ти отримав задоволення від своєї тижневої поїздки на море?
6. Цей курорт знаменитий піщаними пляжами.
7. Я з нетерпінням чекаю поїздки в Іспанію. Я думаю про відвідини кориди.
8. Чому б не провести канікули де-небудь на Чорноморському узбережжі? – А що, якщо погода буде погана? Відпочинок на морі залежить від погоди.
9. Давай з'їздимо на Гавайські острови. – Хороша ідея для забезпечених людей. Я не можу собі цього дозволити, тому що тільки що закінчив ремонт у квартирі. Я вже витратив багато грошей в цьому році.
10. Плата за переліт досить висока, але тобі не доведеться витратити великі гроші, коли ти доберешся туди.

6.Write a short essay on one of the following topics:

1. The real purpose of a holiday.
2. Holidays! Does that mean lying in the sun or doing something exciting and energetic?
3. Why are holidays abroad so important to many people? Is it just escapism?

7. Comment on the proverbs:

4. East or West, home is best.
5. One cannot be in two places at once.

6. By the street of “By and by” one arrives at the house of “Never”.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the proverb.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Travelling in the UK

Preparing for your journey

You must be fully prepared for your journey and arrival in the UK before you leave home. You should plan your journey from your point of entry in the UK to your final destination and know when and where you are supposed to arrive.

It is assumed that you will be arriving at an airport in the UK, although other methods of transport are detailed below. If you are going to London, you may choose to book a flight into Gatwick, Heathrow, Stansted or London City airports. If you are going elsewhere in the UK, you should book a direct flight to a regional airport, e.g. Manchester or Birmingham, or book a connecting flight from a European airport or one of the London airports. This will save on the cost of a train journey, cut down on travel time and avoid having to stay overnight in costly London accommodation.

Documents required for your journey

The following documents are needed when you arrive at the airport in the UK, where you will be interviewed by immigration and health officials. It is therefore important that you bring with you:

- a valid passport, with a visa or UK entry
- an air ticket
- vaccination certificates, if required
- an X-ray report, if required
- a letter of acceptance from your place of study

Make sure you keep the above documents and the following in your hand luggage:

- some warm clothing
- some British currency
- insurance documents, if required

- a list of what you are carrying in your luggage in case you have to make an insurance claim
- any prescribed drugs and medicine you are taking,
- an address, telephone number and travel instructions to your final destination

Currency and exchange

Bring enough money to cover your immediate needs on your arrival in the UK, including customs charges, rail fare and any emergency expenses. About £200 per person should be enough.

You may bring in bank notes (or order British currency), traveller's cheques, letters of credit etc. in any currency and up to any amount. There is no restriction on the amount of travellers' cheques changed.

A quick guide to British money

Britain's decimal currency is based on the pound sterling (£) divided into one hundred pence (100p). Notes are issued to the value of 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1. Coins are issued to the value of 50p, 20p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p, though some of the pre-decimal silver coins are still in circulation. Major credit cards are widely accepted.

Banks and changing money

Banks are closed on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. (Some branches of Barclays Bank are open on Saturday mornings). Generally, weekday opening hours are 09.30 to 15.30 hours. Most banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland close for an hour at lunchtime.

If you need British currency when the banks are closed, you can obtain it at branches of larger travel agents such as Thomas Cook (they have over 200 offices throughout the country); in the exchange offices provided by many large department stores; at counter desks in large hotels; or at one of the many independent Bureaux de Change. Be sure to check in advance the rate of exchange and the commission charged. There are 24 hour banks at London's airports (Heathrow and Gatwick).

Transfer of funds

If you are planning to transfer extra money to the UK you should arrange this

before you leave your home country.

Also before you leave home, check whether you need permission to transfer money to the UK and whether your government has restrictions on the amount of money you can take out of your country.

Clothing and other items

You should have enough warm clothing for your flight and subsequent journey. Several layers of lightweight clothes are better than a single shirt or dress. It is probably cheaper and easier to buy warm winter clothing in the UK, rather than in your home country.

Luggage

You will have a free baggage allowance which will be shown on your air ticket; this is usually 23kg or one bag of limited size, but it will be 20kg on some airlines. You may be charged for excess baggage if you exceed the baggage allowance, so check with the airline before you leave if you need clarification on your allowance. You should make a list of everything you bring. If any of your baggage is sent by sea or by unaccompanied air freight, you will be responsible for all charges.

Insurance

You should insure your luggage, personal possessions and money before leaving your home country, as risks in large cities can be considerable, especially if you are unfamiliar with the UK.

Security

Pickpockets can be a hazard in many cities in the UK. Always carry your money in an inside pocket, never in your back trousers pocket or on the outside of a coat or jacket. If you leave your jacket anywhere, always take your money with you. Never leave a handbag unattended, even for short periods; always keep it with you.

Similarly, you should take care not to leave luggage or briefcases in waiting rooms or on railway platforms, luggage racks or anywhere else. It is safer to carry valuables such as cameras, radios and computers with you and keep a note of their serial numbers.

It is not a good idea to carry large amount of cash with you, because if it is

stolen or lost you are not likely to get it back. Try to carry only enough cash to meet your day-to-day expenses. Traveller's cheques should be in small denominations such as £5, £10 and £20, so you will have enough money for your daily needs. Remember to keep a note of the serial numbers in case you lose them.

Finally, take special care of your passport, tickets and other essential personal documents.

Police registration

Your entry clearance (the stamp put in your passport when you arrive in the UK) will state whether or not you have to register with the Overseas Visitors/Records or, outside London, at a major police station close to where you will be living. If you are required to register with the police, you must do so within seven days of your arrival in the UK. Your entry clearance stamp will probably tell you to register with the police if:

- you are aged 16 or over and are either from a particular country, or are a stateless person, or are travelling on a non-national travel document (rather than a passport) and
- you intend to stay in the UK for more than six months, i.e., as a student.

If you travel on your own each time you change your address or extend your permission to be in the UK you must renew your police registration. There is no charge unless you have lost your original registration document.

Onward travel

As it was mentioned above if you are going to London or the southeast, you will probably want to arrive in the UK at one of the three major London airports: Gatwick, Heathrow or Stansted. If you are going elsewhere in the UK, you should check for flights to the nearest airport. There are many other airports throughout the UK, most of which have excellent connections through Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels, Frankfurt or London.

There are also increasing numbers of flights direct to the larger non- London airports such as Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

If you have not already arranged onward travel from the airport, the general

information desk at the airport will advise you on the best way to travel to your destination.

Telephones

Public telephones or 'payphones' are widely available in the UK. They operate either with cash or a phonecard, which you can buy from post offices and some shops, or with a credit card. If necessary, you can contact the operator by dialing 100 (155 for the international operator).

To access the directory enquiries service for information about telephone numbers, dial 192 for UK numbers or 153 for international numbers.

Mobile phones are generally expensive to use in the UK, although there are a number of tariffs and service providers to suit everyone.

Work with a partner. Have you ever travelled for any of the reasons given below? Tell your partner.

- to escape boredom
- to run away from a broken heart
- to broaden your experience of the world
- to learn languages
- to get a suntan
- to live out your dreams
- to take a break from your career
- to visit historical sites or travel along a historical route
- to raise money for charity

Can you think of any other reasons to go travelling ?

TRAVELLING BY COACH IN BRITAIN



Glossary

coach, to change coaches

to pull in

to pull up

terminus

traffic; traffic jam; traffic lights

to apply the brake

driving licence

to pull out

to ride

mileage

to get on (in; into a bus)

to put on (out) the headlights

TEXT

Sit back, relax, and watch the British countryside roll by, through big picture windows. There is an incredible variety of tours available, ranging from a one-day trip into London's countryside, to comprehensive touring holidays of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Mini-tours

If you don't want to be tied to a schedule throughout your stay, why not book a mini-tour to complement your independent sightseeing. These last from two to five days (one to four nights) and are run by many of the big coach companies.

Even shorter, are the one-day tours which go from London to popular places

of interest such as Stratford-upon-Avon, the Cotswold Hills, Oxford and Windsor. Day tours also depart from other major towns to local historic and scenic attractions.

Full tours

These comprehensive tours are an ideal way of seeing a lot of Britain, visiting stately homes, cathedrals, historic cities and scenic National Parks. Everything is arranged for you — accommodation in good, normally centrally located hotels, breakfasts and dinners, and many admission charges are included in the cost of your tour.

Choose a four-day tour from London, visiting York, Edinburgh, the Lake District and Stratford-upon-Avon, or a spectacular 10-day Grand Tour of Britain, travelling from London in the south, across to Wales, and northwards as far as Grantown-on-Spey at the heart of Scotland's whisky distilling area, taking in historic places in between. Or a seven-day exploration of Scotland, visiting Edinburgh, St. Andrews (the home of golf), the Trossachs and the beautiful coastal, mountain and Lakeland scenery of the Highlands, including the Isle of Skye. These are just three examples.

Whatever tour you take, rest assured that British coaches are modern, comfortable and operated by an experienced, qualified driver/courier. Hotels are carefully selected, and very often you will find a private bathroom attached to your room. Ask the British Travel Centre in London, for details on coach operators and tours.

Task: look at this promotional leaflet about an imaginary coach tour in Europe. Use them and make up your own advertisement.

Sunsearcher Tours – why we're the ones for you

Our coaches...

- spacious, modern, and reliable
- air-conditioning on all coaches
- on-board toilet facilities
- comfortable reclining seats
- panoramic windows

- daily seat rotation

Our staff...

- highly-trained and courteous drivers
- efficient and knowledgeable escorts
- local English-speaking guides in all cities

Our accommodation...

- good quality three-star hotels
- convenient central locations
- all rooms have private facilities
- breakfast included



TIME FOR FUN

Travel is the name of a modern disease which started in the mid-fifties and is still spreading. The patient grows restless in the early spring and starts rushing about from one travel agent to another collecting useless information about places he doesn't intend to visit. Then he, or usually she, will do a round of shops and spend much more than he or she can afford. Finally in August, the patient will board a plane, train, coach or car and go to foreign places along with thousands of his fellow-countrymen, not because he is interested in or attracted by some place, nor because he can afford to go but simply because he cannot afford not to. The result is that in the summer months (and in the last few years also during the winter season) everybody is on the move.

What is the aim of all this travelling?

Each nationality has its own different one. The Americans want to take photographs of themselves in different places. The idea is simply to collect documentary proof that they have been there. The German travels to check up on his guide-books. Why do the English travel? First, because their neighbour does. Secondly, they were taught that travel broadens the mind. But lastly - and perhaps mainly - they travel to avoid foreigners. I know many English people who travel in groups, stay in hotels where even the staff is English, eat roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sunday and steak-and-kidney pies on weekdays, all over Europe. The main aim of the Englishman abroad is to meet people, I mean, of course, nice English people from next door or from the next street. It is possible, however, that the mania for travelling is coming to an end. A Roman friend of mine told me: "I no longer travel at all. I stay here because I want to meet my friends from all over the world." "What exactly do you mean?" I asked. "It is simple," he explained. "Whenever I go to London my friend Smith is in Tokyo and Brown is in Sicily. If I go to Paris my friends are either in London or in Spain. But if I stay in Rome all my friends, I'm sure, will turn up at one time or another. The world means people for me. I stay here because I want to see the world. Besides, staying at home broadens the mind."

("How to avoid travelling", G. Mikes)

UNIT 10. HOLIDAY MAKING

Normally people plan their holidays in advance. Holiday-making people, as a rule, prefer to stick to the same travel agency they have already used before and got their money's worth. On the one hand, they trust the travel agency they've got to know earlier, on the other, they expect to purchase a tour package at a reduced price as regular customers suppose you are not an experienced holiday-maker. You are at a loss which travel agency to choose out of a large amount of agencies offering similar services. You want an enjoyable holiday at some reasonable price, or at least you

don't want to be trapped.

Here are some hints for you. Out of the travel agencies offering similar destinations and tours pick out 4 or 5. Their names should be familiar to you: their ads regularly appear in travelogues and in mass media. Compare the prices: they should be neither too high, nor too low. All the ad information should be clear to you: nothing should seem odd.

Call the travel agencies you have picked out, and if you lack some information or advice, don't hesitate to ask questions. Responding to the callers' queries is a part of travel agents' duty. If you are still not disappointed, make an appointment with the travel clerk at the agency office.

Efficient travel clerks will always help you to make a decision about where to go, what to see or where to stay in each area you plan to visit. Travel agents are sure to have the most comprehensive information at hand about the destinations they offer. There are usually lots of travelogues, brochures, folders, tourist's guides and maps available for customers.

You may either Choose and obtain a ready-made tour package, or ask for a tailor-made tour package. Most of travel companies are able to arrange tailor-made tours according to their customers' requests.

Purchasing a tour you should pay in cash or by credit card. You will get a voucher for the services you have paid for, air tickets and other travel documents. Travel agents may offer you to pay for your travel insurance. Bear in mind that in high season the prices are up to 25 per cent higher than in low season, party tours are cheaper than individual ones; children get discounts or even travel free.

1. Comprehension questions:

1. How do holiday-making people choose a travel agency?
2. Why are you at a loss when you are not an experienced holiday-maker?
3. There are some hints for an inexperienced holiday-maker, aren't there?
4. Why shouldn't you hesitate to ask questions?

5. What will efficient travel clerks always help you with?
6. What are most of travel companies able to arrange?
7. What do many travel agents offer you to pay for?
8. When are the prices higher?

2. Give English equivalents from the text and use them in sentences of your own:

- 1) дотримуватися чогось
- 2) постійні клієнти
- 3) розгубитися
- 4) пропонувати подібні послуги
- 5) регулярно з'являтися в каталогах подорожей
- 6) призначити зустріч в офісі
- 7) допомогти вирішити що-небудь
- 8) платити готівкою
- 9) високий сезон
- 10) груповий тур

3. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following words and expressions from the text:

- 1) to plan smth in advance
- 2) to purchase at a reduced price
- 3) an experienced holiday-maker
- 4) to pick out
- 5) travel agents' duty
- 6) an enjoyable holiday
- 7) the most comprehensive information
- 8) a travelogue
- 9) a folder

- 10) a ready-made tour package
- 11) a tailor-made tour
- 12) neither too high, nor too low
- 13) to travel free
- 14) to bear in mind

4. Explain the parts in italics and reproduce the situations in which the sentences occur in the text:

- 1. Holiday-making people prefer to stick to the same travel agency they have already used before and *got their money's worth*.
- 2. Travel agents *are sure to have the most comprehensive information at hand* about the destinations they offer.
- 3. Most of travel companies *are to arrange tailor-made tours* according to their customers' requests.

5. Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

- 1. Normally people plan their holidays ... advance.
- 2. You are ... a loss which travel agency to choose a large amount ... agencies offering similar services.
- 3. You want an enjoyable holiday... some reasonable price.
- 4. Here are some hints... you.
- 5. Their names should be familiar ... you: their ads regularly appear... travelogues and... mass media.
- 6. If you are still not disappointed, make an appointment ... the travel clerk ... the agency office.
- 7. Purchasing a tour you should pay ... cash or ... credit card.
- 8. Bear ... mind that... high season the prices are 25 per cent higher than ... low season.

Sometimes the holiday you were promised by the travel agency turns out to be something different. Read the text. Change the word in capitals to fit the sentence. Check with your partners.

Dear Sir

I have recently been on a two-week holiday with your company to the island of Thassos.

I am sorry to say that it was (BAD! holiday I've ever had. Over the years I have been on many holidays to Greece, a country I have now come (KNOWLEDGE! quite well. I think I can (SAFE! say that, until this year, all of those holidays were wonderful. For example I once spent six weeks on Crete, which I had not visited before. I loved that holiday so much that I have returned every spring for the last four years.

This year, however, was (DIFFERENCE). I honestly consider this to have been the worst holiday in my life. This is not the fault of Thassos: the fault lies entirely with your company whose (ABLE) to organize the simplest thing is quite unbelievable.

As both the outward and return (FLY) were delayed for several hours, there was nobody to meet us at the airport or transfer us to our hotel, and when we (EVENT) did reach the hotel, we discovered it had been built over a mile from the beach. (READ) your brochure carefully, we feel this was not what we had expected.

1. Holiday at the seaside

A: Are you going to the sea again?

B: Yes, we are. We're set in our habits. Besides, I have relatives there.

A: Frankly, a stay at the seaside is not my idea of a good holiday.

B: Well, tastes differ. I like the idea and so does my wife (husband / friend).

A: I admit that it's a great place for the children.

B: Oh yes, they enjoy every minute of it.

A: The sea air gives them a better appetite, too, doesn't it?

B: It certainly does. They eat like horses.

A: I wonder how long it takes you to get there.

B: It's almost a day and a half by train, two days by bus, but only a few hours by plane.

A: I see. All you need for a pleasant travelling is free time, enough money and a nice place to stay.

2. Making plans

A: Have you got any seats left for the Stratford excursion?

B: Yes, sir / madam. There are a few seats left.

A: Is that the one that goes to Oxford as well?

B: That's right.

A: How long does the whole excursion take?

B: Approximately ten hours, sir / madam.

A: Shall I pay you now?

B: If you don't mind, sir / madam.

Recently there have appeared some new trends in travelling, such as balloon trips, ecological tourism, even space trips. Read the texts and express your opinion on some of these trends summarising the information in 15—20 sentences.

It's eco-logical

Planning an eco-friendly holiday can be a minefield for the well-meaning traveller, says Steve Watkins. But help is now at hand.

If there were awards for tourism phrases that have been hijacked, diluted and misused then 'ecotourism' would earn top prize. The term first surfaced in the early 1980s reflecting a surge in environmental awareness and a realisation by tour operators that many travellers wanted to believe their presence abroad would not have a negative impact. It rapidly became the hottest marketing tag a holiday could carry.

These days the ecotourism label is used to cover anything from a two-week tour living with remote Indonesian tribes, to a one-hour motor-boat trip through an

Australian gorge. In fact, any tour that involves cultural interaction, natural beauty spots, wildlife or a dash of soft adventure is likely to be included in the overflowing ecotourism folder. There is no doubt the original motives behind the movement were honourable attempts to provide a way for those who cared to make informed choices, but the lack of regulations and a standard industry definition left many travellers lost in an ecotourism jungle.

It is easier to understand why the ecotourism market has become so overcrowded when we look at its wider role in the world economy. According to World Tourism Organization figures, ecotourism is worth US\$20 billion a year and makes up one-fifth of all international tourism. Add to this an annual growth rate of around five per cent and the pressure for many operators, both in developed and developing countries, to jump on the accelerating bandwagon is compelling. Without any widely recognized accreditation system, the consumer has been left to investigate the credentials of an operator themselves. This is a time-consuming process and many travellers usually take an operator's claims at face value, only adding to the proliferation of fake ecotours.

However, there are several simple questions that will provide qualifying evidence of a company's commitment to minimise its impact on the environment and maximise the benefits to the tourism area's local community. For example, does the company use recycled or sustainable, locally harvested materials to build its tourist properties? Do they pay fair wages to all employees? Do they offer training to employees? It is common for city entrepreneurs to own tour companies in country areas, which can mean the money you pay ends up in the city rather than in the community being visited. By taking a little extra time to investigate the ecotourism options, it is not only possible to guide your custom to worthy operators but you will often find that the experience they offer is far more rewarding.

The ecotourism business is still very much in need of a shake-up and a standardised approach. There are a few organisations that have sprung up in the last ten years or so that endeavour to educate travellers and operators about the benefits of responsible ecotourism. Founded in 1990, the Ecotourism Society (TES) is a non-

profit organisation of travel industry, conservation and ecological professionals, which aims to make ecotourism a genuine tool for conservation and sustainable development. Helping to create inherent economic value in wilderness environments and threatened cultures has undoubtedly been one of the ecotourism movement's most notable achievements. TES organises an annual initiative to further aid development of the ecotourism industry. This year it is launching 'Your Travel Choice Makes a Difference', an educational campaign aimed at helping consumers understand the potential positive and negative impacts of their travel decisions. TES also offers guidance on the choice of ecotour and has established a register of approved ecotourism operators around the world.

For a relatively new industry it is surprising that ecotourism has undergone teething pains. However, there are signs that things are changing for the better. With a committed and unified approach by the travel industry, local communities, travellers and environmental experts could make ecotourism a tag to be proud of and trusted.

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