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Учебно-методическое пособие по иностранному языку
для специальности 35.02.14 Охотоведение и звероводство

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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для специального этапа обучения английскому языку в СПО специальности 35.02.14 Охотоведение и звероводство. Цель пособия – заложить основы навыков чтения и перевода текстов средней трудности, формирование практических навыков в различных видах речевой деятельности. Пособие состоит из двух разделов: профессиональный и деловой английский и словаря в качестве приложения. Каждый раздел содержит тексты и контрольно-тренировочные упражнения. Основной текст урока направлен на развитие навыков чтения вслух, умения извлекать полную и частичную информацию, основную идею. Текст также является основой для монологической и диалогической речи.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Words to be remembered

- environment [in'vaɪənmənt] n – окружающая среда
- diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ] n - разнообразие
- become aware v – осознавать
- relationship [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] n – взаимоотношения, связь
- surround v – окружать
- depend on (upon) v – зависеть от
- pollution n – загрязнение
- detrimental [detrɪ'mentl] a – вредный
- affluence ['æfluəns] n – изобилие, богатство
- available [ə'veɪləbl] a – имеющийся в распоряжении
- amount [ə'maʊnt] n – количество
- include v – включать
- cut down v – рубить
- drain v – осушать
- harmful a – вредный
- substance ['sʌbstəns] n – вещество
- discharge [dɪs'tʃɑ:dʒ] n – сток, слив, выброс
- acid rain – кислотный дождь
- rare a – редкий
- disappear v – исчезать
- clearance n – очистка леса под пашню
- cause v – вызывать, служить причиной
- flood [flʌd] n – наводнение
- drought [draʊt] n – засуха
- issue n – проблема
- garbage ['gɑ:bɪdʒ] n – мусор, отбросы
- dump n – свалка
- carbon dioxide [daɪ'oksɪd] – углекислый газ (двуокись углерода)
- prevent v – препятствовать
- escape v – улетучиваться
- melt v – таять
- preserve v – охранять
- dustbin n – мусорный ящик

Read and translate the text.

Environmental protection

Environmental protection is one of the most important problems for everyone because we all live in this world. The problems of the environment are much spoken about on TV, radio, in the newspapers. Not only ecologists but also common people become aware of ecological problems. So, what is ecology?

Ecology is a science that studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet with its environment. Environment is everything that surrounds a person: air, flora, fauna, water, soil. A man is a part of environment. So he depends on it.

Pollution is any detrimental change in an ecosystem. Most kinds of pollution are the results of human activities. When human populations are large, and affluence demands more and more goods and services, pollution problems are compounded. Pollution was not a serious problem as long as there was enough space available for each individual. With the establishment of permanent human settlements pollution became a problem. Six million people living in our planet need more food, land, goods. The production of these in large amounts includes cutting down forests, draining wetlands, ploughing up grasslands. There are many forms of pollution in our world today, for example, the pollution of air and the world ocean, nuclear waste, chemical waste. Air pollution is one of the most important examples and a result of many factors. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with dust and other harmful substances. The discharge of dust and gases into the atmosphere returns to the Earth in the form of "acid rains" and affects crops, the quality of forests, and the amount of fish. As the result of the environmental pollution some rare species of animals, birds, and fish disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. Forests clearance causes long-term problems such as soil erosion, floods, and droughts.

Water pollution is becoming an international problem nowadays. If measures are not taken, the oceans will soon become biological deserts. Pollution of water by both industrial and domestic users creates the problem of water deficit.

Litter is another issue that people face in big cities. As a result of it bioindustrial centres today look more like garbage dumps.

Of all the environmental problems facing our planet today the most pressing is global warming, better known as the "greenhouse effect". The "greenhouse effect" is caused by carbon dioxide which prevents heat from escaping. Global warming can cause melting of the polar ice caps, rising of the sea level, and flooding of the coastal areas. Vast territories will become too hot for farming. It won't be possible to grow the same amount of food.

Beginning with the 1960-s the pollution problems have received great publicity. Green Peace

organization was created in 1987. The international organization Green Peace is doing much to preserve the environment. This organization carries out numerous campaigns against the global environmental pollution, draws the people's attention to the destruction of wildlife (whales, seals, tigers) by hunters and the pollution of oceans by nuclear waste turning them into nuclear dustbins. Green Peace believes that actions speak louder than words.

It is important that everyone should be aware of the problem that we should continue to find alternatives to the products that harm the environment and that every individual should do what he can to protect nature not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Exercises

1. Give English equivalents:

простые люди; осознавать экологическую опасность; пагубные (вредные) изменения; до тех пор; пока было достаточно места; нуждаются во все большем количестве пищи; вырубка лесов; отходы атомной промышленности; вредные вещества; кислотные дожди; загрязнение окружающей среды; редкий вид; очистка леса под пашню; эрозия почвы; наводнения; засуха; пустыня; проблема дефицита воды; мусор; свалка; глобальное потепление; парниковый эффект; вызван углекислым газом; препятствовать; таяние льда; подъем уровня моря; дикая природа; привлекать внимание людей.

2. Give Russian equivalents:

the problems of the environment; a part of environment; enough space; available for each individual; in large amounts; cutting down forests; to plough up grasslands; nuclear waste; the discharge of dust and gases; to affect crops; to cause long-term problems; soil erosion; to take measures; problems facing our planet; the most pressing problem; flooding of the coastal areas; to carry out campaigns; global environmental pollution; destruction of wildlife; nuclear dustbins; to harm the environment; to protect nature; for the sake of the present.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the following list:

animals, pollute, environment, waste, pollution, substances, ecological, danger

1. We are doing enough to protect ... from pollution.
2. The huge amounts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used on these farms ... the water.
3. People should be more concerned about the continuing ... of the environment.

4. The Japanese recycle more than half of their industrial
5. Harmful ... are found in many rivers.

4. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What does ecology study?
2. What is environment?
3. Why do we call a man a part of environment?
4. When did the pollution of the Earth become a problem?
5. Does forest clearance cause any problems?
6. What forms of environmental pollution do you know?
7. What is the most important problem? What do you think about it?
8. What is acid rain?
9. How does acid rain influence wildlife?
10. What are the main reasons and results of air pollution?
11. Why is the warming of the climate called “green house” effect?
12. When was Green Peace created and what are the aims of this organization?
13. What should we do to protect nature?

5. Find five nouns and make up plural forms.

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE AND DIVERSITY

Words to be remembered

- community n – сообщество
 explore v – исследовать
 however cj – однако, тем не менее
 interaction n – взаимодействие
 consider v – рассматривать
 discover v – обнаружить
 surroundings [sə'raundiŋz] n – среда, окружение
 stream n – ручей
 carbon n – углерод
 phosphorus n – фосфор
 nitrogen [ˈnaitrɪdʒən] n – азот

alter v – изменять(ся)
 reshape v – придавать новую форму или вид
 dig (into) v – зарывать, рыть
 matter n – вещество
 bed n – русло
 random a – случайный
 mixture n – смешение пород
 overriding a – главный, доминирующий
 determine v – определять
 rainbow trout [ˈreɪnbouˈtraʊt] – радужная форель
 makeup n – структура, состав
 invertebrate [ɪnˈvɜːtɪbrɪt] n – беспозвоночное животное
 feed v – питать(ся), кормить(ся)
 be responsible for – быть ответственным
 nocturnal [nɒkˈtɜːnl] a – ночной
 avoid v – избегать
 predator [ˈpredətə] n – хищник
 diurnal [daɪˈɜːnl] a – дневной
 keen a – острый, пронизательный
 temporal a – временный
 spatial [ˈspeɪʃl] a – пространственный
 layering n – ярусность
 upper a – верхний
 eventually [ɪˈventʃuəli] adv – в конечном счете, в конце концов
 reflect v – отражать
 promote v – способствовать
 predation n – истребление
 moderate [ˈmɒdərɪt] a – умеренный
 disturbance [dɪsˈtɜːbəns] n – нарушение, повреждение

Read and translate the text.

Community structure and diversity

All populations living in an area make up a community. When we take off our shoes to explore the animals living in streams we enter a foreign environment. However, we may have some

ideas about what we will find because ecologists have found that community interactions, even in very different communities, have common themes.

Communities cannot be considered apart from their physical environment. Communities and their physical environment are called ecosystems, and by studying ecosystems, ecologists discover how communities are influenced by their physical surroundings. A stream community, for example, depends on supplies of carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen, water, and energy. At the same time, however, populations alter their physical environment. Stream animals reshape the stream by digging into its banks or by moving substrate. Even in the act of dying, a stream animal changes the characteristics of its environment by contributing organic matter to the stream bed.

Stream communities are not just random mixtures of species; instead, they have a unique organization. Most communities have certain members that are of overriding importance in determining community characteristics. For example, a stream may have a large population of rainbow trout that helps determine the makeup of certain invertebrate populations on which the trout feed. Species that are responsible for establishing community characteristics are called dominant species.

Communities are also characterized by cycles of activity. Stream invertebrates are most active around sunset and sunrise. In other communities, some animals are nocturnal (night active). Nocturnal animals may avoid predators and the hot dry conditions of the daylight hours. Most birds (except owls), on the other hand, are diurnal (day active) and are dependent on keen vision for gathering food and avoiding predators. Other patterns of activity may follow the seasons, or conditions of temperature or moisture. Thus, communities are said to have a temporal structure.

Many communities also have a spatial structure, which is most obvious in the layering that occurs in a forest or a lake. Most photosynthesis occurs in the upper layers of forests and lakes. Animals feeding on this plant life must live in or visit these upper regions. Eventually, organic matter falls to the forest floor, or lake bottom, where it supports other organisms.

Community structure is also reflected in the variety of animals present in a community, called the community (species) diversity or richness. Forces of nature and human activities influence community diversity. Factors that promote high diversity include diverse resources, high productivity, climatic stability, moderate levels of predation, and moderate levels of disturbance from outside the community. Pollution often reduces the species diversity of ecosystems.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

make up a community; foreign environment; to have some ideas about; community interactions; common themes; physical surroundings; stream community; at the same time; alter

physical environment; reshape the stream; stream bed; random mixture of species; a unique organization; to be of overriding importance; invertebrate populations; dominant species; nocturnal animals; avoid predators; to be dependent on; keen vision; a temporal; spatial structure; upper layers of forests; forest floor; variety of animals; productivity; levels of predation; community (species) diversity; diverse resources; climatic stability.

2. Give English equivalents:

в тоже самое время; зависит от снабжения азота; исследовать животных; называются экосистемами; органическое вещество; русло; вместо (взамен); радужная форель; ночные животные; с другой стороны; следовательно; временный; пространственная структура; ярусность; в конце концов; силы природы; разновидность сообщества; климатическая устойчивость (стабильность); лесная подстилка (опад).

3. Answer the questions.

1. What makes up a community?
2. What are ecosystems?
3. What does a stream community depend on?
4. How do stream animals reshape the stream?
5. What are dominant species?
6. What are communities characterized by?
7. When are stream invertebrates the most active?
8. What do “cycles of activity” mean?
9. What influences community diversity?
10. What are factors promoting high diversity?
11. What role does pollution play in ecosystems?

4. Choose from the text seven adjectives and write down degrees of comparison.

5. Write three forms of any three irregular verbs from the text.

BRIGHT WINGS IN THE BLUE

Words to be remembered

endanger [inˈdeɪndʒə] v – подвергать опасности

peregrine falcon [ˈperɪgrɪn ˈfɒlkən] – сапсан

eagle n – орел
warbler n – певчая птица
flycatcher n – мухоловка (птица)
thrush n – дрозд
thrasher n – морская лисица
sparrow n – воробей
woodpecker n – дятел
hummingbird n – колибри
distressing a – внушающий беспокойство
ubiquitous [ju: 'bikwitəs] a – вездесущий, повсеместный
assume v – предполагать
survey v – исследовать
uncover v – обнаруживать
evidence n – доказательство
haunt n – убежище
familiar [fə 'miljə] a – привычный, обычный
trend n – направление, тенденция
gross a – крупный, большой
yet adv – однако
troublesome a – беспокойный
intact a – нетронутый
cerulean [si 'ru:ljən] a – небесно-голубого цвета
steeply adv – круто
range n – зона, сфера, область; область распространения
grassland n – луг
bobolink n – тупиал рисовый
lark n – жаворонок
sagebrush n – разновидность полыни
crow n – ворона
cowbird n – воловья птица
thrive v – буйно разрастаться
overall a – всеохватывающий
specific a – точный
reliable a – надежный
status n – положение дел

foe n – враг
 tip v – перевешивать
 degrade v – приходить в упадок
 breeding ground – место размножения
 migratory a – перелетный
 predator n – хищник
 raccoon n – енот
 take a toll v – наносить урон
 prey v – охотиться
 consume v – съесть
 disperse v – разбрасывать
 pollinate v – опылять
 stewardship [ˈstjuədʃɪp] n – управление
 exponential a – показательный
 hazardous [ˈhæzədəs] a – опасный
 fumigation n – окуривание

Read and translate the text.

Bright Wings in the Blue

America is home to a total of 776 native bird species, of which 80 (10%) are now listed as threatened or endangered. Traditionally, managers have only had funds to invest in those birds that are hunted (waterfowl and upland game birds) or are specifically endangered (for example, peregrine falcons and bald eagles). But there is growing concern for other species as well. It has become clear that many smaller birds, including warblers, flycatchers, thrushes, thrashers, sparrows, woodpeckers, and hummingbirds, are declining at distressing rates. Even some common songbirds are losing ground.

Because birds are visible, ubiquitous, and highly mobile, it is easy to assume their populations are abundant and healthy. Compared to other wildlife, birds are relatively well-surveyed. Research studies and the observations of birdwatchers uncovered the first evidence that many bird species were disappearing from familiar haunts. Subsequent analysis of long-term population surveys has revealed losses of birds in every part of the continent.

If we look at population trends at the grossest level, it is tempting to conclude that there is little problem for birds as a group. Although some species are declining, some are increasing, and

the majority shows no clear trend. Yet if we examine which species are in decline and where, the picture is troublesome. For example:

- Forest songbirds that depend on large areas of intact woodland, such as the wood thrush and cerulean warbler, are steeply declining across their ranges.
- Grassland birds show more species in decline than any other habitat group. This group includes the bobolink, eastern meadow lark, and many sparrows.
- Many shrubland birds and sagebrush steppe birds are significantly declining in many parts of their range.
- Crows, cowbirds and some other species that thrive in human-altered environments have become superabundant, creating problems for other birds and for humans as well.

Overall, more specific monitoring is needed for a large number of species to make reliable conclusions on status or trends.

Birds have many natural foes, but human-caused changes to our landscapes are tipping the balance. Wild habitats have been lost, degraded and fragmented, not only on breeding grounds in North America, but also on the non-breeding grounds of migratory species in Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and South America. Predators that thrive in human environments, such as crows, raccoons, squirrels, and our own beloved cats, take a heavy toll by preying on eggs, nestlings, or adult birds. The brown-headed cow-bird, which lays its eggs in other birds' nests, expanded its range in the wake of forest clearing and the spread of livestock and is having a dramatic impact on the productivity of many woodland songbirds. Chemical pesticides and herbicides, some banned in the U.S. but still used in Mexico, Central America or South America where birds winter, also impact bird survival and fertility. Biologists also estimate that anywhere from 4 to 11 million migrating birds are killed each year by collisions with the windows of tall buildings and communications towers, disoriented by reflections and lights.

Birds play important roles in every environment, consuming insects, dispersing seeds, and pollinating plants. The composition and productivity of bird communities are visible indicators of the health of natural environments. We are building a good base of biological knowledge, monitoring programs, and conservation strategies that can serve as a foundation for bird management. The future of bird life depends on better understanding population declines, conserving habitat, improving land stewardship, and reducing the threats to their survival. We still have much to learn about species needs and far to go in planning and implementing conservation for birds.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

native bird species; upland game birds; waterfowl; peregrine falcons; threatened species; bald eagle; as well; it is easy to assume; compared to; research studies; the first evidence; familiar haunts; long-term population surveys; at the grossest level; bald eagle; growing concern; to make reliable conclusions; forest clearing; to consume insects; it is tempting to conclude; clear trends; intact woodland; at distressing rates; human-altered environments; natural foes; non-breeding grounds; migratory species; take a heavy toll; in the wake of; to ban; bird management.

2. Give English equivalents:

певчая птица; дрозд; морская лисица; колибри; обильный; по сравнению с; обнаружить; тупиал рисовый; жаворонок; положение дел; враги; наносить урон; охотиться на; енот; по пятам; выживание; плодовитость; играть важную роль; разбрасывать семена; опылять растения; показатели здоровья; исчезающий вид; сведение лесов; угрожающими темпами; условия среды, измененные человеком; природные враги; запрещать.

3. Give answers to the following questions.

1. How many native bird species are there in America?
2. Why is there a growing concern for other species?
3. What did birdwatchers uncover?
4. What is tipping the balance?
5. Who takes a heavy toll to birds?
6. Why do birds play an important role in every environment?
7. What are visible indicators of the health of natural environments?
8. What does the future of bird life depend on?

4. Write down all the verbs in any Past Tense. Translate these verbs and put them into Present Tenses of the same groups.

5. Choose from the text about five words of the following parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives and prepositions.

MAMMALS

Words to be remembered

1. mammal n – млекопитающее
2. distinct a – особый, отличный
3. distinguish v – отмечать
4. vertebrate [ˈvɜ:tɪbrɪt] n – позвоночное (животное)
5. flexible a – гибкий
6. backbone n – позвоночник, спинной хребет
7. vertebral column – позвоночный столб
8. spinal cord [ˈspaɪnl] – спинной мозг
9. insulator [ˈɪnsjuleɪtə] n – изоляция, изоляционный материал
10. retain v – удерживать, сохранять
11. ward off v – отражать
12. completely adv – совершенно, полностью
13. fur n – шерсть
14. though [ðəʊ] conj – хотя
15. sparse [spa:s] a – редкий
16. patch n – клочок
17. warm-blooded a – теплокровный
18. regulate v – регулировать
19. internal a – внутренний
20. four-chambered a – четырехкамерный
21. circulate [ˈsɜ:kjuleɪt] v – циркулировать
22. blood n – кровь
23. endure [ɪnˈdʒʊə] v – выносить
24. range n – область распространения
25. primary a – основной
26. bear v – носить
27. nourish [ˈnʌrɪʃ] v – кормить
28. offspring n – отпрыск, потомок
29. mammary gland – молочная железа
30. brain n – мозг
31. prominent a – выступающий
32. braincase n – череп

33. locomotion [ˈləʊkəˈməʊʃən] n - передвижение
34. glide v – скользить
35. leap v – прыгать
36. climb [klaɪm] v – лазить
37. burrow [ˈbʊːrou] v - рыть нору, ход
38. prey n – добыча
39. feed on v - питать(ся)
40. carnivore [ˈkɑːnɪvɔː] n – плотоядное животное
41. herbivore [ˈhɜːbɪvɔː] n – травоядное животное
42. omnivore [ˈɒmnɪvɔː] n – всеядное животное
43. dweller n – житель, обитатель
44. whereas [weəɪˈæz] conj – тогда как
45. versatile [ˈvɜːsətaɪl] a – подвижный
46. ancestor [ˈænsɪstə] n - предок
47. refine v – усовершенствовать
48. rely v – полагаться
49. bone n – кость
50. leather [ˈleðə] n – кожа
51. fertilizer [ˈfɜːtɪlaɪzə] n – удобрение
52. hunting n – охота, охотничий
53. trapping n – пушной промысел
54. game n – дичь
55. furbearing a – шкурковый
56. recreational a – развлекательный
57. opportunity n – возможность
58. revenue [ˈrevɪnjuː] n – доход
59. nocturnal [nokˈtɜːnl] a - ночной
60. secretive [sɪˈkrɪːtɪv] a – скрытный
61. variable [ˈvɛəriəbl] a – изменчивый

Read and translate the text.

Mammals

Mammals have several distinct characteristics that distinguish them from other animals. Like other vertebrates, they have a flexible backbone or vertebral column, which supports their body and

protects the extensive nerve system of the spinal cord. All mammals have hair, which serves as an insulator to retain body heat and ward off cold.

Most Oklahoma mammals are completely fur-covered, though others display only sparse patches of hair. Mammals are warmblooded (homeothermic - body regulates its internal temperature) and have a four-chambered heart that circulates but completely separates oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood.

Since mammals can maintain a constant body temperature independent of surrounding temperatures, they can endure most environmental conditions and are found in a wide range of habitats.

Another primary characteristic is that mammals bear their young alive and nourish developing offspring with milk produced from mammary glands, from which the class Mammalia receives its name.

In proportion to body size, mammals have large brains surrounded by a prominent braincase.

In contrast, mammals differ in many ways, too. They use a variety of forms of locomotion: they can fly, glide, swim, run, leap, climb and burrow. They can either be predator or prey and may feed on meat (carnivores), plants (herbivores), or both (omnivores).

Mammals prefer different habitats, too. Some species are underground dwellers, whereas others choose to live on land, in water or trees. Some species are so versatile they can use any habitat from the arid, sparsely vegetated land in western Oklahoma to the more humid, forested regions of the southeast.

Mammals developed from reptilian ancestors 200 million years ago. The adaptations that made these animals successful have been refined by natural selection as vegetation and climate have changed in response to major geologic changes.

Mammals and humans share an important relationship - since we're mammals, too. Man relies on wild and domestic animals for food, fur, leather, bone, oil, perfume, fertilizers, chemicals and medicine. And hunting and trapping game and furbearing mammals provide many recreational opportunities and substantial revenue, particularly in rural areas. Watching and photographing mammals provides many hours of enjoyment for other outdoor enthusiasts.

Except for members of the squirrel family, most mammals tend to be nocturnal and secretive. The diversity of mammals, due to Oklahoma's variable climate, vegetation and habitat types, and geography, may surprise you.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

distinct characteristics; like other vertebrates; a flexible backbone; to supply the body;

extensive nerve system; spinal cord; ward off cold; fur covered; sparse patches of hair; warm-blooded; four-chambered heart; to separate oxygen-rich blood; herbivores; differ in many ways; surrounding temperatures; in a wide range of habitats; to nourish developing offspring; mammary glands; rely on wild animals; body size; prominent braincase; to feed on meat; underground dwellers; in response to; furbearing mammals; substantial revenue; except for; nocturnal; geologic changes; hunting game; recreational opportunities; squirrel family; due to variable climate

2. Give English equivalents:

спинной мозг; теплокровный; внутренняя температура; подобно другим позвоночным; четырехкамерное сердце; постоянная температура тела; условия окружающей среды; питаться растениями; всеядные животные; молочная железа; подвижный; предки; в ответ на; изменчивый климат; отличительные черты; гибкий позвоночник; изоляционный материал; плотоядное животное; травоядное животное; пушной промысел; обширная нервная система; защищать от холода

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are distinct characteristics of mammals?
2. Why can mammals endure most environmental conditions?
3. What forms of locomotion do mammals use?
4. What habitats do mammals prefer?
5. What is an important relationship between mammals and humans?
6. Are most mammals nocturnal?

4. Comment on the following statements. While answering use the following expressions.

In my opinion – по моему мнению

Personally I think – лично я думаю

As far as I'm able to judge – насколько я способен судить

1. Mammals have several distinct characteristics.
2. Mammals have a four-chambered heart.
3. Mammals can maintain a constant body temperature.
4. Mammals differ in many ways.
5. They prefer different habitats.
6. Mammals and humans share an important relationship.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Words to be remembered

1. wildlife management – регулирование ресурсов диких животных;
2. охрана природы; природопользование
3. habitat n – окружающая (естественная) среда; среда обитания, сфера
4. распространения; место обитания
5. depletion n – истощение (запасов, ресурсов); опустошение,
6. хищническая эксплуатация
7. game n – дичь
8. environmental health – санитарное состояние окружающей среды
9. extinction n – вымирание
10. wild land – целина
11. dramatically adv – резко, наглядно
12. crustacean [krʌˈsteɪʃ(ə)n] n – ракообразные
13. result from v – происходить (получаться) в результате ч-либо
14. on one's own – самостоятельно
15. maintenance n – поддержание, сохранение
16. stable a – устойчивый
17. concern oneself v - заниматься, интересоваться
- 18.
19. durable [ˈdjuərəbəl] a – прочный
20. neotropical [ni:ouˈtrɒpɪkəl] a – неотропический
21. rely v – зависеть, полагаться
22. nest v – гнездиться
23. avian [ˈeɪviən] a – птичий
24. latitude [ˈlætɪtju:d] n – широта
25. elsewhere adv – где-нибудь в другом месте
26. shrinking a – усохший
27. plight n – состояние, положение
28. ultimately adv - в конце концов
29. destiny n – судьба
30. suggest v – означать
31. environmental quality – качество среды
32. merchantable a – деловой, товарный

33. rachis [ˈreɪkɪs] n – главный черешок листа; ось, стержень
 34. whorl n – мутовка

Read and translate the text.

Wildlife management

Over six decades ago, wildlife management was borne out of a concern for animals and their habitats, the depletion of game species, and a recognized need for responsible management of human activities. Many current concerns about global wildlife and environmental health were discovered because of efforts to save species from extinction. As our understanding of the relationships between the earth, wildlife, and humans has increased, the management of wildlife and wild lands has improved dramatically.

Wyoming has more than 600 species of birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans. Much of the evolution in management and habitat protection resulted from experiences with rare, threatened, and endangered wildlife.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is assisting in the preservation of valued wildlife in the state and nation by protecting and managing habitats. When the environment of an animal is healthy, it allows that animal to survive on its own. Maintenance of habitats allows each community to exist as a self-sustaining system with little, if any, human intervention.

We should be concerned with healthy ecosystem because the decreases in some animal or plant populations indicate harmful elements in our environment, elements which also affect humans. The more stable and diverse an ecosystem is, the more durable its wildlife populations will be.

As an example, there has been a decline of many neotropical migrant birds that rely on nesting habitat across North America. Fifty-four percent or 133 of the 246 avian species that nest in Wyoming migrate south and rely on rain forests and other southern latitude habitats. Declines in some of these species have been caused, in part, by changes along migratory routes and breeding habitat here in Wyoming and elsewhere. Another cause of these declines has been the loss of winter habitat in the shrinking rain forests of Central and South America.

Tropical rain forests not only affect Wyoming bird life, but they are important because they provide oxygen, contribute to the water cycle, and maintain the most diverse systems on earth. Rain forests may also influence global temperatures. The loss of neotropical migrants is an indicator of the plight of the rain forest.

Our accumulated knowledge has taught us that all living things on earth are interconnected. Humans need food, shelter, and water as much as any other living thing. Man is the only species which can alter the habitat and ultimately affect the destiny of all life.

We have a great need to maintain a healthy, diverse world, not only for wildlife, but for ourselves. This means maintaining a wild home for all of our existing wildlife and improving or increasing habitat for our rarest wildlife populations. It means solving environmental problems that exist today and making responsible decisions for preserving future environmental quality.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

wildlife management; a concern for animals; depletion of game species; human activities; environmental health; extinction; wild lands; Game and Fish department; decrease in animal populations; to survive in one's own; maintenance of habitats; a self-sustaining system; harmful elements; in part; affect humans; rely on nesting habitat; avian species; maintain systems; rain forests; loss of winter habitat; shelter; the only species; to improve habitat; to alter habitat; to make responsible decisions; environmental quality

2. Give English equivalents:

дичь; санитарное состояние окружающей среды; спасти вид; понимание взаимосвязи; млекопитающие; моллюски; ракообразные; выживать самостоятельно; вмешательство; вредные элементы; мигрировать на юг; частично; другая причина; обеспечивать кислородом; в конечном счёте; принимать решения; качество среды; проблемы окружающей среды; улучшить среду обитания; потеря зимнего местообитания; изменить окружающую среду; разновидность птиц

3. Make up sentences of the following words.

1. Allows, self-sustaining, maintenance, system, as, each, of, community, to exist, habitats.
2. In, decreases, animal, populations, elements, indicate, harmful, in, environment, the, our.
3. Forests, oxygen, rain, provide, tropical, to, cycle, contribute, the, water.
4. May, temperatures, rain, also, forests, influence, global.
5. Alter, man, the, can, habitat.
6. Should, a, diverse, world, we, maintain, healthy.

4. Answer the questions.

1. How many species of birds has Wyoming?
2. In what way is the Wyoming Game and Fish Department assisting?
3. What allows each community to exist as a self-sustaining system?
4. Why should we be concerned with healthy ecosystems?

5. What caused a decline of many neotropical migrant birds?
6. Why are tropical rain forests important?
7. Who can alter the habitat and affect the destiny of life?
8. What must we do in order to maintain a healthy, diverse world?

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN WILDLIFE AND HABITAT

Words to be remembered

1. improve v – улучшать
2. attract v – привлекать
3. concept n – понятие
4. bluebird n – мелкая певчая птица с голубой окраской спины
5. prefer v – предпочитать
6. scattered [ˈskætəd] a – одиночный
7. cover n – укрытие
8. space n – пространство, v - размещать
9. arrangement [əˈreɪndʒmənt] n - расположение
10. determine v – определять
11. available [əˈveɪləbl] a – доступный
12. appropriate [əˈprɒpiət] a – подходящий, соответствующий
13. prosper v – преуспевать
14. survival n – выживание
15. undernourish v – недокармливать
16. susceptible a – восприимчивый
17. adverse [ˈædvɜːs] a – неблагоприятный
18. nutrition n – корм, питание
19. affect v - влиять
20. breed v – размножаться
21. bobwhite n – виргинская куропатка
22. consume v – потреблять
23. seep n – источник
24. puddle n - лужа
25. dew n – роса
26. shelter n – укрытие, убежище
27. loaf v – бездельничать

28. nest n – гнездо; v - гнездиться
29. inclement [in 'klemənt] a – суровый, холодный
30. burrow [ˈbʊ:rou] n – нора
31. cavity n – трещина в породе
32. cave n – пещера
33. refuge n – убежище, заказник
34. home range – индивидуальный участок (обитания)
35. scarce [skeəs] a – скудный, редкий
36. quench v – утолять (жажду)
37. territoriality n – территориальные отношения (у животных)
38. pronounced [prəˈnaunst] a – определенный
39. living space – жизненное пространство
40. patch n – участок
41. breeding season – период размножения

Read and translate the text.

The relations between wildlife and habitat

Many landowners enjoy wildlife and wish to improve their land to attract more wildlife. But before that can be done, the concept of habitat must be understood. Habitat is where wildlife lives. For example, bobwhites live on farmland; fox, squirrels occupy hardwood forests; and eastern bluebirds prefer open country with scattered trees and shrubs.

Habitat consists of five components: food, water, cover, space, and arrangement. The quality of food, water, and cover, plus their arrangement determine a habitat's value throughout the year. When sufficient food, water, and cover are available at the appropriate time and in the appropriate place, wildlife will prosper.

All animals must eat for health and survival. Undernourished animals are weak and more susceptible to disease, parasites, predators, and adverse weather. Poor nutrition also adversely affects reproduction.

Water is a physiological requirement of all animals. Most wild animals consume some water daily, although some species may obtain all the water required from their food. Ponds, rivers, springs, seeps, and even morning dew provide adequate water during most of the year.

Cover provides living space and shelter – places to feed, loaf, play, nest, sleep, raise young, and escape predators and inclement weather. In wildlife management, biologists usually manipulate vegetation as a means of improving wildlife cover and providing food. Cover also includes burrows in the soil, rock piles, fallen logs, tree cavities, caves, and large rocks – any place an animal can find refuge.

In the course of a year, animals move about to satisfy their habitat requirements. The area an animal covers in a year is called its home range. Home ranges vary in size. Home range size depends on several factors. Predators have larger home ranges than similar-sized herbivores (plant eaters) because carnivores (meat eaters) must travel greater distances to obtain their food. Habitat quality also affects home range size. If water is scarce, for example, many animals will travel great distances to quench their thirst.

Within their home ranges, some animals also actively defend a territory for at least part of the year. Territoriality is usually most pronounced during the breeding season. Territoriality is a behavioral type of population control.

Habitat quality is influenced not only by the presence of the first four components of habitat, but also by their arrangement in space. Many small patches of food, water, and cover scattered over a large area (space) will support more wildlife than a few large blocks of these components.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

to enjoy wildlife; to attract more wildlife; the concept of habitat; scattered trees; land management plan; undernourished animals; susceptible to disease; adverse weather; poor nutrition; to affect reproduction; a habitat's value; fallen logs; tree cavities; to satisfy requirements; home range size; herbivores; habitat quality; carnivores; appropriate time; prosper; survival; wildlife management; to improve wildlife cover; vary with the age of the animal; a diet rich in protein; adequate water; in the course of a year; pronounced; the breeding season; land owners; territoriality

2. Give English equivalents:

лиственные леса; открытая местность; одиночные деревья; состоять из; доступный; недокормленные животные; восприимчивы к болезням; неблагоприятная погода; хищники; влиять на воспроизводство; насекомые; густая трава; регулирование ресурсов диких животных; удовлетворять потребности; индивидуальный участок; утолить жажду; территориальные отношения; качество среды обитания

3. Answer the questions:

1. What is an essential part of any land management plan?
2. What is habitat?
3. What components does habitat consist of?
4. What determines a habitat's value?

5. When may we say that “wildlife will prosper”?
6. What affects reproduction?
7. What do specific diets vary with?
8. What can you say about water for animals?
9. What does cover provide?
10. What does cover include?
11. Why do animals move about in the course of a year?
12. What is home range?
13. What does home range size depend on?
14. Habitat quality also affects home range size, doesn't it?
15. What is territoriality?

REFORESTATION

Words to be remembered

1. reforestation n – лесовозобновление, лесовосстановление
2. restore v – восстанавливать
3. tree cover – лесной покров
4. sustain v - поддерживать
5. woodland n – лес; лесистая местность; лесной массив
6. resilient [ri'ziliənt] a – упругий, эластичный
7. sprawl v – простираться, беспорядочно расти (о застройке и т.п.)
8. arid a – засушливый
9. forest cover – лесонасаждения
10. dry out v – высыхать
11. inhospitable a – унылый
12. overgrazing n – сбой травостоя
13. desertification n – опустынивание
14. topsoil n – верхний слой почвы
15. duricrust n – плотная кор(к)а
16. duripan n – плотный горизонт (почвы), дурипэн
17. seal off v – плотно закрывать, блокировать
18. penetration n – просачивание
19. treeplanting n – лесонасаждение, облесение, посадка деревьев
20. fencing n – ограждение

21. seed lot – партия семян
22. suppression [sə'preʃən] n – подавление
23. forest stand – лесонасаждение
24. clearcut a – вырубаемый сплошной рубкой
25. recovery n – восстановление
26. accidentally [æksi'dentəli] adv – случайно
27. management v - регулировать
28. arrangement n – систематизация, классификация, расположение
29. harvesting n – рубка
30. nation n – государство
31. interchangeably [ɪntə'tʃeɪndʒəbli] adv – взаимозаменяемо, равнозначно
32. precious ['preʃəs] a – ценный
33. lumber n – пиломатериалы
34. reap the benefits – пожинать плоды чего-л.

Read and translate the text.

Reforestation

Reforestation is the process of restoring tree cover to areas where woodlands or forest once existed but was removed by logging for wood products; if this area never returns to its original state of a forest this destructive process is called deforestation. In order to maintain a sustainable forest industry reforestation is necessary. Reforestation occurs in many ways.

In many temperate zones such as the eastern United States, reforestation occurs quite naturally as the native hardwood forests are so resilient that, given any opportunity, they quickly re-establish themselves. However urban sprawl and agriculture required permanently deforested lands which are leading to forest reduction in the area. From poor logging practices and/or if the soil quality is too poor and erosion prone for natural regeneration artificial reforestation is required.

In various arid, tropical, or sensitive areas, forests cannot re-establish themselves without assistance due to a variety of environmental factors. One of these factors is that, once forest cover is destroyed in arid zones, the land quickly dries out and becomes inhospitable to new tree growth. Other critical factors include overgrazing by livestock, especially animals such as goats, and over-harvesting of forest resources by native populations or outside businesses. Together these may lead to desertification and the loss of topsoil; without soil, forests cannot grow until the very long process of soil creation has been completed - if erosion allows this. In some tropical areas, the removal of forest

cover may result in duricrust or duripan that effectively seal off the soil to water penetration and root growth. In many areas, reforestation is impossible above all because the land is in use by people. In these areas, reforestation requires the planting of tree seedlings, treeplanting. In other areas, mechanical breaking up of duripans or duricrusts is necessary, careful and continued watering may be essential, and special protection, such as fencing, may be required. One debatable issue in artificial reforestation is whether or not the succeeding forest will have the same biodiversity as the original forest. If the forest is replaced with only one species of tree and all other vegetation is prevented from growing back, a monoculture forest similar to agricultural crops would be the result. However, most reforestation involves the planting of different seed lots of seedlings taken from the area. More frequently multiple species are planted as well. Another important factor is the natural regeneration of a wide variety of plant and animal species that can occur on a clear cut.

Reforestation need not be only used for recovery of accidentally destroyed forests. In some countries, such as Finland, the forests are managed by the wood product and pulp and paper industry. In such an arrangement, like other crops, trees are replanted wherever they are cut. In such circumstances, the cutting of trees can be carefully done to allow easier reforestation. In Canada, the wood product and pulp and paper industry systematically replaces many of the trees it cuts, employing large numbers of summer workers for treeplanting work. The sustainable management of forest resources is called forestry.

Reforestation in a strict sense means re-creating natural forests, as opposed to tree farming, which is the practice of planting and managing trees for later harvesting and use. However, in tropical American nations such as Costa Rica and Panama, the terms "reforestation" and "tree farming" tend to be used interchangeably by many people. It is in these countries that many thousands of acres of ex-cattle pasture are being planted with precious tropical lumber species, often with the help of generous local government incentives. Unlike in the US and Canada, where trees are planted on a massive scale mainly for wood pulp and paper, in Costa Rica and Panama, among other nations in Central America, reforestation/tree farming is mostly being done in order to one day reap the benefits of the use of the lumber.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

the process of restoring tree cover; where woodlands once existed; wood products; original state of a forest; sustainable forest industry; temperate zones; to give an opportunity; urban sprawl; native hardwood forests; deforested lands; logging practice; artificial reforestation; arid areas; overharvesting; the loss of topsoil; removal of forest cover; to result in duricrust; to seal off the soil; the planting of tree seedlings; mechanical breaking up of duripans; the original forest; more

frequently; multiple species; pulp and paper industry; tree farming; ex-cattle pasture; lumber

2. Give English equivalents:

обезлесивание; разрушительный процесс; лиственные леса; искусственное лесовозобновление; факторы окружающей среды; сбой травостоя; лесонасаждение; спорный вопрос; девственный (первобытный) лес; растительность; монокультура; вырубаемый сплошной рубкой; тушение лесных пожаров; равнозначно; партия семян; пиломатериалы; целлюлозно-бумажная промышленность; лесопитомник; предоставлять возможность; процесс восстановления лесного покрова

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is reforestation?
2. What is deforestation?
3. What is reforestation necessary for?
4. Why does reforestation occur naturally in temperate zones?
5. What is leading to forest reduction?
6. Why can't forests reestablish themselves in arid, tropical areas?
7. What may the removal of forest cover result in?
8. What may lead to desertification and the loss of topsoil?
9. Is reforestation possible everywhere?
10. What is one debatable issue in artificial reforestation?
11. What can occur on a clearcut?
12. What are the forests in Finland managed by?
13. What does reforestation mean in a strict sense?
14. For what is reforestation mostly done in tropical American nations?

4. Complete the sentences consulting the text.

Reforestation is the process of

In many temperate zones reforestation occurs

In arid, tropical areas forests cannot reestablish themselves without

In many areas reforestation is impossible above all

Most reforestation involves the planting of

Another important factor is the natural regeneration

Reforestation need

WOOD SUPPLIES IN THE FUTURE

Words to be remembered

1. supplies n – запасы
2. ability n – способность
3. harvestable a – пригодный для заготовки
4. log v – заготавливать лес
5. deforestation n – обезлесивание, вырубка лесов
6. adjacent [ə'dzeisənt] a – прилегающий
7. damage n – повреждение, ущерб
8. clearcutting n – сплошная рубка
9. removal n – удаление
10. harvesting n – лесозаготовки
11. irreversible [iri've:səbl] a – необратимый
12. extinction n – вымирание
13. devastating a – разрушительный
14. consequence [ˈkɒnsɪkwəns] n – следствие
15. fungi (fungus) n – грибок
16. conduit [ˈkɒndɪt] n - канал
17. nutrient n – питательное вещество
18. reforestation n – лесовозобновление, лесовосстановление
19. virtually [ˈvɜ:tʃjuəli] adv - фактически
20. virgin forest – девственный лес
21. forest management – лесоустройство, лесное хозяйство
22. technique n – технология, технический метод, способ
23. even-aged a – одновозрастной
24. stand n – насаждение
25. regenerate v – восстанавливать
26. in terms of adv – с учетом, на основе
27. species n – вид
28. understory n – нижний ярус, порослевое молодое насаждение
29. robust [rə'ʌst] a – здоровый
30. canopy n – (лесной) полог
31. shade v – затенять
32. seedling n – сеянец

33. logging operation – лесозаготовительные работы
34. tree farm – лесопитомник
35. diverse a – разнообразный
36. nevertheless cj – тем не менее, однако
37. establishment n – приживаемость, сохранность, закладка
38. resinous a – смолистый
39. vigor n – энергия, жизненность
40. wood pulp – древесная масса
41. harvestable a – пригодный для заготовки
42. fecundity [fi'kʌnditi] n - плодородие

Read and translate the text.

Wood Supplies in the Future

There is growing concern about the ability of the earth's forests to meet the projected demands for wood and wood pulp that will come as populations increase. The need for wood and wood products is expected to rise gradually but steadily as countries such as China and India begin to use wood products in proportions similar to those of more developed countries. Half the original land covered by tropical forests has already disappeared, and it is expected that all the remaining harvestable forests will be logged to some extent by the end of the century. Deforestation is not restricted to tropical forests, however. In the Pacific Northwest of the United States and the adjacent areas of Canada forests are logged at the rate of 404 km² per year. Large-scale deforestation has the potential for damage beyond the loss of natural forests. The most common method of logging used in the past was clearcutting, or the removal of virtually all the trees in a given area. Clearcutting sets in motion a cycle of irreversible soil erosion and local population extinctions of other plants and animals. One devastating consequence is the loss of the fungi associated with the roots of most woody plants. These fungi serve as a conduit for soil nutrients into the roots. Once an area has been clearcut and erosion begins, many of these microorganisms die, making reforestation difficult or even impossible.

Now many American companies are trying to practice various methods of forest management. Among these methods are a number of practices designed to lessen the effects of deforestation. One such technique is "even-aged" cutting, which tries to ensure that a stand will regenerate into a forest similar to that which was logged in terms of the dominant species. The first step is to cut the larger understory layer of trees shorter than the desirable canopy. If these large understory trees are cut, the seedlings of the desirable species receive increased sunlight and begin to grow. Once they reach a robust size, the canopy species can be cut. The young trees of the same

species can then take advantage of the second new burst of sunlight and again become the dominant species. Another method is selective cutting of single large trees in an area. This is supposed to minimize the time and aerial extent of disturbance. Both kinds of logging, however, cause damage. The destruction of vegetation by the logging operations is itself significant.

Many scientists, economists, and conservationists are concerned that forests are not regenerating as fast as they are being destroyed and that current logging practices lead to soil and nutrient loss and often to an unnatural dominance of one or two species of trees. Alternatives to logging virgin forests include the planting of tree farms and the successive reuse of areas that were logged in the past and now consist of secondary forest, a kind of forest that has regenerated in a region where the primary forest was cut. Tree farms are not a biological substitute for diverse natural forests since they are monocultures and often consist of species not native to the region in which they are planted. Nevertheless, their establishment is one way to lessen people's dependence on the few virgin temperate and tropical forests that remain. Tree farms or plantations often consist of fast-growing trees, such as pines or species of Eucalyptus which can be harvested in shorter intervals than natural forests.

A final measure to help decrease the logging of forests would be to reduce the demand. Such reductions could come from recycling efforts, increasing the efficiency of milling operations, and eliminating the wasteful use of wood in many industries, especially construction.

Exercises

1. Give Russian equivalents:

secondary forest; to meet the demands; to rise steadily; half the original land; to some extent; the adjacent areas; at the rate of; sets in motion; irreversible soil erosion; one devastating consequence; woody plants; soil nutrients; forest management; "even-aged" cutting; in terms of; understory layer of trees; canopy; to take advantage of; disturbance; tree farms; establishment; virgin forests; conservationists; current logging practices

2. Give English equivalents:

потребности в древесине; покрытый тропическими лесами; до некоторой степени; к концу века; обезлесивание; воспользоваться чем-л.; сплошная рубка; со скоростью; девственные леса; с учётом; полог; однако; как только; специалисты по охране природы и рациональному использованию природных ресурсов; лесозаготовка; вторичный лес; питомники; прилегающие районы; селекционная рубка

3. Match each word with its definition:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. to meet demands | 1. ordinary |
| 2. ability | 2. take, get |
| 3. to some extent | 3. not easy |
| 4. damage | 4. to satisfy |
| 5. common | 5. to profit |
| 6. difficult | 6. choice between two things |
| 7. to ensure | 7. important |
| 8. various | 8. harm or injury. |
| 9. to cut | 9. capability |
| 10. to receive | 10. partly |
| 11. to take advantage of | 11. nursery |
| 12. significant | 12. actually |
| 13. alternative | 13. to comprise |
| 14. tree farm | 14. different |
| 15. to consist of | 15. to chop (down); to saw |
| 16. virtually | 16. to guarantee, to make sure. |

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does the need for wood and wood products rise steadily?
2. Where does deforestation take place?
3. What was the most common method of logging in the past?
4. What does the clearcutting lead to?
5. Why do the microorganisms die?
6. Are there any other methods of forest management? What are they?
7. Do these kinds of logging cause damage?
8. What are alternatives to logging virgin forests?
9. What is the purpose for establishment of tree farms?
10. What species do tree farms consist of?

WORLD'S FORESTS**Words to be remembered**

intertwine [ɪntə'twain] v – переплестать(ся)

ancestor [ˈænsɪstə] n – предок, прародитель

inhabit [in'hæbit] v – жить, обитать, населять
 remnant n – остаток, пережиток, след
 belief n – вера, мнение, верование
 underlie [ʌndə'lai] v – лежать в основании (чего-л.)
 provoke v – вызывать, побуждать
 passionate a – горячий, страстный
 diversity [dai'və:siti] n – разновидность
 cause v – вызывать, причинять
 decline v – уменьшаться
 notable a – заметный, выдающийся
 challenge v – оспаривать, подвергать сомнению
 merge v – соединять(ся), сливаться
 savanna forest – саванное редколесье
 hardy a – выносливый
 hemisphere n – полушарие
 band n - полоса
 Newfoundland [nju:fənd'lænd] – о-в Ньюфаундленд
 offset v – компенсировать, возмещать
 cease v – прекращать(ся)
 relatively adv – относительно, сравнительно
 in part adv – частично
 sweep v – охватить, простираться
 forest litter – лесная подстилка, лесной опад
 clear v – вырубать, раскорчевывать
 concentrated a – сосредоточенный
 industrialized a – промышленно развитый
 forest plantation – лесные культуры
 fuel wood – древесное топливо
 wood n – лесоматериалы

Read and translate the text

World's forests

The evolution of civilization is intertwined with forests; at the center of our history lies the story of their use. Our ancestors believed that gods inhabit the forests, living in the trees. Remnants of these beliefs underlie the strong feelings many people still have about forests and provoke intensely passionate debates over the way they are used.

Today, forests cover about one-third of the earth's surface. There is enormous diversity in the world's forests. There are broad types of forests, however, each type determined by the varied influences of geography and climate. Tropical forests occupy a broad area along the Equator, in Central and South America, Africa and Southeast Asia. Variations in these forests are caused by the amount of rainfall, which declines as the distance from the Equator increases. Tropical rain forests run along the Equator. Their most notable characteristic is the wide diversity of species they contain. The Amazon forest, for instance, hosts about 6,000 tree species. Relatively few of them are commercially valuable, and harvesting timber in these forests is both economically and ecologically challenging.

As the distance from the Equator increases, and rainfall declines, the tropical seasonal forests merge into dry savanna forests. Most forests of this type are found in Africa.

In the Northern Hemisphere, at the greatest distance from the Equator, lie the boreal coniferous forests. They occupy two areas: a broad band across North America, from Alaska to Newfoundland; and across northern Europe and Asia, from Scandinavia to the Siberian Pacific. In this region there is a short, intense growing season, offset by long cold winters during which tree growth ceases. There are relatively few tree species, almost all coniferous, and large areas of land are covered with a single species, in part due to the frequency of intense fires which sweep through these forests. Various types of pines and spruces dominate in the boreal forest; birch and aspen are the major deciduous species.

The broad, mid-latitude area lying between the tropical and boreal zones contains a variety of different forest types. Perhaps the most important are the northern temperate deciduous forests found in the northeastern United States, Western Europe, Korea and China. Compared to the tropics there are few species, the most prominent including the various oaks, maples, ash, beech, birch and elm. Through human history many of these species have been widely used, and their cultivation has, in many cases, become highly developed. Conifers also grow in these forests, but to a lesser degree.

Because of mild temperatures in the Temperate Zone, decomposition of forest litter is almost continuous, and a large portion of the nutrients is stored in the soil. Consequently, these soils are well suited to agriculture and extensive areas have been cleared for growing food crops. This factor has contributed to the concentrated growth of industrialized societies in temperate deciduous forest zones.

Today, there is a new type of forest found in several parts of the world. Forest plantations are man-made forests which are beginning to play a significant role in global forest economy. At present, a little more than 100 million hectares of plantations exist worldwide. About forty percent of them produce fuelwood, with most of the remainder grown for pulp, wood and, to a lesser extent, lumber. With few exceptions, plantations are grown for commercial use and supply an increasing share of global timber production.

Exercises

1. Translate into Russian:

to be intertwined with; remnants of these beliefs; enormous diversity; varied influences; passionate debate; enormous diversity; to occupy a broad area; the amount of rainfall; harvesting timber; to merge into; the boreal coniferous forests; tree growth ceases; in part; to a lesser degree; because of; to sweep through; the mid-latitudinal area; decomposition of forest litter; consequently; to be well suited to; to be cleared; man-made forests; timber production; to play a significant role

2. Translate into English:

в центре нашей истории; наши предки; поверхность земли; широкое разнообразие видов; ценный; саванное редколесье; бореальные хвойные леса; частично; береза; осина; лиственные породы; дуб; клен; ясень; бук; ильм; разложение; лесная подстилка; питательные вещества; искусственные леса; в настоящее время; насаждения; древесное топливо; играть важную роль; лесозаготовки; следовательно; занимать обширную территорию

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What types of forests are there in the world?
2. What are the most important characteristics of a tropical forest?
3. What regions do coniferous forests occupy?
4. What tree species grow in deciduous forests?
5. Why are the soils of temperate forests zone well suited for agriculture?
6. What are the forest plantations used for?

4. Read the text once more and fill in the chart below with information about different types of forests.

Часть II.

Business English

Text 1.

Read and translate the text

Resume

An excellent resume may help you get the job of your dreams and a poor resume may mean a lost opportunity.

Since this is the first piece of information a company will receive about you, it is critically important that your resume be well-written.

It should be presented at the beginning of any interview that you have with a company. Ideally, resume should not be longer than one page.

Although resumes are personal documents there are some basic areas of information that most resumes include:

1. Personal information;
2. Job objective;
3. Education;
4. Experience;
5. Activities and/or professional affiliations;
6. Special interests and skills;
7. References.

The resume begins with PERSONAL INFORMATION, name, address, telephone number centered at the top page.

After your address, a statement of intent or JOB OBJECTIVE should be written. This objective should be well thought out from the very beginning since it will influence the way you will write the rest of the resume. It should not be too general, eg: "To obtain a managerial position in a western company."

Think about your job search and career goals carefully, write them down in a way that shows you have given them much thought.

For example: "Objective: To obtain a position in telecommunication that will allow me to use my knowledge of engineering and take advantage of my desire to work in sales".

Never include your desire to have a well-paid job in this statement. A focus on money in your resume's first sentence will not make the best impression anywhere in the world, not just in Russia.

After the statement of intent, describe your EDUCATION.

List the universities, institutes and colleges you have attended in reverse chronological order.

Any studying you have done abroad should be included and courses that you have taken that are relevant.

If you graduated with honors, you should definitely include this. A “red diploma” can be called “graduated with high honors” in English. Do not include your high school.

Your working EXPERIENCE is the next section. List your experience starting with your most recent place of employment, your position, and the name of the company you worked for.

Provide information about your responsibilities, emphasizing important activities by listing the most relevant to your objective. Do not use complete sentences! List your responsibilities in short statements that do not include the words “my” or “I”.

Following experience, consider including COMMUNITY, COLLEGE and PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES being sure to indicate leadership positions held (i. e. committee chair person, vice president). You might briefly describe major projects undertaken, presentations given or special skills/knowledge you gained from your involvement.

SPECIAL INTERESTS/SKILLS include foreign languages and specific computer knowledge, your favourite leisure activities and travel experiences. They can provide employer with a sense of your personality.

When describing your language abilities, it is best to be honest about assessing your level, “Fluent English,” “native Russian,” “intermediate German”, and “beginning French” are all ways to describe your language abilities.

The last section of your resume is the REFERENCE section. List at least two people, not related to you, who can describe your qualification for the job.

Their names, titles, places of work, and telephone numbers should be included. If you do not have space on your resume for this, write “Available upon request.” You will then be expected to give this information to a prospective employer if it is requested.

The style and format of a resume are extremely important. Your resume must be typed, preferably on a computer in order to format it most effectively. A neat and well-written resume with no spelling mistakes will give an employer the impression that you are accurate and take care of details.

Exercises.

1. Form nouns by adding the suffix –ian. Translate them.

History, library, music, politics, mathematics, academy.

2. Suggest the English for:

высокооплачиваемая работа, заявление о намерениях, в обратном хронологическом порядке, пройти курс, закончить с отличием, последнее место работы, следуйте в обратном хронологическом порядке, занятия в нерабочее время, потерянная возможность.

3. Suggest the Russian for:

personal information, job objective, to obtain a managerial position, emphasizing important activities, activities and professional affiliations, major projects, travel experiences, available upon request, format of a resume.

4. Express the following in English. Consult the text.

1. Резюме должно быть хорошо написано. Это первая информация, которую компания получает о вас.

2. Плохо написанное резюме – потерянная возможность получить работу.

3. Резюме не должно быть больше одной страницы.

4. Вы должны указать точные даты, должности и места работы.

5. Необходимо перечислить все места учебы в обратном хронологическом порядке.

6. Говоря о своем опыте, начните с последнего места работы.

7. Если вы закончили университет с «отличием», укажите это в разделе «образование».

8. В разделе «Рекомендации» вы можете просто написать: «могут быть представлены по требованию».

9. Резюме посылается работодателю вместе с сопроводительным письмом.

5. There are two essential steps in the job hunting process: research and planning. Research means examining your skills and personality traits and finding out where you can apply them. Planning means deciding how you will present your skills to a prospective employer. Analyse your interests, abilities and personality traits.

There are ten basic questions to think about:

1. What are my abilities?

2. What special talents do I have?

3. What are my special interests?

4. What are my physical abilities and limitations?

5. What are my attitudes and values?

6. How do I see myself, or what is my self-concept?

7. What is my previous experience?

8. What are my educational plans for the future?

9. Am I the kind of person who works well in a large group, or do I work better with only one or two people?

10. Am I willing to accept change?

6. When speaking about your personality traits use: speaking about your personality traits use:

1) I am very accurate (adaptable, cooperative, creative, dependable, flexible, mature, organized, punctual, responsible, tactful)

2) Accuracy is one of my strong points (or: adaptability..., cooperation..., dependability..., flexibility..., maturity..., organization..., punctuality..., responsibility..., tact...)

7. Study the following sentences commonly used in Cover Letters.

1) With reference to your advertisement in the “Moscow Times” of Tuesday, January 10, I would like to apply for the position of... in your company.	Ссылаясь на объявление в... от 10 января, вторник, я хотел бы претендовать на должность... в вашей фирме.
2) I recently heard from...that there is a vacancy in your Sales department.	Я недавно услышал от... что у вас в торговом отделе есть вакансии.
3) I appreciate the opportunity to work on my own initiative and to take on a certain amount of responsibility.	Я высоко ценю возможность работать с должной мерой ответственности, проявляя собственную инициативу
4) During training for my present job I took courses in...	Во время обучения для получения должности, которую я сейчас занимаю, я закончил курсы...
5) Since my present position offers little prospect for advancement I would prefer to be employed in an expanding organization such as yours.	Так как моя настоящая должность не дает мне больших возможностей для продвижения, я хотел бы работать в такой перспективной организации, как ваша.
6) I am at present earning... per month.	В настоящее время я получаю... в месяц.

Text 2

Read and translate the text

What is to be professional?

You know that it’s essential to be professional if you want to be a success. But what does to “being professional” actually mean?

For some, being professional means to dress smartly at work or to do a good job. For others, it means to have advanced degrees or other certifications, framed and hung on the office wall.

So, what is professionalism, and why does it matter? And how can you be completely professional in your day-to-day role?

First and foremost, professionals are known for their specialized knowledge. They develop and improve their skills, and, where appropriate, they have the degrees and certifications that serve as the foundation of this knowledge.

Professionals get the job done. They are reliable, and they keep their promises. Professionals don't make excuses, but focus on finding solutions; demonstrate qualities such as honesty and integrity. They keep their word, and they are trustworthy. More than this, true professionals are humble – they're not afraid to admit that they don't know something. They ask for help when they need it, and they're willing to learn from others.

Genuine professionals show respect for the people around them, no matter what their role or situation.

Professionals look the part – they don't come to work untidily dressed, with uncombed hair.

As you can see from these characteristics, professionals are the kind of people that others respect and value. This is why it's so important that we work to earn a professional reputation in the workplace. True professionals are the first to be promoted, they get valuable projects or clients, and they are successful in their careers.

Learn the words.

essential - важный

success – успех

solution – решение

advanced degree – диплом об
ученой степени

to frame – поместить в рамку

first and foremost – в первую
очередь

to improve – совершенствовать

skills – умения

where appropriate – там, где это
необходимо

foundation – основа, фундамент

reliable – надежный

promise – обещание

trustworthy – заслуживающий
доверия

humble – скромный

integrity – добросовестность

to admit – признавать

to will – хотеть, стремиться

genuine – настоящий

to look the part – выглядеть
соответственно

untidily – небрежно, неряшливо

to value – ценить

to earn – заслуживать, зарабатывать

to promote – повышать по службе

smartly - элегантно

Exercises

1. Answer the questions

- 1) Why is it important to be professional?
- 2) Being professional means to have advanced degrees and other certifications, doesn't it?
- 3) What kind of knowledge do professionals have?
- 4) What is the foundation of this knowledge?
- 5) Do professionals know everything?
- 6) What do they do if they don't know something?
- 7) Do they need anyone's help?
- 8) How do professionals look?
- 9) What qualities do people respect and value in professionals?
- 10) Why is it so important to earn a professional reputation at work?

2. *Occupation, position, profession, job, work and career* are the names of different ways in which a person can earn money. However, there are some differences between these terms. Read the sentences and find them out. Fill in the gaps using the following words and word combinations:

education, training or skill, salary, earning money, for a long time, post, job, weekly/monthly, skills, work or business

1) Occupation is a person's usual the main aim of any type of occupation is it can be only a daily or ... basic. "Occupation" is used mainly on official forms.

! Don't use "occupation" to talk about your own job.

2) Position is the ... of any person in which he/she does his/her duties and which is usually above manual labour. It's a more formal word for a job. It is used especially in job advertisements.

! A synonym of "position" is "post"

- 3) Profession is a type of job that requires special
- 4) Job is the routine work done for earning money in the form of
- 5) Work is the ... that somebody does, especially in order to earn money.

! Does not say "What is your job?" or "What is your work?" or "What are you?"

Say "What do you do (for a living)?"

6) Career is a job or profession that someone does it's an opportunity to build ... in a particular business field by means of getting sufficient knowledge as well as experience.

3. Choose the correct word.

- 1) He has finally got a *profession/ job/ position* as financial director.
- 2) State your name, age and *career/ job/ occupation* in the box below.
- 3) A *career/ position/ profession* is a kind of work for which you need special training and a good education.
- 4) Her *career/ position/ profession* is more important to her than her family.
- 5) My last *career/ profession/ job* was with a computer firm.
- 6) It's very difficult to find *career/ work/ occupation* at the moment.

Text 3.

Read and translate the text

Negotiation skills

“Negotiating” is a term used a great deal nowadays, in newspapers, on television and on radio. It often seems that only large companies or whole countries are involved in negotiations, not individuals. However, we all frequently have to negotiate, even though we may not realize it.

One of the most important skills anyone can hold on daily life is the ability to negotiate. Negotiation is the process of discussion between two or more parties, who seek to find a solution to a common problem. Learning to be a skilled negotiator can help to make deals, solve problems, manage conflicts and preserve relationships. We enter negotiations in order to start or continue a relationship and resolve an issue. Even before we accept our first jobs or begin our careers, we all learn how to negotiate. Some people are naturally stronger negotiators than others. Without the ability to negotiate, people break off relationships, quit jobs. With this ability they can avoid conflict and uncomfortable situations.

In the world of business, negotiating skills are used for a variety of reasons, such as to negotiate a salary or a promotion, to secure a sale or to form a new partnership. In order to achieve a desirable outcome, it may be useful to follow a structured approach to negotiation. For example, in a work situation a meeting may need to be arranged in which all parties involved can come together.

The process of negotiation includes the following stages: preparation, discussion, clarification, bargaining, agreement.

Negotiating is a skill that impacts on all areas of life. You can negotiate good business for your company, satisfactory terms and conditions for you and your staff, to get out of tricky situations, for example, if working relationships aren't going well.

Don't try to get your own way at all costs and take the long view. Concentrate on developing relationships rather than destroying them.

Learn the words**to accept** – принимать**to quit** – оставлять**to avoid** – избегать**to secure** – гарантировать**outcome** – результат

approach – подход

to arrange – организовывать

clarification – уточнение

to bargain – договариваться, торговаться

to impact – влиять

tricky – сложный

long view – дальновидность

rather than – а не

Exercises**1. Answer the questions.**

- 1) What is one of the most important skills in daily life?
- 2) What is negotiation?
- 3) Only large companies are involved in negotiations, aren't they?
- 4) Why is it good to be a skilled negotiator?
- 5) What areas of life does negotiating impact on?
- 6) Why do we enter negotiations?
- 7) How to achieve a desirable outcome?
- 8) What stages does the process of negotiation include?
- 9) What should a negotiator concentrate on?
- 10) What does the word "bargaining" mean?

2. Match the following negotiation stages with their descriptions.

- a. Preparation
- b. Discussion
- c. Clarification
- d. Bargaining
- e. Agreement

- 1) It is important that you carry out some research on your own about the other party before you begin the negotiation process.
- 2) Key skills during this stage are questioning, listening and clarifying. Each side should have an equal opportunity to present their case.
- 3) That is the best way to understand the negotiator and look at the deal from his/her point of view. If you have any doubts, always clarify them.
- 4) Both parties compromise on several aspects to come to a final agreement. This means that each party has to give up one thing to get another.
- 5) It is essential to keep an open mind in order to achieve a solution. It is the final stage where you have decided to work together and established a business relationship. Sometimes it means signing a contract.

Text 4

Read and translate the text

Business Communication

Telephoning

Read and translate the flashes of telephone conversations and pick out words and phrases one can use when making a call.

1. A: Hello!

B: May I speak to Mr Stock, please?

A: Speaking.

B: Good morning, Mr Stock. This is Surkov calling.

A: Good morning. Mr Surikov.

2. A: Hello.

B: Could I speak to Mr Ivanov?

A: Who's calling, please?

B: This is Brown from the Foreign Office.

A: Thank you. I'm putting you through.

I: Ivanov, speaking.

3. A: Russian Embassy. Good morning.

B: Good morning. Could you put me through to Mr Sokolov?

A: Sorry. The line is engaged. Can you hold on?

B: All right. Thank you.

4. A: Five-seven-three; one-nine-oh-four.

B: Good evening. Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?

A: Sorry. Mr Jones is on the other line. Will you wait, please?

B: All right.

A: Sorry to have kept you waiting. I'm putting Mr Jones on the line.

B: Thank you.

5. A: Hello.

B: Hello, David Black speaking. May I have a word with Mr Ivanov?

A: I'll see if he is in. (A minute later.) I'm afraid Mr Ivanov is out at the moment.

B: Could you take a message?

A: Yes, of course.

6. A: Hello. This is Petrov from the Russian Trade Delegation. Could you put me through to Mr Russell, please?

B: Hold on a moment, please. Sorry. Mr Russell is not in now and he won't be back until late this afternoon.

A: Would you ask him to call me when he gets back?

B: Certainly.

7. A: Hello. May I speak to Mr Roberts?

B: Sorry, sir. Mr Roberts is not available. Is there any message?

A: No, thank you. I'll call back later.

B: Right. Good-bye.

8. A: Hello. May I speak with Mr Black for a minute?

B: Hold the line, please.

A: Thank you.

B: Sorry. There is no reply at his number.

9. A: Foreign Office. Good afternoon. Can I help you?

B: Good afternoon. I'd like to speak to Mr Tate.

A: What extension, please?

B: I think it's twenty three.

A: Thank you. (After a moment.) You are through.

10. A: Good morning.

B: Good morning. May I have extension thirty-two, please?

A: Busy. Will you hold on, please?

B: Yes. Thank you.

11. A: Three-four-five; eight-double seven-nine.

B: Can I speak to Mr Scott?

A: I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.

B: Oh, sorry to have troubled you.

A: That's all right

12. A: Hello. I'd like to talk to Mr Smith.

B: I'm afraid you have the wrong number. What number were you calling?

A: I was calling 340-1907.

B: This is 340-1907. But there is no one by the name of Smith here. This is a private residence.

A: I'm sorry to have bothered you.

B: That's quite all right.

1. Messages. Match the sentences on the left, with the responses on the right.

1. Would you like to leave a message?

2. Can I leave a message?

3. Are there any messages for me?

4. Can you tell her I called?

5. Could you ask him to call me back?

6. I'd call back later?

7. Did you get my message?

a. Yes, but I didn't have time to call you back.

b. No nobody called all morning.

c. Yes. I'll pass on the message as soon as I see him.

d. Yes, of course. I'll just get the pen... Go ahead.

e. Yes, please. Could you tell him I'm coming tomorrow?

f. Yes, I'll tell her when I see her this afternoon.

g. OK. Goodbye.

2. Find in the above dialogues the equivalents for the following sentences.

1. Говорит Суриков. 2. Соединяю. 3. Говорит Иванов. 4. Вы не могли бы соединить меня с г-ном Соколовым? 5. Номер занят. 6. Г-н Джоунз разговаривает по другому телефону. 7. Извините, что я заставил вас ждать. 8. Г-на Иванова сейчас нет. 9. Подождите минуточку, пожалуйста. 10. Я позвоню еще раз позже. 11. Его номер не отвечает. 12. Добавочный, пожалуйста. 13. Добавочный 32, пожалуйста. 14. Занят. 15. Вы ошиблись номером. 16. Простите за беспокойство. 17. Здесь нет никого по фамилии Смит. 18. Извините за беспокойство.

3. *Lisa wants to make an appointment to see Martin. Complete Martin's half of the dialogue with the sentences given below.*

Lisa: Hello, is that Martin?

Martin:.....(1)

Lisa: Hello, Martin. This is Lisa.

Martin:.....(2)

Lisa: I'd like to make an appointment to see you next week.

Martin:.....(3)

Lisa: How about Wednesday?

Martin:.....(4)

Lisa: No, I'm afraid I'm busy that day.

Martin:.....(5)

Lisa: Yes, that's fine. What suits you better morning or afternoon?

Martin:.....(6)

Lisa: How about 2.30?

Martin:.....(7)

Lisa: OK. See you next Friday at half past two then.

Martin:.....(8)

Martin's words:

- a. What about Friday?
- b. After lunch it is more convenient.
- c. Of course. What day suits you?
- d. Yes, speaking.
- e. Yes, that's fine.
- f. No, I'm afraid I'll be attending a sales conferences. Is Thursday convenient?
- g. Hi, Lisa. What can I do for you?
- h. Great. I look forward it.

4. *Put the following sentences from a phone call into the right order. The speakers are: S – Switchboard operator. SJ – Sally Jones. AP – Ann Pickington.*

AP: Fine thanks, and you?

S: Who's calling, please?

AP: Well, thanks very much.

AP: Could I speak to Sally Jones, please?

AP: Hello, Sally. This is Ann Pickington here.

SJ: Not at all.

SJ: Oh, hello Ann. How are you?

S: Good Morning.

AP: Sally. I'm ringing to ask if you can recommended a good secretary.

AP: My name is Ann Pickington.

AP: Bye.

SJ: Yes, fine, too.

S: One moment, please.

SJ: Bye.

SJ: Sally Jones.

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