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Севастопольский национальный технический
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ОХРАНА ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ = ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
для студентов 2-го курса
специальности 7.030507 «Перевод»
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Методические указания знакомят студентов с широким кругом глобальных для человечества проблем, связанных с охраной окружающей среды.

Цель методических указаний – расширение словарного запаса и развитие разговорных навыков студентов-филологов.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол № 1 от 25.08.2009 г.)

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LEAD-IN ACTIVITIES

1. Predicting.

From the title discuss what you think the text is about.

Have you ever heard of the greenhouse effect and global warming? What do you know about environmental problems?

2. Find out the meaning of the words related to this topic and use them to complete the sentences below.

Greening, ecology, extinct, endangered species, rain forest, environmentalist, ozone layer, acid rain, greenhouse effect, global warming, solar energy, fuel-efficient, recycling, deforestation, hazardous waste, non-toxic, habitats, emissions.

- 1) Because there are so many people today using the natural resources of the world, has become an important concern.
- 2) The is noticeable in the warmer temperatures that we have experienced over the last two decades.
- 3) The desert home was powered entirely by
- 4) The smoke from the steel mills in Indiana mixes with the moisture in the air and falls as in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, killing trees and polluting rivers.
- 5) leads to climatic and environmental changes that sometimes cause rich agricultural regions to become desert wastelands.
- 6) The program to plant trees along the downtown boulevards is one aspect of the mayors plan for the of the city.
- 7) Food preservatives are thought to be when they are used in small amounts.
- 8) Some chemicals used in refrigerators and in the production of foam plastics reduce the, allowing harmful ultraviolet radiation to enter, thereby contributing to skin cancer.
- 9) The orangutan, rhinoceros, and falcon are
- 10) Small cars are generally more than larger ones.



- 11) may be in opposition to commercial interests of big corporations.
- 12) Dinosaurs and the giant mammoths are now
- 13) newspapers helps to preserve forests, since fewer trees have to be cut down to make pulp.
- 14) The largest in the world are found in South America.
- 15) An old car battery is and must be disposed of properly.
- 16) is causing some melting of the polar ice caps, resulting in increased coastal flooding.
- 17) Carbon dioxide Must be cut if we want to stop polluting the air.
- 18) As cities expand, many animals are being driven from their natural

ARTICLE 1.

Read the article.

A GLOOMY PICTURE

The environment is everything that surrounds and affects the character and growth of living things. When talking about environmental problems, ecological issues cannot be separated from their effect on mankind, nor can human actions be separated from their effect on the ecology. The condition of life, our daily actions, and the state of the global environment are interdependent, yet often this interdependence is overlooked. We have spent thousands of years fighting for our survival. Yet now we have discovered that our planet is under threat and, to make matters worse, it's all our fault.

The rainforests are dying, rare plant and animal species are disappearing, rivers and seas are being contaminated, crops are failing to grow, people are dying of hunger and the air is being polluted.

Fortunately, it is not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to prepare the way for a better, cleaner and safer future. We can plant trees and adopt animals. We can

create parks for endangered species. We can put pressure on those in power to take action. Together we save our planet. All we need to do is open our eyes and act immediately.

What follows is a summary of the environmental issues.

Population Explosion

Today the planet holds more than 6 billion people. Global population has doubled in the last 40 years and is expected to double again by 2050, with 90 percent of that increase occurring in developing countries.

African nations are expanding at the fastest rate. In the year 2000, Africa will have 900 million people with an annual population growth of 3 percent. Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, will soar from 112 million to 274 million. China, now the most populous country in the world with 1.2 billion people, will retain the lead with a population expected to reach over 1.5 billion by the year 2050.

Hunger

Despite claims that there is less famine in the world today, over 150 million children go to bed hungry, every night. According to a United Nations report, 37 percent of people in India cannot buy enough food to feed their families, and in the Horn of Africa it is estimated that more than 20 million people, mostly women and children are at risk of starving. The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization reports that there are more than 786 million underfed people in developing nations. But the developing countries are not alone.

The United States is not exempt. Due to the recession and structural changes in the economy, a record number of 23 million people, or 10 percent of Americans, were dependent on food stamps in 1992, over half were, families with children under the age of 5. We are looking at one quarter of the globe plagued with hunger and lacking the most basic needs in life.

From "The Week"

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Explosion, famine, retain, starve, underfed, exempt, recession, plague.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What can you say about the population explosion in the world?
- 2) There are about 6 billion people on our planet and the population is still growing. Newly born people need more and more food,



goods and modern conveniences. How can this problem be solved?

- 3) One of the environmental problems affecting the world is a shortage of food. People in some countries suffer from hunger. How do you think this problem could be solved?

3. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) Население всего мира увеличивается из года в год.
- 2) Около половины населения планеты не получают питательных веществ в том количестве, которое позволило бы им вести здоровую полноценную жизнь. Недостаток многих веществ сказывается на физическом и умственном развитии человека.
- 3) Защита природы стала одной из самых актуальных проблем 20 века.
- 4) Такие жизненно важные ресурсы, как воздух, вода, минералы, так же как флора и фауна, растрачиваются понапрасну или уничтожаются.
- 5) Каждый год принимаются новые законы, целью которых является защитить атмосферу от загрязнения, сохранить земные ресурсы, не допустить уничтожения растений, животных и птиц.
- 6) Необходимо бережно обращаться с природой, чтобы сохранить это сокровище для наших детей и внуков.

ARTICLE 2.

Read the article.

POLLUTION

For many people, the most alarming of all human assaults on the environment is the contamination of air, earth and water from dumping. Another big problem is water pollution. Do you like swimming in the sea or drinking a cool glass of water on a hot day? These simple pleasures may soon become a thing of the past. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals. Oil tankers are releasing thick, black oil into our oceans. Tons and tons of industrial and domestic waste are poured into our seas. Consequently, sea life is threatened with extinction. Evidence of dumping can be found everywhere, done by individuals and large corporations alike. Hong Kong dumps more than 1,000 tons of plastic a day. Americans throw away 16 billion disposable diapers each year. Open sewage drains and festering landfills are common sites in many parts of the world.

In a small Malaysian village, babies are born deformed and children die of rare illnesses caused by exposure to radiation, from a multinational company that set up business in this small community.

Luxury cruise liners that carry millions of passengers to remote corners of the globe are polluting the seas and endangering marine life. These cruise holidays are increasingly popular but the ships are like floating cities without any rules on sewage and waste disposal.

Creatures of the sea are also vulnerable to pollutants that enter the rivers, lakes, and oceans of the world. Over half of the world's population lives along coastlines that are being increasingly polluted by sewage, industrial waste water, and runoff from cities and farms. Half of the fish in these areas polluted by toxic chemicals fail to spawn, and many die.

Air pollution is another important issue. The cars and factories in and around our cities are giving off dangerous fumes. In the past few years, more and more people than ever before have developed allergies and breathing problems. If we don't do something now, our cities will become impossible to live in.

From "The Week"

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Vulnerable, pollutant, alarming, contamination, dumping, domestic waste, pour, disposable, sewage, festering.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What in your opinion are the most serious environmental problems nowadays?
- 2) Can you give any examples of the result of people's disastrous activity?
- 3) Where does air pollution in the cities mostly come from?
- 4) What role do industrial enterprises play in the pollution of the environment?
- 5) Is it necessary to neutralize environmentally dangerous factors?

3. Using the notes below discuss the problems and how they can be solved.

Problems	oil slicks, noise, smog, congestion, gas emissions, careless disposal of waste, unnecessary packaging, dumping oil/toxic waste, etc
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Solutions	radar systems, filters, fines, unleaded petrol, better public transport, ban on careless disposal of rubbish, improved waste disposal systems, etc
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4. Translate into English.

- 1) Быстро растущие города спускают отходы в воду рек и морей, предприятия выбрасывают в атмосферу дым, воды рек и озер загрязнены и теряют свою красоту.
- 2) Чтобы уменьшить количество отравляющих газов в воздухе, необходимо строить новые очистительные сооружения.
- 3) С каждым годом количество лайнеров увеличивается, они путешествуют в самые отдаленные экзотические уголки мира.
- 4) Лайнеры выбрасывают в океан опасные вещества, нечистоты и выкачивают галлоны трюмной воды, которые оказывают вредное воздействие на экосистему.
- 5) Люди своими действиями часто наносят ущерб природе. В результате сегодня опасно есть рыбу, пойманную в реке, или грибы, собранные в лесу, потому что они могут быть зараженными.

ARTICLE 3.

Read the article

THE ELECTRIC MOUNTAIN

Electronic waste — or e-waste — is one of the fastest growing forms of rubbish. Whereas in the past we expected to keep electronic goods for years, calling out the repair man when they went wrong, they are now so cheap that we are happy to throw them out. In fact we have little choice, because many goods are no longer designed to be repaired. The British throw away at least one million tons of electrical equipment a year. During an average lifetime, each of us will dispose of 12 washing machines, ten fridges, eight cookers, three dishwashers, 95 small household appliances (such as vacuum cleaners and irons), 35 pieces of IT equipment, and 55 pieces of recreational equipment (such as TVs and camcorders). These products are hard to recycle because of the toxins they contain: the glass used in TV sets and computer monitors, for instance, contains lead which is extremely hard to extract and treat. Mobile phone batteries are the most toxic of all: they often have to be sent to specialist plants on the Continent to extract the lithium, nickel and cadmium. At present, 90 % of electronic waste simply ends up in landfills. But a new EU directive aims to improve matters by making manufacturers and retailers responsible for collecting goods and sending them for recycling.

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Pellet, impact, dispose of, appliance, extract, retailer, accessible, exhilarate.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What do you think high-tech pollution is?
- 2) Why is the use of imperfect technological processes fraught with dangerous consequences?
- 3) Why are these products hard to recycle?
- 4) What should be done to prevent this type of pollution?

3. Find the odd word out. Explain their usage.

- a) dump, disregard, dispose, discard
- b) waste, garbage, litter, pollution
- c) recycle, reuse, redo, reprocess
- d) toxin, poison, venom, garbage

4. Translate into English.

1. Как бы странно это не казалось, но на сегодняшний день переработка высокотехнологичных отходов является серьезной проблемой.
2. Срок службы компьютера, в среднем, составляет 5 лет, однако усовершенствование технологий и резкое падение цен уменьшают этот показатель.
3. Каждый год в Германии списывают полмиллиона тонн электронной аппаратуры, и только 100 тысяч устройств используют в дальнейшем после модернизации, остальные же сжигают или выбрасывают.
4. Решением этой проблемы может стать создание усовершенствованных электронных устройств, которые имели бы возможность дальнейшего использования.
5. Одна из немецких фирм создала телевизор, который содержит всего 39 грамм пластика и 50 грамм токсичных материалов.

ARTICLE 4.

Read the article

GLOBAL WARMING

Human activity is altering the composition of the atmosphere in ways that could bring rapid changes in climate. Although naturally occurring greenhouse gases keep the Earth's surface warm by trapping infrared



radiation given off by the sun, human activity is increasing the concentration of these gases, as well as adding new, more dangerous chemicals to the atmosphere.

Harmful gases are released into the air and mix with the water in clouds to produce acid rain. Acid rain causes great damage to the plant and animal life, and can slowly eat away the stone on the outside walls of the buildings.

Carbon dioxide, the most important greenhouse gas, has increased in the atmosphere over the past four decades from the burning of fossil fuels and, more recently, from deforestation. Carbon dioxide is pouring into atmosphere from motor vehicles and factories. The increase in carbon dioxide is made worse by the cutting down the forests.

But perhaps the most dangerous is the production of chemically synthesized chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are used in cooling systems and aerosol spray cans and in the production of some fast food containers. This greenhouse gas has been blamed for heating up the atmosphere as well as thinning the upper level of the atmosphere, the ozone layer.

Many scientists are predicting an increase of about 1 degree Celsius in the global mean temperature by 2025 and a 3-degree increase by the end of the next century.

From "The Week"

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Rapid, greenhouse gases, chemicals, acid rain, increase, fossil fuels, deforestation, carbon dioxide, cooling system, blame.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why does the protection of nature become one of the most burning problems?
- 2) What is the reason for the depletion of the ozone layer?
- 3) What is "the green house effect"? How can it influence the climate on our planet?
- 4) Why is acid rain dangerous?

5) Using the notes below talk about global warming.

Problems of global warming	droughts, desertification, fiercer rainfall in high areas, health problems, storms
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Solutions	governments regulate emissions of greenhouse gases, reduce industrial emissions, use alternatively energy sources (solar/tidal/hydro-electric power), install purification filters, etc
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6) Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) Кислотный дождь оказывает отрицательное воздействие на водоемы - озера, реки, заливы, пруды - повышая их кислотность до такого уровня, что в них погибает флора и фауна.
- 2) Если сохранится тенденция глобального потепления, это приведет к изменению погоды и увеличению количества осадков, что, в свою очередь, приведет к подъему уровня мирового океана.
- 3) Согласно исследованиям, парниковый эффект, возникающий в результате нагревания атмосферы тепловой энергией, удерживаемой парниковыми газами, является ключевым процессом, регулирующим температуру Земли.
- 4) Считается, что антропогенные аэрозоли, особенно сульфаты, выбрасываемые при сжигании топлива, влияют на охлаждение атмосферы.
- 5) Увеличение количества некоторых газов (двуокиси углерода, водяного пара и метана) увеличивает температуру атмосферы. Это влечет за собой значительные климатические изменения.

ARTICLE 5.

Read the article

DEFORESTATION

The rapid reduction of forest land around the globe appears on every list of critical environmental issues. One of the major problems is the destruction of the rainforests in South America. They are home to half the world's species and to millions of people. Moreover, the rainforests clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. The trees are being cut down for paper or to make room for cattle farms. As a result, birds and animals lose their homes and die. This destruction is also bringing about changes in the climate, air pollution, flooding, drought and famine. If we continue to burn and cut down the rainforests as we are doing now, the earth will never be the same again. Its effects are of importance to all living



things. Forests absorb carbon dioxide from the air and supply oxygen. They are home to fragile plants and fascinating creatures, and they have provided people with fuel, food, and shelter for centuries. But with the growth in human population, forests have been converted into farms, commercial enterprises, and industrial developments. It is estimated that every year 6.3 million hectares of tropical forest alone are cleared for agriculture and that 4.4 million hectares are used in commercial logging. This involves big corporations buying large chunks of forest in order to fell and export timber to Europe, Japan, and North America. One-tenth of all the timber for this market comes from tropical forests from such countries as Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

From "The Week"

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Carbon dioxide, rainforest, logging, fell, timber, shelter, absorb, drought, famine, absorb.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why are forests on our planet disappearing fast?
- 2) Why are rain forests so important for life on the earth?
- 3) What should we do to prevent forests from disappearing?

3. Match the suggestions with their results.

Suggestions	a) educate people about danger of forest fires, b) encourage people to buy only recycled paper, c) pay people to plant more trees
Results	a) logging companies not cut down so many trees for paper manufacturers, b) new forests grow & people earn money by helping the environment rather than destroying it, c) forest fires not destroy animals trees or plants

Use the beginning and ending given, as well as the ideas in Ex. 3, to write an article entitled "Save our Forests".

Not so long ago, most of the dry land on our planet was covered with forests. Today, most of these forests, as well as many of the plants and animals which used to live in them, have disappeared. What is more, they

will continue to do so unless we start taking drastic measures to save them now, while we still have time...

... Such measures would not only help our forests to survive, but also the rare plants and animals which are only just surviving there today. The time has come to stop the destruction and begin the healing.

4. Translate into English.

- 1) Одна из серьезных экологических проблем всего мира – это лесные пожары, поскольку они уничтожают значительную часть лесных массивов.
- 2) Ученые подсчитали, что вследствие уничтожения лесов 25% приматов во всем мире могут исчезнуть к 2030 году.
- 3) Биологи считают, что люди могут помочь животным, создавая больше парков и заповедников.
- 4) Вырубка лесов, охота, загрязнение окружающей среды приводит к исчезновению целых видов животных и растений.

ARTICLE 6.

Read the article

HUMANS ARE ONE OF ABOUT 1.75 MILLION IDENTIFIED SPECIES

Many scientists believe that millions more species inhabit our world yet remain unidentified. Some species have become extinct after less than half a million years, while other species have existed almost unchanged for many millions of years. Contrary to popular belief, extinction is a natural process. Based on fossil record, the average rate of extinction has been one species out of every million per century. However, today experts predict that at least one of every four species may become extinct by 2050.

This worldwide endangerment of animals and plants is a phenomenon of the 20th century. It is a-product of the continuing use of more and more natural resources for a constantly growing human population. Thus, many wildlife species become endangered because there is less wild space for them to inhabit.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing a great wave of extinctions. The current rate may be as high as several species per day. Among the species of most concern are those confined to a single island or group of islands. These



"island" territories can also be cave systems, parks, and reserves that people have created.

When species are isolated, they are vulnerable to environmental changes and natural catastrophes. These are not the only causes of endangerment to species. Hunting and air, water, and land pollution are also responsible for reducing species numbers. So, directly or indirectly, species are becoming threatened because of increasing human population.

Hunting

From the earliest times, burners have caused the extinction of species. From the Stone Age up to the 18th century, mainly large animals were hunted to extinction. But with the invention of guns, hunters targeted smaller animals and birds. This accelerated the rate of extinction, especially of birds.

Today, in theory, hunting is regulated in most countries, however, it remains a major threat to the survival of many birds and animals. Commercial hunting for ivory, skins, and other products continue to cause the extinction of species. In the 21st century, scientists predict that plant species, such as rare orchids and cacti, will become endangered from hunting and collecting.

From "Newsweek"

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Identified, species, extinct, fossil, endangerment, concern, threaten, increasing, accelerate, survival, ivory.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the main reasons for the extinction of species?
- 2) Why does commercial hunting remain a major threat to the survival of species?
- 3) What should people do to protect endangered species?

3. Read the introduction below, then match the viewpoints to the reasons.

"Animals shouldn't be kept in zoos," Do you agree?

Most people enjoy going to the zoo and looking at the animals – but do the animals enjoy it? In my opinion, it is completely wrong to keep animals in zoos.

Viewpoints

- 1) It's cruel to take away an animal's freedom.

- 2) Zoos can be unhealthy places for animals.
- 3) Zoos can help to protect animals.

Reasons

- a) animals in zoos are safe from hunters: species which can't survive in wild can be bred in captivity; would be better to save and protect the animals' natural habitats
- b) often kept alone in small cages, can't move freely
- c) weather conditions may be unsuitable (e.g. too cold for lions, not cold enough for polar bears)

Translate into English.

- 1) Экологи насчитывают около 150 видов, которые исчезли с нашей планеты за последние триста лет.
- 2) Сейчас мы уже не можем помочь этим 150-ти видам, но мы еще могли бы спасти 240 видов, которые находятся под угрозой.
- 3) Вымирают не только животные, но и многие растения, которые обладают уникальными медицинскими свойствами.

ARTICLE 7.

Read the article

EXTINCTION

Biological diversity — the variety among living organisms and their habitats — is more threatened now than at any time in the past. Tropical deforestation is the main reason behind this crisis, but the destruction of temperate forests and the pollution of rivers, lakes, and oceans also play an important role.

The total number of species is not known. Biologists estimate that there are between 5 and 30 million species, many of them insects, tiny sea creatures, and lesser known plants and animals. As these species become extinct, they in turn take with them more of nature's wealth. The removal of a single species, no matter how tiny, can set off a chain reaction affecting many others. It has been estimated, for example, that a disappearing plant can take with it up to 30 other species, including insects, higher animals, and even other plants. Each species, no matter how small or obscure, plays an essential role in maintaining the balance of nature.

Deforestation is the main reason that scientists estimate 25 percent of primates worldwide could disappear before 2030. The illegal bushmeat



trade is also a major threat. People have hunted wildlife for millennia. Poor rural dwellers have begun hunting endangered animals — many of which are legally protected — to supply protein and cash. The trade is worth more than \$1 billion a year in West and central Africa, where hunters earn \$300 to \$ 1,000 a year — much more than a typical household's annual income. And officials often take bribes rather than prosecute hunters.

The problem reaches far outside Africa. Illegal hunting has decimated populations of some masques in Vietnam, where the animals are eaten or used to make medicines. Hunting hits monkeys and apes especially hard because they have few babies over their long life spans. So killing just a few individuals can have a tremendous impact.

From “Greening”

Activities

1. Find out the meaning of the words and use them in sentences of your own.

Diversity, habitat, species, chain reaction, maintain, estimate, bushmeat trade, dweller, hunt, endangered, bribe, prosecute, life span.

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why are some species of animals becoming extinct nowadays?
- 2) What should the government do to prevent animals from the illegal hunting?
- 3) Why can the removal of a single species lead to disastrous consequences?

3. Look at the table and discuss the solutions to these problems adding any ideas of your own.

PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
Destruction of habitat	- give financial support to poorer countries - plant more trees - protect jungles and forests
Illegal hunting	- create more protected national parks - introduce harsher punishments for illegal hunters - raise public awareness about endangered species

4. Translate into English

- 1) Вымирающие виды — это биологические виды, которые подвержены угрозе вымирания в силу своей малой численности либо каких-либо факторов окружающей среды.
- 2) Во многих странах есть законы, обеспечивающие защиту вымирающим видам, например запрет на охоту, ограничение освоения земель или создание заповедников.
- 3) Причиной для беспокойства стало большое количество видов, вымерших в течении прошлых 150 лет.
- 4) Если темпы вымирания сохраняются или ускоряются, то число исчезающих видов в следующем десятилетии можно будет исчислить в миллионах.
- 5) Вымирают не только животные, но и многие растения. Ситуация особенно серьезна на островах, где существуют виды, не известные больше нигде в мире.

ARTICLE 8.

British scientists are drawing up a project with the aim to save endangered species. Study the article and share your point of view on this topic.

The "frozen ark" that could "save" endangered species

It has been described as a project that "Noah would be proud of. British scientists are preparing to create a "frozen ark", containing the DNA of some of the world's most endangered species, so that should they become extinct, something of them will remain. And future scientists will be able to access this genetic material, to gain a better understanding of the creature's place in evolutionary history or — if cloning technology has continued to develop — to revive the species. The first beasts to board the ark include the British field cricket, the Arabian horned oryx and the mountain "chicken" — a type of frog living in the Dominican Republic, which locals have eaten almost to extinction.

DNA can survive for thousands of years in fossils, but the material is usually degraded, limiting the amount of information that can be gleaned from it. To have any hope of cloning an extinct species, "you're going to need the material in the best state possible because without that you can't do anything", said Professor Alan Cooper, one of the scientists involved with the project, based at the Natural History Museum in London. Scientists predict that, in the next 30 years, 1,130 mammal species will die out, mostly due to human activity.

From “The Week”

REVISION SECTION



1. Agree or disagree with the statements.

- 1) Many people don't understand the serious problem that can be caused by litter.
- 2) The government has failed to get people to respect public places.
- 3) Nuclear tests should be banned.
- 4) A water shortage is a serious problem today.
- 5) Most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars.

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

There are many problems which 1)..... (*threat*) our natural environment. Acid rain, 2)..... (*globe*) warming and air and water 3)..... (*pollute*) are among the most serious ones. There are several ways to help improve the situation. Firstly, we should encourage 4)..... (*recycle*) because it is the 5)..... (*produce*) of new materials which causes the most damage. We must learn to reuse things like plastic bags and glass jars. Secondly, driving an environmentally-friendly car is also 6)..... (*help*). Furthermore, joining an 7)..... (*organize*) which plants trees or cleans up beaches would be 8)..... (*prove*) that you are really 9)..... (*concern*) about the environment.

3. Translate into English.

ЧЕЛОВЕК И ОБЩЕСТВО В ГАРМОНИИ С ПРИРОДОЙ

В современных условиях все более и более растут возможности и могущество человека. Научно-технический прогресс позволил использовать вместо ручного труда и машинной техники атомную, химическую, лазерную, биологическую и другую технику и технологию.

Вследствие такого подхода человек стал использовать средства, негативные последствия воздействия которых пагубны в глобальных масштабах. Количество кислорода, потребляемого отдельными странами, уже превышает выработку его растениями этих стран. Тропические леса — главные «легкие» Земли — вырублены более чем на 40%. Под угрозой исчезновения сейчас почти тысяча видов животных и 25 тысяч видов растений.

В последние годы медицина столкнулась с малоизвестными до сих пор проблемами ухудшения природной экологической обстановки, хроническими стрессами, снижением иммунитета, изменением рациона питания и многими другими негативными факторами.

Вырубка лесов, загрязнение окружающей среды промышленными отходами и автотранспортом уже вызвали глобальное потепление планеты. Безграмотное использование пестицидов, минеральных удобрений, загрязнение воды, результаты влияния на людей чернобыльской катастрофы — это далеко не полный перечень факторов, вызывающих опасные изменения в клетках человеческого организма, рост заболеваний и смертности.

Решение проблемы сохранения качества жизни человека невозможно без решения экологических проблем: сохранения флоры и фауны, природной среды и сохранения озонового слоя.

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Заказ № _____ от « _____ » _____ 200 _____. Тираж _____ экз.

