

Федеральное агентство по образованию

Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования

Владимирский государственный университет

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БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Практикум по английскому языку

Владимир 2010

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 (Англ)
Н 19

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Печатается по решению редакционного совета
Владимирского государственного университета

Назарова, Т. А. Безопасность технологических процессов.

Н19 Практикум по английскому языку / Т.А. Назарова, О.В. Тарантина;
Владим. гос. ун-т. – Владимир: Изд-во Владим. гос. ун-та,
2010. – 87 с.

ISBN 978-5-9984-0042-1

Настоящий практикум построен на принципах методики обучения иностранному языку в соответствии с принципами творческого подхода к обучению студентов. При подборе текстов учитывалась профессиональная направленность студентов, задания имеют целью мобилизовать активность мышления студентов, стимулировать самостоятельную работу на иностранном языке и не использовать механическое заучивание. Для активизации устной речи представлены задания творческого характера, синтезирующие самостоятельное составление устных высказываний на основе материалов пособия и использование этих навыков для устных сочинений, бесед, обмена мнениями.

Практикум подготовлен для студентов 2-го курса дневного отделения специальности «Безопасность технологических процессов».

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университет, 2010

Предисловие

Предлагаемый Вашему вниманию практикум предназначен для использования в учебном процессе студентами МТФ по специальности «Безопасность технологических процессов» на всех этапах обучения иностранному.

Данный практикум имеет практическую направленность, основной целью которой является обучение лексике, развитие навыков чтения и перевода. В практикуме используются современные материалы из оригинальных английских источников.

Лексика вводится тематически, закрепляется в разнообразных предложениях.

Практикум состоит из десяти разделов. В разделах представлена система различных заданий, охватывающая обязательный минимум. По каждой теме предусматривается выполнение проверочной работы. Задания дают возможность проверить не только знание основных понятий, но и умение работать с различными источниками информации.

Unit I. SUSTAINABILITY

I. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is the general (environmental) meaning of the word “sustainability”?
2. What systems are called human ecological support systems?
3. What systems are called “sustainable”?
4. What are the major global problems?

New words

1. sustainability – устойчивое развитие
2. relatively – относительно
3. meaning – значение
4. maintained – поддерживаемый
5. at a certain level – на определенном уровне
6. indefinitely – неограниченно, бесконечно
7. it refers to – он относится к
8. longevity – долговечность
9. support systems – защитные системы
10. forestry – лесное хозяйство
11. fisheries – рыболовство
12. impact – влияние, воздействие
13. in scale – в размерах
14. productive – продуктивный
15. sustainable – устойчивый
16. oil depletion – истощение нефтяных запасов
17. units – «элементы»
18. light bulbs – электрические лампочки

Sustainability

The term “sustainability” is relatively new. In its general meaning it characterizes the process or state maintained at a certain level indefinitely. In its environmental usage it refers to the potential longevity of vital human ecological support systems such as the planet’s climatic system, system of agriculture industry, forestry, fisheries and the systems on which they depend.

In the past complex human societies have died out, sometimes as a result of their own impact on ecological support systems. It means that modern industrial society, which continue to grow in scale and complexity, may also collapse.

Systems that are productive indefinitely can be called “sustainable”. For example, “sustainable agriculture”, “sustainable development”.

The scientists work in order to find how to make human economic systems last longer and have less impact on ecological systems and particularly over major global problems as climate change and oil depletion and also over some units of economic production as a business firm, a family household, a farm.

The simplest example can be the energy-saving compact fluorescent light bulbs that might be considered more sustainable than incandescent ones.

II. Give definition of concepts:

a) sustainability

(general meaning) _____

(environmental usage) _____

b) human ecological support systems

c) sustainable systems

III. a) Read the passage and note the main facts:

According to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the term “sustainable development” was introduced in 1980, and it was popularized in the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission). This Commission defined the term “sustainable development” as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

b) What do you think the word “needs” mean in this case?

IV. Read the text “Population growth and consumption” and write what is your point of view of how to solve this problem.

New words

1. arable lands – пахотные, культивируемые земли
2. viable ecosystems – жизнеспособные экосистемы
3. undernourished – недоедание
4. this is due to – это происходит вследствие
5. lack of food – нехватка продуктов питания
6. low incomes – низкие доходы
7. current – в настоящее время
8. expanding population – увеличение численности населения

Population growth and consumption

One of the critical issues in sustainability is that of human overpopulation combined with current lifestyle patterns.

With the world population continuing to grow, there is increasing pressure on arable lands, water, energy, and biological resources to provide enough food while supporting viable ecosystems.

World Bank and United Nations Studies show that there are over 854 million people who are undernourished. This is due to a combination of lack of food, low incomes, and poor food distribution.

According to the UN, world population is projected to grow from the current 6.7 billion to 9.2 billion in 2050 due to the demographic transition.

With expanding population, the food problem will worsen.

V. Express your point of view when answering these questions.

1. Why do you think there is such strong resistance to adopting sustainable practices? What are the barriers to achieve ecological sustainability?

2. What are your recommendations to achieve ecological sustainability?

to people _____

to corporations _____

to nations _____

3. a) What are the precautionary principles if there is a risk that an action could cause harm and there is a lack of scientific consensus on the matter?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

b) What would you do if the “experts” recommend diametrically opposing paths regarding resources?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

VI. What can you add to the list of changing industrial processes for Cleaner Production:

- to minimize waste
- to minimize emission
- to minimize energy consumption

by means of _____

- to optimize the organization and technology of production
- to use renewable resources

VII. Read the text, translate it and make your comments. Make the list of terms, used in this abstract.

Common principles

Despite differences, a number of common principles are embedded in most charters or action programmes to achieve sustainable development, sustainability or sustainable prosperity. These include (Hargroves & Smith 2005, see bibliography):

- Dealing transparently and systemically with risk, uncertainty and irreversibility.
- Ensuring appropriate valuation, appreciation and restoration of nature.

- Integration of environmental, social, human and economic goals in policies and activities.
- Equal opportunity and community participation. / Sustainable community.
- Conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity.
- Ensuring inter-generational equity.
- Recognizing the global integration of localities.
- A commitment to best practice.
- No net loss of human capital or natural capital.
- The principle of continuous improvement.
- The need for good governance.

Unit II. AESE

I. Read the text and give answers to the following questions:

1. What is AESE?
2. What kind of source is AESE?
3. What companies and organizations do collaborate with AESE?
4. Where can we find the additional information about this organization?

New words

1. safety – безопасность
2. formerly – БЫВШИЙ
3. engaged in – заниматься чем-либо
4. compliance – доступный

5. guidance – руководство
6. manuals – справочники
7. geared for – предназначенный для
8. set up – обеспечивать, снабжать
9. giants – гиганты
10. government – правительственный
11. fleets – парки (машин, танков), флотилии
12. service – род войск
13. combat – боевой
14. command – войска, командование
15. guard – гвардия
16. provide – предоставлять, обеспечивать
17. dealerships – агентства по продаже продукции какой-либо фирмы
18. personnel – персонал, кадры (учреждения)
19. specialized in – специализироваться в (чём-либо)
20. unique – уникальный, единственный в своём роде
21. niche – ниша
22. customers – клиенты, заказчики
23. achievements – достижения

About AESE

Automotive Environmental Safety & Engineering (AESE), formerly Environmental Development Corp. (EDC), is a professional service organization serving those engaged in vehicle and equipment maintenance. AESE is the largest source in North America for environmental/safety compliance guidance manuals, training and testing, self-auditing guides

and over 50 video titles all specifically geared for vehicle maintenance/refueling operations. AESE has set up national programs for industry giants such as Toyota Motor Sales, General Motors, Volvo, Midas and NAPA to government fleets such as the U.S. Postal Service SE Region, Air Combat Command and the Air National Guard. We have provided our programs to over 20,000 organizations including state, county and city fleets and car and truck dealerships. We have also provided extensive training for over 1000 personnel in some of America’s largest organizations. For over fifteen years AESE has specialized in this unique market niche. Learn more about AESE, our customers and achievements at www.envirosafe-shop.com under About Us.

II. Sum up what the text says about the organization AESE in the USA

III. a) Read the passage and note the main facts:

We are pleased to present you with our new 2006 Catalog of Products. All of our products are offered to help you optimize compliance, increase performance and reduce liability and the cost of your environmental and safety programs at your vehicle maintenance locations. Simply stated, our collection of products is the largest and finest in North America – in our special niche.

Now you can have appropriate guidance and training for all levels of your organization – from the environmental/safety manager to the facility-level managers to the technicians.for both safety/OSHA and environmental/EPA compliance – in paper or electronic format or both.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

b) Make a few sentences with the following words

are pleased to	the cost
optimize	niche
increase	appropriate
liability	compliance

IV. Read the text “Employee Training and Information” and say a few words about the information you should know when you work at a plant (automobile, electrical equipment, etc.).

New words

1. employer – работодатель, наниматель
2. employee – служащий, работающий по найму
3. provide – предоставлять, давать
4. assignment – задание, назначение
5. prior – более важный
6. the contents – содержание
7. appendices – приложения
8. permissible – допустимый
9. signs – признак
10. associated with – связанный с
11. measures – меры
12. Hygiene – гигиена

Employee Training and Information

The employer must provide employees with information and training to ensure that they are aware of the hazards of the chemicals present in their work area. This information must be provided at the time of an

employee's initial assignment to a work area where hazardous chemicals are present and prior to assignments involving new exposure situations.

Employees must be informed of:

- the contents of this standard and its appendices must be made available to them
- the location and availability of the employer's Chemical Hygiene Plan
- the permissible exposure limits for OSHA
- signs and symptoms associated with exposures to hazardous chemicals used in the laboratory
- the location and availability of known reference material on the hazards, safe handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals found in the laboratory including, but not limited to, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) received from chemical suppliers.

Employees training must include:

- methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical
- the physical and health hazards of chemicals in the work area
- the measures they can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures and personal protective equipment to be used
- the applicable details of the employer's written Chemical Hygiene Plan

V. Sum up what the text says about:

the information and training for employees

VI. Read the text, translate it and make your comments. Make the list of terms, used in this abstract.

Organizations are always looking for good safety training and reference material specific to their type of operation. The Shop Safety/OSHA Compliance Guide gives you new ideas and step-by-step directions for an effective and affordable safety program for all your vehicle/equipment maintenance locations. This manual is appropriate for both the safety specialist and the facility safety coordinator or shop manager.

This Guide is not just another general OSHA compliance manual. It is an integrated, educational/training tool and a valuable reference designed for car, truck, bus and heavy-equipment maintenance and refueling. It provides you with many safety-management tools such as checklists and sample forms – all geared to the shop. With the 100 – question test, the Guide can be used to document training and measure safety knowledge. Cost-effective safety management and training could not be easier.

Unit III. BASIC SHOP SAFETY RULES

I. Read the text, translate it and make your comments.

New words

1. investment – трата
2. compliance – согласие

3. permanent disabilities – долговременная нетрудоспособность
4. establish – создавать, устанавливать
5. supervisors – контролер, инспектор
6. in general – вообще
7. equipment – оборудование
8. tool – инструмент, станок
9. repair procedures – ремонтные работы
10. work area – рабочее место, рабочая зона
11. horseplay – грубые шутки
12. interfere – мешать
13. energizing – подключение
14. authorized – специальный
15. de-energize – отключать
16. block out – создавать препятствия, засорять
17. be alert – (быть) настороже, наготове
18. greasing – смазка
19. damp – влажный, сырой
20. weld leads – сварочные провода
21. extension cords – удлинители
22. are properly grounded – правильно заземлены
23. insulated – изолировать
24. goggles – защитные очки
25. faceshields – защитный экран для лица
26. necktie – галстук
27. loose – просторный, широкий (об одежде)
28. ragged clothing – рваная, поношенная одежда

29. hazard – риск, опасность
30. flammable – огнеопасный, легковоспламеняющийся
31. scaffold – леса, подмости
32. erect – собирать, монтировать
33. handrail – перила, поручень
34. ladder – лестница
35. tipping – опрокидывание, крен
36. can – жестяная коробка или банка
37. extinguisher – огнетушитель
38. air hose – воздушный шланг, рукав
39. stack – складывать, располагать
40. bleeder – предохранительный клапан, кран

Basic Shop Safety Rules

Setting up a shop safety program for your vehicle maintenance facility is not hard, but requires an investment of some time and resources. The rewards are not just in saving money and achieving OSHA compliance. You may be preventing one of the 160 deaths or 2000 permanent disabilities that occur in vehicle maintenance facilities nationwide every year.

To start, you should establish safety rules for your shop, communicate them verbally (this will make a great safety meeting topic), and post them on the employee's bulletin board. Supervisors should be the example in following and enforcing the rules.

In general, follow safe operating instructions from equipment and tool manufacturers and safety instructions from the vehicle manufacturers for specific maintenance and repair procedures.

Here are 40 basic shop safety rules:

1. Keep your work area clean and orderly; neatly arrange equipment and material. Do not allow parts, metal, wires, scrap or other material to accumulate on the shop floors or in work areas. Place drink cups, cans, bottles, paper, lunch scraps, etc., in the proper containers.
2. Report every injury to your supervisor immediately, no matter how slight or insignificant the injury may seem.
3. If you are unsure about the safe operation or process of a job, request assistance from your supervisor.
4. Report any unsafe conditions to your supervisor immediately. Rely on your judgment and knowledge of safety to guide you.
5. Horseplay is forbidden. Do not disturb or interfere with other technicians when they are performing their job.
6. Be certain all safety guards are in place before operating any machine or equipment. Guards must be replaced as soon as repairs or servicing on a machine has been completed and before the machine is put into operation.
7. Verify the safety of all personnel before energizing or operating any equipment.
8. All equipment must be locked out prior to any repairs or maintenance. Never attempt to open the switch or operate any equipment that is under repair. Lockouts may only be removed by authorized personnel.
9. When a machine is de-energized for the purpose of changing setup or making minor adjustments, the operator must pull the switch



controlling this machine. This will allow the equipment to come to a complete stop, enabling the operator to lock and tag out this machine. He must then push the start button to ensure the machine is definitely de-energized.

10. Never tie down, block out or otherwise make inoperative any type of safety device, attachment, method or guard.
11. Observe all caution and danger signs. Be alert and pay attention to horns, alarms or verbal commands. Be sure to follow the requirements on Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs).
12. Never oil, remove guards or attempt to repair machinery while it is in motion. Do not climb on machinery while oiling or greasing. Repairs of machinery must only be made by authorized personnel or manufacturer's representatives.
13. Do not use electrical equipment while standing on damp or wet surfaces or when your hands are wet.
14. Only electricians or authorized personnel are permitted to perform electrical work. Do not use electric cable, weld leads, extension cords, etc., unless they are properly grounded and insulated.
15. Personal protective equipment (PPE) required in each shop must be worn as specified. Safety-toe shoes, bump hats, safety glasses with sideshields, goggles, faceshields, respirators and other forms of protective equipment or clothing are for employee protection. Steel-toe safety shoes should be the high-top style.
16. Gloves should not be worn when operating drills, lathes or other types of machinery that contain rotating spindles or cutting tools.

17. Wear clothes that are suitable for work. Long-sleeve shirts must be worn when burning, welding, grinding or performing other types of work where sparks or hot metal are present or where the work involves the use of acids or similar substances. Do not wear synthetic fabrics.
18. Neckties, rings, watches and loose or ragged clothing create a hazard when operating drills, lathes or other rotating or moving equipment or machinery.
19. When lifting an object, lift with your legs and not with your back. Keep your back straight.
20. Observe "No Smoking" areas. Never smoke near compressed oxygen and gas cylinders, paint operations, flammable storage rooms, near gasoline or fuel stations, battery recharging stations or at any locations that contain a combustible or explosive atmosphere or condition.
21. If using a scaffold, it must be erected safely and contain a fully planked and secured floor. Handrail, midrail and toe boards must be used. Loose rope is not acceptable for a handrail. Use a ladder or other proper means for gaining access to the work areas. Secure scaffolds to prevent tipping.
22. Effectively rope off areas below scaffolds or other projects if passing below the operation poses a potential hazard to anyone.
23. If oil, grease, paint or any other slippery substance is discovered on the floor, wipe it up immediately to prevent a fall.



24. Flammable liquids such as gasoline, solvents, and thinners, must be stored in approved safety cans with flame arresters.
25. Properly barricade floor openings, open manholes, machine foundations, etc. If the lighting is poor, install red warning lights.
26. Be familiar with the locations and operation of fire extinguishers. In case of a fire, sound an alarm and, if possible, get help to extinguish the fire. Report all fires to your supervisor.
27. Never use an air hose for cleaning or dusting yourself off. Never point an air hose at anyone. Special cleaning guns must be used when cleaning with air; approved safety guns must not exceed 30 pounds per square inch (psi). Never use an air hose for dusting off brake shoes and parts.
28. Never stack material or product so that it obstructs safety equipment, aisles, ladders, steps, electric boxes, etc. Always pile large or heavy material on the bottom and smaller material on top.
29. When storing material, stay clear of objects being moved or handled by any type of conveyance. Be sure to keep your hands and body clear of moving parts, machinery, hoists, etc.
30. Wear seat belts when driving a company vehicle, your own vehicle or a customer's.
31. Compressed oxygen and gas cylinders must be properly secured at all times. Caps must be installed when not in use. Only lift cylinders in approved racks or cages. Never use cylinders as rollers. Keep a shutoff wrench on each acetylene cylinder that is not equipped with a valve.

32. Clamp or secure equipment or material to prevent it from shifting or rotating when drilling, grinding, operating a lathe, etc.
33. Employees with long hair must tie their hair back or tuck it under their bump cap so it won't be caught in any rotating machinery or parts.
34. Never work on a tire with a rim ring attached to it without first placing the tire in a protective tire cage or using a chain to secure the rim to the tire.
35. Never remove a tag labeled "caution," "danger," etc., without authorization. Safety tags are to be in place on air-hoist controls.
36. Never use an air hose to blow dust from brake drums. Use an approved HEPA vacuum device or wet-wash method.
37. Work trousers should be cuffless and extend over the shoe to prevent sparks from entering the shoe. Burns of this type are painful and slow to heal.
38. Follow shop rules and OSHA/EPA guidelines for personal safety. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for equipment.
39. Follow shop rules and EPA guidelines for disposal/recycling of used oil, antifreeze, refrigerants and wastes.
40. Follow safe procedures when attempting to fill an inground lift. Follow manufacturer's guidelines. First depressurize the hoist. Never place any part of your body over the fill plug. Use hoist plugs that contain bleeder screws.

II. Sum up what the text says about:

work area

scaffold

electrical equipment

fire extinguishers

personal protective equipment (PPE)

air hose

- III. Say what else you know about the Safety Rules.
- IV. Write a short text about Safety Rules at any plant or laboratory of your town.
- V. Write a plan of the text and retell it in accordance with the plan.
- VI. Read the text and translate it. Make the list of New Year Guidelines.

Halloween Decorating Guidelines

General

- Halloween can be a fun and safe time in the residence halls. In order to keep our residence halls safe from fire a few simple precautions are necessary.

Natural Material

- Because of their combustible nature, the following material may not be used for decorating. Corn stalks, leaves, and hay. Other natural materials such as pumpkins, squash and gourds are permitted.

Paper, Streamers and Plastic

- Crape paper and streamers used for decorations must be labeled as "fire-proof" or "flame-proof." Be sure to read the label before you buy the material. Plastic bags and plastic sheeting must not be used for decorating. This material is very combustible .

Emergency Equipment

- Decorations must not block or cover up any part of the fire alarm or sprinkler system. Extinguisher cabinets, emergency lights, and exit

lights must not be covered. Regular corridor lighting must not be completely covered.

Exits

- Exits must not be blocked or hidden. Corridors must not be "wallpapered" with combustible material. Combustible decorations are not permitted in stairwells.

Candles

- Any candle in a residence hall is prohibited. Safe alternatives include flashlights and battery operated candles.

Unit IV. INTERNAL TRUCK AND CAR TRAFFIC

I. Read the text and give answers to the following questions:

1. What risk factors do you know?
2. What should you do if you want to load or unload trucks at docks?
3. What does the word "chandelle" mean?
4. What is important to do to prevent accident risks on a slipping road?

II. Read the text, translate it and make your comments.

Energy Safety Standard. Internal truck and car traffic

Here is a list of risks of road accident inside our facilities. **These are risk factors:**

- Truck manoeuvre and unloading operation;
- Hydraulic operated bay;
- High speed within the facility;

- Circulation rules not respected;
- Logistic area with trucks and forklifts;
- Circulation rules unclear (crossed flows, pedestrian alleys);
- Parking area, in particular at shift change time;
- Slipping floor, area with danger (holes,...);
- Truck floor in bad condition, not able to bear a forklift;
- Trailer without truck and with not additional support.

Neutralize Trucks during loading/unloading operations:

1. Nobody between the dock and the truck during backwards manoeuvre.



2. Only logistic people are allowed to use the hydraulic operated bay.
3. Nobody on or close to the bay during the height adjustment.
4. Trucks loading/unloading at dock: each plant put in place a procedure to prevent truck driving away before logistic operation is completely achieved, for instance : stops put in place and removed by logistic people;

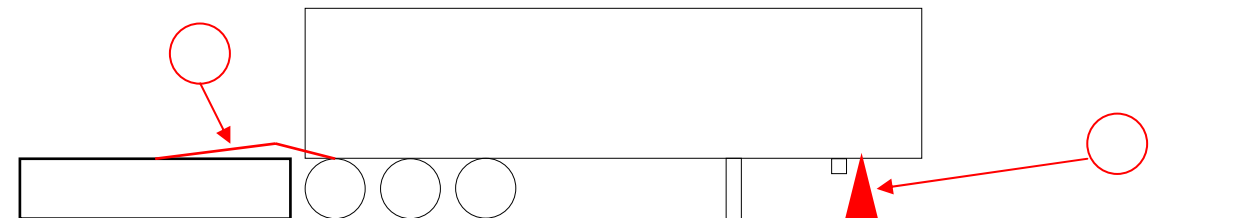


keep the truck key in a special place and give it back only after finishing the transfer; truck cell remains closed during transfer; in north America, use standard blocking system.



Truck floor and trailer without truck

- Trailer's floor should be in good condition (no holes, no damage) and strong enough to hold the forklift;
- Ramp is mandatory to go inside the trailer with a forklift;
- When trailer is disassembled from the truck, it is mandatory to put a support to allow entering in the trailer (called in french "chandelle")



Truck and car traffic areas

- Local traffic rules to be applied inside the facility;
- Use common signals to warn from hazard;



- Max speed : 20 km/H (13 mph);



- Zebra crossings for pedestrians



Slipping floor – dangerous area

Each facility must have a local procedure to avoid slipping and accident risks on the road, including:

- Salt stock and designated person in charge of spreading salt in case of snow or ice (for facilities with winter temperature below 0°C);
- Fence & Warning poster to prevent any traffic in a slipping (oil for instance) or dangerous area.



New words

1. car traffic – автомобильное движение
2. truck floor – днище грузовика
3. slipping – скользкий
4. ice – гололед
5. pedestrians – пешеходы
6. hazard – авария
7. disassembled – демонтирован
8. damage – повреждение
9. transfer – передача/перемещение
10. truck cell – ячейка грузовика
11. bay – залив
12. the hydraulic operated – гидравлический
13. loading/unloading operations – погрузки/разгрузки

III. Sum up what the text says about:

risk factors

loading/unloading operations

trailer without truck

truck and car traffic areas

slipping floor

IV. Give definition of the concepts:

a) truck manoeuvre _____

b) good condition (of trailer's floor) _____

c) "chandelle" _____

d) zebra crossings _____

V. Put the questions to the text.

Unit V. FOOTBALL HOOLIGANISM

I. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Who takes part in fights?
2. To what time can football hooliganism be traced?
3. What were the first recorded instances of football hooliganism?
4. Does alcohol influence the behavior of the fans?
5. What security measures were introduced by government?

New words

1. disease – болезнь
2. locations – места
3. to avoid – избегать, сторониться
4. violence – насилие
5. can be traced to – проследить (восходит к ...)
6. disorder – беспорядки
7. recorded – зарегистрированные
8. instances – примеры
9. pelt – забрасывать (камнями, грязью)
10. spat at – наносить удары, бить
11. disorderly – нарушение общественного порядка (тишины, спокойствия)
12. impact – влияние
13. counter productive – бесполезный
14. security measures – мера безопасности
15. stump out – тушить огонь, искоренять
16. fan coaching schemes – программы по работе с фанатами

17. electric turn stiles – турникеты

18. adequate stewarding – надлежащая организация

Football hooliganism

Football hooliganism (sometimes described as the English Disease) is hooliganism by football club supporters. Fights sometimes take place before or after football matches, often at locations away from stadiums to avoid police.

Football and violence can be traced to the Middle Ages in England. In 1314, Edward II banned football because matches led to disorder.

The first recorded instances of football hooliganism in modern times took place in 1880s. In 1885 after Preston North End beat Aston Villa 5 – 0 in a friendly match, the two teams pelted with stones, attacked with sticks, punched, kicked and spat at. The following year Preston fans fought Queen’s Park fans in a railway station the first recorded instance of football hooliganism away from a match. In 1905 several Preston fans were tried for hooliganism, included a “drunk and disorderly” 70-year old woman.

Much alcohol results in football violence. Though there are restrictions on alcohol but they have little impact on the level of hooliganism and may be counter-productive.

Governments introduced strict security measures to stamp out football hooliganism, and develop effective “fan coaching” schemes.

Football clubs should take more responsibility for security including more closed-circuit television cameras (cctv) at stadiums, named tickets, electronic turn stiles, adequate stewarding and crowd filtering areas outside grounds.

Local ‘fan’s forums’ may help to start dialogue between club officials and supporters.

II. Give definition of the concepts:

a) football club supporters _____

b) football hooliganism _____

c) security measures _____

III. a) Read the passage and note the main facts:

Argentina

A 2002 investigation into football hooliganism in Argentina stated that football violence had become a national crisis, with 40 people murdered at football matches in the preceding ten years. In the 2002 season there had been five deaths and dozens of knife and shotgun casualties. At one point the season was suspended and there was widespread social disorder in the country. The Argentina government announced emergency security measures in March 2002 because the violence continued with three people dead and hundreds injured in two weeks. The government announced stiffer penalties for offenders, including longer jail sentences for possession of firearms or fireworks at stadiums.

b) Why do you think football hooliganism had become a national crises?

IV. Read the text “The final of the 2000” and write your point of view how to solve this problem.

New words

1. a fence collapsing – падение забора
2. injuries – повреждение
3. escape – избежать

4. spilled – высыпать (на пол)
5. pitch – футбольное поле
6. panic broke out – поднялась паника
7. treated – получить медицинскую помощь
8. was abandoned – был отменён
9. despite – несмотря на
10. ensure – обеспечить

The final of the 2000

In December 2000 fighting between rival supporters during the final of the led to a fence collapsing and over 60 injuries in Rio de Janeiro. Hundreds of fans in the upper terrace had pushed forward trying to escape from the fighting. Fans lower down were pushed into a perimeter fence which under the weight, collapsed, and fans spilled onto the pitch. Fans had panicked when fighting broke out with people falling on top of each other. Many were treated on the pitch, with helicopters taking over 50 people to local hospitals. The match was abandoned 90 minutes later by the governor of Rio de Janeiro state. This was despite calls by the police, who had wanted to bring in military police to encircle the pitch, to ensure that fans did not interrupt the match.

V. Express your point of view when answering these questions.

1. Why do you think football hooliganism doesn't stop?
2. What are your recommendations to stamp out football hooliganism?
3. What precaution measures should the fans take before attending the matches if there is a risk of social disorder?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VI. What can you add to the list of measures to stamp out football hooliganism?

- to close fan club
- to halt all league football
- to close stadiums
- to arrest hooliganism
- to convict for taking part in beating, damaging cars and shops, set fire to rubbish bins
- to sentence to jail

VII. Read the text, translate it and make your comments. Make the list of terms used in this abstract.

a) Turkey

According to the Turkish Daily News, hooligan groups are well organized, have their own "leaders", and often consist of organized street fighters. These groups have a "recon" (code of conduct), which states that the intention must be to injure rather than kill. Other hooligans have fired firearms into the air to celebrate their team's victory, which lead to killing innocent people watching the celebrations on their balconies.

The Turkish Football Federation has tightened security to try and contain the hooliganism. During the 2005 Turkish cup final 8,000 police, stewards and officials were employed to prevent violence.

In 2006, the Turkish Football Federation introduced new measures to combat the threat of hooliganism and have made new regulations that allow the Professional Football Disciplinary Board to fine clubs up to YTL 250,000 for their fans behavior. Repeat offenders could be fined up to YTL 500,000.

Despite reports from the Turkish Football Federation, the Turkish police believe that football hooliganism is not a major threat and are "isolated incidents".

b) England

1. Football hooliganism in England dates back to the 1880s, when what were termed as rougns caused trouble at football matches. Local derby matches would usually have the worst trouble, but in an era when travelling fans were not common, rougns would sometimes attack the referees and the away team's players.

Against it started to attract media attention in the early 1960s. Fans started to form themselves into groups, mostly drawn from local working class areas. They tended to all stand together, usually at the goal-end terrace of their home football ground, which they began to identify as their territory. The development of these ends helped bring about national gang rivalries, focused primarily around football clubs. With the growth of fans travelling to watch their local club play away matches, these gangs became known as hooligan firms. Some hooligans travelled to games on the Football Specials train services.

Starting in the late 1960s in the UK, the skinhead and suedehead styles were popular among football hooligans. The police started cracking down on people wearing typical skinhead clothing styles, so some hooligans changed their image. In the late 1970s, many British hooligans started wearing expensive European designer clothing, to avoid attracting the attention of authorities. This led to the development of the casual subculture. There are certain lines popular with British casuals.

It has been documented that most English hooligans are in their teens or early twenties, older hooligans take part usually as leaders. They usually come from working class background, mainly employed in manual or lower clerical occupations or are working in the grey market or are unemployed.

2. Football violence in British stadiums declined after the introduction of the Football Spectators Act. At Euro 2000, the England team was threatened with expulsion from the tournament, due to the poor behaviour of the fans. Following good behaviour in the Korea-Japan 2002 and Portugal 2004, the English reputation has improved. At the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany, there were limited incidences of violence, with over 200 preventative arrests in Stuttgart (only three people were charged with criminal offences) 400 others taken into preventative custody. During that day, Police believe that on average each rioter consumed or threw 17 litres of beer.

Unit VI. EARTHQUAKE

I. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is an earthquake?
2. What are the earthquakes recorded with?
3. What are the earthquakes magnitudes?
4. In what way does the earthquake manifest itself at the Earth's surface, at the seabed?
5. What are the earthquakes caused by?
6. What is the focus or hypocenter of the earthquake?

Earthquake

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes are recorded with a seismometer, also known as a seismograph. The moment magnitude of an earthquake is conventionally reported, or the related and mostly obsolete Richter magnitude, with magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes being mostly imperceptible and magnitude 7 causing serious damage over large areas. Intensity of shaking is measured on the modified Mercalli scale.

At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacing the ground. When a large earthquake epicenter is located offshore, the seabed sometimes suffers sufficient displacement to cause a tsunami. The shaking in earthquakes can also trigger landslides and occasionally volcanic activity.

In its most generic sense, the word earthquake is used to describe any seismic event – whether a natural phenomenon or an event caused by humans – that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults, huge amounts of gas migration, mainly methane deep within the earth, but also by volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear experiments. An earthquake's point of initial rupture is called its focus or hypocenter. The term epicenter refers to the point at ground level directly above this.

II. Continue the sentences.

1. An earthquake is the result of
2. Earthquakes are recorded with

3. Intensity of shaking is measured
4. Earthquakes are caused mostly

III. Fill out the table.

seismometer	
magnitude	
tsunami	
earthquake	
epicenter	

IV. Read the text and name the areas of minor and larger earthquakes.

Minor earthquakes occur nearly constantly around the world in places like California and Alaska in the U.S., as well as in Guatemala, Chile, Peru, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, the Azores in Portugal, Turkey, New Zealand, Greece, Italy, and Japan, but earthquakes can occur almost anywhere, including New York City, London, and Australia. Larger earthquakes occur less frequently, the relationship being exponential; for example, roughly ten times as many earthquakes larger than magnitude 4 occur in a particular time period than earthquakes larger than magnitude 5. In the (low seismicity) United Kingdom, for example, it has been calculated that the average recurrences are: an earthquake of 3.7 – 4.6 every year, an earthquake of 4.7 – 5.5 every 10 years, and an earthquake of 5.6 or larger every 100 years.

V. Read the text and continue the sentences.

Most of the world's earthquakes (90%, and 81% of the largest) take place in the 40,000 – km – long, horseshoe – shaped zone called the

circum-Pacific seismic belt, also known as the Pacific Ring of Fire, which for the most part bounds the Pacific Plate. Massive earthquakes tend to occur along other plate boundaries, too, such as along the Himalayan Mountains. Humans can cause earthquakes for example by constructing large dams and buildings, drilling and injecting liquid into wells, and by coal mining and oil drilling.

With the rapid growth of mega-cities such as Mexico City, Tokyo or Tehran, in areas of high seismic risk, some seismologists are warning that a single quake may claim the lives of up to 3 million people.

1. Most of the world's earthquakes take place _____ .
2. Massive earthquakes occur _____ .
3. Humans can cause earthquakes _____ .

VI. Translate the text in a written form.

The number of seismic stations has increased from about 350 in 1931 to many thousands today. As a result, many more earthquakes are reported than in the past, but this is because of the vast improvement in instrumentation, rather than an increase in the number of earthquakes. The USGS estimates that, since 1900, there have been an average of 18 major earthquakes (magnitude 7.0 – 7.9) and one great earthquake (magnitude 8.0 or greater) per year, and that this average has been relatively stable. In recent years, the number of major earthquakes per year has decreased, although this is thought likely to be a statistical fluctuation rather than a systematic trend. More detailed statistics on the size and frequency of earthquakes is available from the USGS.

Unit VII. GREENHOUSE EFFECT

- I. Read the text and answer the following questions:
 1. What is the defining characteristic of the greenhouse effect?
 2. What does the greenhouse effect refer to?
 3. What is the result of the atmosphere warming by greenhouse gases?
 4. What is the greenhouse effect mechanism? Does it differ from the actual greenhouse mechanism?
 5. Who discovered the greenhouse effect?
 6. What resulted in anthropogenic Global warming?
 7. Is greenhouse effect the only reason that affects the temperature of the Earth?

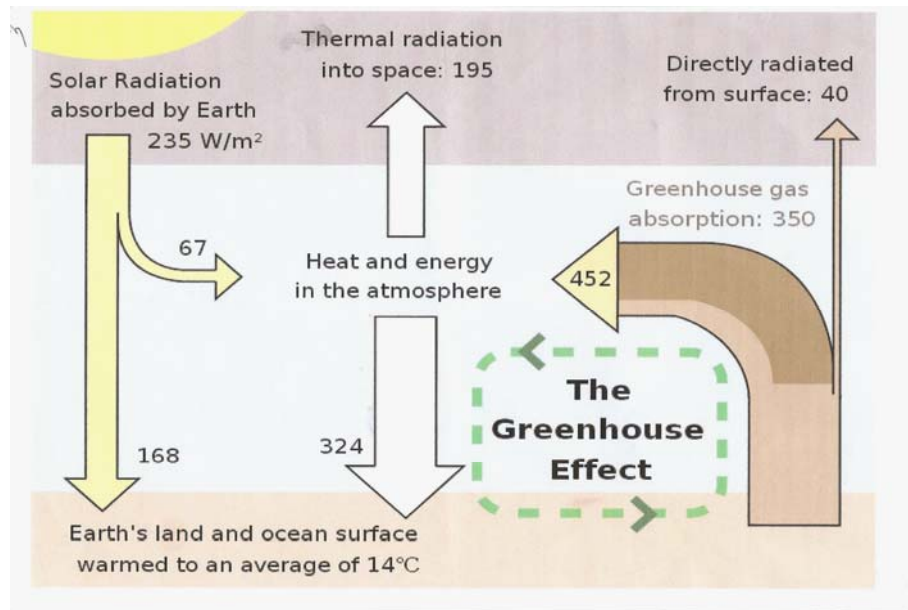
New words

1. greenhouse – теплица
2. greenhouse effect – глобальное потепление
3. schematic representation – схематичное изображение
4. capture – улавливать
5. recycle – перерабатывать
6. emit – излучать
7. refer to – называть
8. equilibrium – уравновешенность
9. absorb – поглощать
10. trap – улавливать

Greenhouse effect

Study a schematic representation of the exchanges of energy between outer space, the Earth's atmosphere, and the Earth surface. The ability of

the atmosphere to capture and recycle energy emitted by the Earth surface is the defining characteristic of the greenhouse effect. (Picture 1)



The Greenhouse effect refers to the change in the thermal equilibrium temperature of a planet or moon by the presence of an atmosphere containing gas that absorbs infrared radiation. Greenhouse gases warm the atmosphere by efficiently absorbing thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, by the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. As a result of its warmth, the atmosphere also radiates thermal radiation infrared in all directions, including downward to the Earth's surface. Thus, greenhouse gases trap heat within the surface-troposphere system. This mechanism is fundamentally different from the mechanism of an actual greenhouse, which instead isolates air inside the structure so that heat is not lost by convection and conduction. The greenhouse effect was discovered by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896.

In the absence of the greenhouse effect, the Earth's average surface temperature of 14°C (57°F) would be about -18°C (-0,4°F)

(Black body temperature of the Earth). Anthropogenic Global warming (AGW), a recent warming of the Earth's lower atmosphere as evidenced by the global mean temperature anomaly trend, is believed to be the result of an "enhanced greenhouse effect" mainly due to human-produced increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and changes in the use of land.

The greenhouse effect is only one of many factors which affect the temperature of the Earth. Other positive and negative feedbacks dampen or amplify the greenhouse effect.

In our solar system, Mars, Venus, and the moon Titan also exhibit significant greenhouse effect.

II. Give definition of the concepts:

- a) greenhouse effect _____
- b) actual greenhouse effect _____
- c) black body temperature _____
- d) enhanced greenhouse effect _____
- e) anthropogenic Global warming _____

III. Read the passage and make up the scheme of the effect which is caused to the Earth by the energy of the Sun.

The Earth receives energy from the Sun mostly in the form of visible light. The bulk of this energy is not absorbed by the atmosphere since the atmosphere is transparent to visible light. 50% of the sun's energy reaches the Earth which is absorbed by the surface as heat. Because of its temperature, the Earth's surface radiates energy in infrared range. The Greenhouse gases are not transparent to infrared radiation so they absorb infrared radiation. Infrared radiation is absorbed from all directions and is

passed as heat to all gases in the atmosphere. The atmosphere also radiates in the infrared range (because of its temperature, in the same way the Earth's surface does) and does so in all directions. The atmosphere is warmed because of the greenhouse gases and makes our life on earth possible.

IV. Read the text “Industrial activity effects the Earth” and formulate the main idea of the text.

New words

1. activity – деятельность
2. fossil fuel burning – сжигание органического топлива
3. carbon dioxide – двуокись углерода
4. amount – достигать
5. exceed – превышать
6. unambiguously – недвусмысленный, точно выраженный
7. values – величины

Industrial activity effects the Earth

CO₂ production from increased industrial activity (fossil fuel burning) and other human activities such as cement production and tropical deforestation has increased the CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere. Measurements of carbon dioxide amounts from Mauna Loa observatory show that CO₂ has increased from about 313 ppm (parts per million) in 1960 to about 375 ppm in 2005. The current observed amount of CO₂ exceeds the geological record of CO₂ maxima (~300 ppm) from ice core data. Because it is a greenhouse gas, elevated CO₂ levels will increase global mean temperature; based on an extensive review of the scientific literature, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concludes that

“most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations”.

Over the past 800,000 years, ice core data shows unambiguously that carbon dioxide has varied from values as low as 180 parts per million (ppm) to the pre-industrial level of 270 ppm. Certain paleoclimatologists consider variations in carbon dioxide to be a fundamental factor in controlling climate variations over this time scale.

V. Express your point of view when answering these questions:

1. What do you think should be done to minimize greenhouse effect?

a) on the governmental level _____

b) by ordinary people _____

2. Should any regulations be introduced to be observed by the industry?

What can they be?

VI. What are the effects of the global warming on the environment?

VII. Read the text, compare your notes with ones in the text.

Effects of global warming

The effects of global warming on the environment and human life are numerous, varied, accelerating and taking scientists studying global warming by surprise.

Scenarios studied by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predict that global warming will continue and get worse much faster than was expected even in their last report. The effects of recent climate change may already be observed. Rising sea levels, glacier retreat, Arctic shrinkage, and altered patterns of agriculture are direct consequences of human activities. Predictions for secondary and regional

effects include extreme weather events, an expansion of tropical diseases, changes in the timing of seasonal patterns in ecosystems, and drastic economic impact.

Climate changes are leading to large-scale irreversible effects at continental and global scales. The likelihood, magnitude, and timing is observed to be increasing and accelerating.

Many consequences of Global warming are now being observed. Large reductions in the Greenland and West Antarctic Ice Sheets, accelerated global warming due to carbon cycle feedbacks in the terrestrial biosphere, and releases of terrestrial carbon from permafrost regions and methane from hydrates in coastal sediments are accelerating.

VIII. Note the consequences of the global warming discovered by scientists.

Most of the consequences of global warming would result from physical changes: sea level rise, higher local temperatures, and changes in rainfall patterns, but synergistic affects such as warming causing the release of methane hydrates or clathrates; oceans forests and species dying off create many unforeseen impacts such as a decrease in the amount of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere. Sea level is generally expected to rise 18 to 59 cm (7.1 to 23.2 inches) by the end of the 21st century.

The Woods Hole proposal that melting ice might bring fresh water to the Gulf Stream bringing significant slowing of the ocean circulation that transports warm water to the North Atlantic isn't occurring.

The probability of warming having unforeseen consequences increases with the rate, magnitude, and duration of climate change.

Unit VIII. THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER

ПОГОДА

What is the weather like today?	Какая сегодня погода?
What will the weather be like tomorrow?	Какая погода будет завтра?
It's a beautiful day!	Сегодня прекрасный день!
It's fine weather!	Сегодня хорошая погода!
The weather is terrible!	Какая отвратительная погода!
The weather is none too good.	Погода не особенно хорошая.
A warm breeze is blowing.	Веет теплый ветер.
It is very warm (hot).	Очень тепло (жарко).
It is chilly (cold).	Довольно свежо (холодно).
It is very cold.	Очень холодно.
How cold is it?	Очень ли холодно?
How warm is it?	Очень ли тепло?
It is raining.	Идёт дождь.
It has stopped raining.	Дождь перестал.
It is going to clear up.	Проясняется.
It is snowing.	Снег идёт.
It is hailing (hail).	Град идёт.
It is windy (wind, breeze).	Ветер (ветер, ветерок).
The wind is from the south-west.	Ветер с юга-запада.
It is stormy (storm).	Буря.
There is a heavy gale.	Сильный ураган.

It is misty (mist, fog).	Туманно (туман).
It is overcast (cloudy).	Пасмурно.
It is calm.	Полная тишина.
It is thundering and lightning.	Гремит гром и блистают молнии.
A thunderstorm is coming.	Будет гроза.
The sun rises. (sunrise)	Солнце всходит (восход солнца).
The sun sets. (sunset)	Солнце заходит (закат).
There is moonlight to-night.	Сегодня вечером будет луна.
The stars are shining.	Звёзды блещут.

Weather forecast

(weather journal)

October, 20.

Here's a look at the weather for Germany.

Winter is most definitely on its way and the temperatures will be cold.

Mostly dry in the north-west. Cold in the mountains. It will be well overcast. Conditions will improve on Monday. There'll be more sunshine. North-east of the country will see good weather. Turning to the rest of Europe Rome-, Paris-, London-, Berlin-, Copenhagen-, Dublin. Now look at the forecast for selected cities around the world. Cairo-, Tokyo-, Delhi-, Mexico-, Moscow-, Beijing-, Karachi-.

For Rain or Shine

1. Before I arrived to Hawaii I thought I had seen about every sort of wet weather on my travels, from warm afternoon thundershowers in the Caribbean to ankle-deep monsoon downpours in Bangkok and damp chilly drafts of London in March.

2. The east coast of the Big Island of Hawaii is in perfect position to catch the clouds that are formed when the warm, moist Pacific Oceans trade winds hit the long, cool slopes of Mauna Loa. The slopes, uneven coastline and fluctuating ocean temperatures ensure that clouds meander around unpredictably. This area receives rain 278 days of the year.
3. But on Hawaii, the rain is amazing. It comes and goes, the weather sometimes changing from wet to dry within seconds. One day I was walking down a sunny street, worried because I'd left the sunscreen in my hotel room. Then I glanced across the street: the other side was shady and bathed in a vaporous mist. One morning I woke up and depressing gray and white clouds were stretching across the sky. Say goodbye to the scenic drive, hello to museums and thrift shopping, right? Wrong. While I was driving drizzle played on the windshield of my rented car. Forty minutes later the sky was azure, the sun ferocious.
4. I soon grew to love the rain, a reason why the city of Hilo of around 50,000 has remained sleepy and largely untouched since the days it was the centre of the Big Island's plantation economy in the 19th and early 20th centuries. As for resorts, this part of the island doesn't have any: only a handful of rather faded old hotels. While the Kona area on the island's west coast has become a major Hawaiian tourist draw.
5. In 1946 Hilo was devastated by tsunami. 15 meter waves rolled in and swept entire neighborhoods away. The last tsunami hit Hilo in 1960. A sophisticated warning system is now in place. At the Pacific Tsunami Museum in Hilo an exhibit about tsunami contains

photographs that show the main streets and they haven't changed much in six decades; only cars are different.

1. ankle-deep monsoon downpours – потоки воды во время дождливого сезона, когда приходится ходить в воде по лодыжку
damp chilly drafts – влажный холодный ветер
2. moist trade winds – ветер, несущий дождь, пассаты
slopes – склоны
uneven coastline – извилистая береговая линия
fluctuating ocean temperatures – перепад температур под влиянием океана
meander around – двигаться, принимая причудливые формы
unpredictably – непредсказуемо
hit – нанести удар
3. amazing – удивительный
sunscreen – козырёк для защиты от солнца
glance – быстрый взгляд, бросить быстрый взгляд, взглянуть
shady – быть в тени
bathed in a vaporous mist – была окутана поднимающейся туманной дымкой
stretched across the sky – протянулись вдоль неба
scenic drive – поездки по живописным местам
thrift shopping – покупки в недорогих магазинах
drizzle – мелкий дождь
windshield – ветровое стекло автомобиля
azure – лазурный
ferocious – неистовый

4. largely untouched – почти без изменений
resorts – курорты
a handful – несколько
faded old hotels – старые обшарпанные гостиницы
a major tourist draw – главный магнит (приманка, объект) для притяжения туристов
5. devastated – опустошён, уничтожен
swept away – стёр, уничтожил
entire – целые
neighborhoods – районы, кварталы
sophisticated – сложная
warning system – система предупреждения
an exhibit – стенд
decades – десятилетия

I. Answer the questions:

1. What types of weather had the author seen on his travel?
in Caribbean
in Bangkok
in London
2. What is the geographical position of Hawaii?
3. What winds form the clouds?
4. Why do clouds meander around?
5. How many rainy days are there in the east coast of the Big Island of Hawaii?
6. When was Hilo devastated by tsunamis?
7. Describe Hilo.
8. In what way did the author describe the weather on Hawaii.

Unit IX. THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

1. The University of Leeds

The University of Leeds is one of the largest universities in Great Britain. It is known for the high standard of its teaching and research. It was organized on the basis of the Technical College and the Medical School both of which were founded in the 19th century. The University received its Charter in 1904. It has 50 departments and trains students in Arts, Business, Social Sciences, Law, Education, Biological Sciences, Earth and Environment, Engineering and Medicine, Mathematical and Physical Sciences. The University has about 22,000 students including some 5,000 post-graduates.

New words

1. Charter – Устав
2. Arts – гуманитарные науки
3. Law – юридические науки
4. Earth and Environment – экология

1. Complete the sentences.

1. The University was organized on the basis of _____ .
2. The University received its _____ .
3. The University has about 22,000 students including _____ .

2. Answer the questions:

1. What departments are there at the University of Leeds?
2. How many students study at the University of Leeds?

3. Read the dialogue.

- Hello!
- Hi!

- How are you?
- Fine, thanks, and you?
- Fine, thanks.
- I have not seen you for ages!
- Naturally! I was at the University of Leeds.
- Oh, really? What do you like about it?
- It is hard to say in one word. I have many pictures of the student campus with me.
- Oh, great. Let me have a look. Oh, it seems to be an old university.
- Yes, it was organized on the basis of the Technical College and the Medical School both of which were founded in the 19th century.
- At what department does it train students?
- As far as I know it has 50 departments and train students in Arts, Business, Law and so on.
- I see, thank you for the interesting information. See you later, and you'll tell me more about your trip.
- See you too. Good-bye!
- Bye!

4. Make up a dialogue between a student of VSU and LU.

2. Learning Resources

Library

The University Library is the major academic research library in UK. It has a total stock of over 2,500,000 items. Each year the library spends over £1,8 million on new books.

The Library consists of a number of libraries. The two largest libraries house: the art, social sciences and education collection; and the

science, applied science and engineering collection. The smaller libraries provide book on special subjects. The Student Lending library and the Student Reference libraries provide additional copies of much-used books. There are reading halls with over 3,000 places for readers. Materials not in stock may be loaned through the inter-library loan service. There are self – service photocopying machines in the library. Over seventy CD-ROM data bases are networked across the campus. The students can use computer catalogue from any computer linked to the campus network.

New words

1. learning resources – учебная база
2. a total stock – общий фонд
3. items – экземпляры
4. collection – собрание книг
5. sciences – естественные науки
6. social sciences – общественные науки
7. applied sciences – прикладные науки
8. smaller libraries – отраслевые библиотеки
9. the Student Lending Library – абонемент для студентов
10. the Student Reference Library – справочный отдел

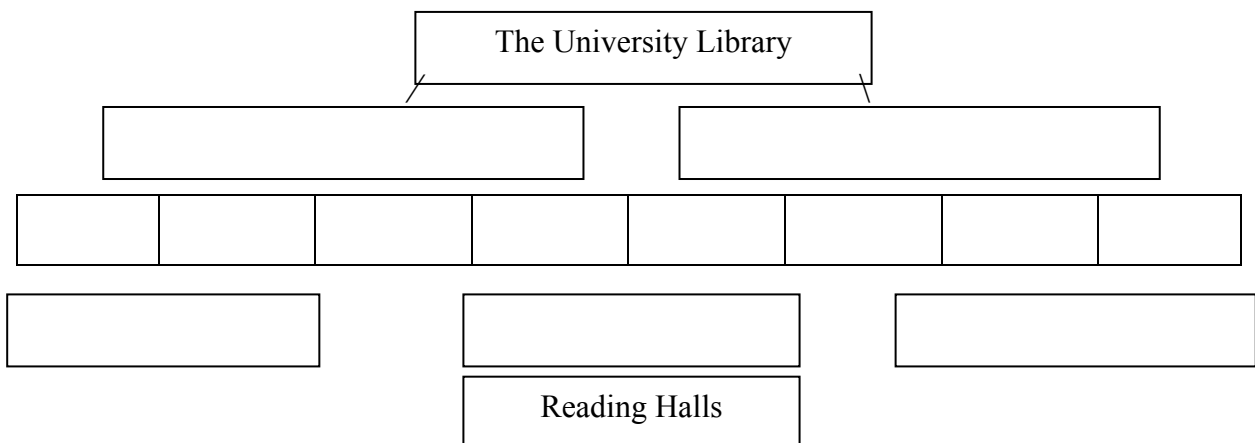
1. Complete the sentences.

- The University Library is the _____ .
- It has _____ .
- The two largest libraries house _____ .
- _____ provide additional copies of much-used books.

2. Answer the questions.

- What books do the smaller libraries provide?
- Where can the students lend books that are not in stock?
- How are the catalogues organized?

3. Fill in the table to show the structure of the library.



4. Describe the library of VSU.

5. Read the dialogue.

- Do you like Leeds?
- Yes, it is a beautiful city. It is a geographical centre of Britain and lies in the heart of West Yorkshire, 320 km north of London and 320 km south of Scotland's capital Edinburgh.
- Are learning resources convenient?
- Yes, excellent, I was impressed by the library. It is the major academic research library in UK. The students can use the computer catalogue from any computer linked to the campus network. Material not in stock may be loaned through the inter-library loan service.
- Fantastic! You are lucky! I wish I were in your place.
- Good-bye.
- See you later.

6. Mind the Social Sciences.

<u>Social Anthropology</u>	<u>Philosophy</u>	<u>Linguistics</u>
<u>Politics and International Relations</u>		<u>Computers</u>
<u>Women's Studies</u>	<u>Sociology</u>	<u>Criminology</u>
<u>Social Work</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Law</u>
<u>Media and Communication</u>		<u>Language in Society</u>
<u>Religious Studies</u>		<u>Educational Studies</u>

There are more than 1,200 + PCs arranged in clusters around the campus. All the University computers are connected to the University network which provides access to the central servers, printers, plotters, e-mail and library catalogue. The campus network is connected to the UK-wide academic network "Janet", the Internet and the World Wide Web (www). All students are automatically registered to the central PC Novel Service, to other services they may register on application.

New words

1. 1,200+ – более 1.200
2. PCs = personal computers – персональные компьютерные
3. arrange – располагать
4. clusters – компьютерные центры
5. the University network – Университетская компьютерная сеть
6. to provide access – обеспечить доступ
7. plotter – устройство для выполнения чертежей
8. the UK-wide – всебританская
9. academic network – учебная компьютерная сеть
10. World Wide Web – Мировая Компьютерная паутина (Всемирная компьютерная сеть)

11. PC Novel Service – компьютерная программа Novel

12. on application – по заявлению

1. Complete the sentences.

1. All the University computers are _____ .

2. The campus network _____ .

3. All students are automatically _____ .

2. Answer the questions:

1. What computer resources can students at Leeds use?

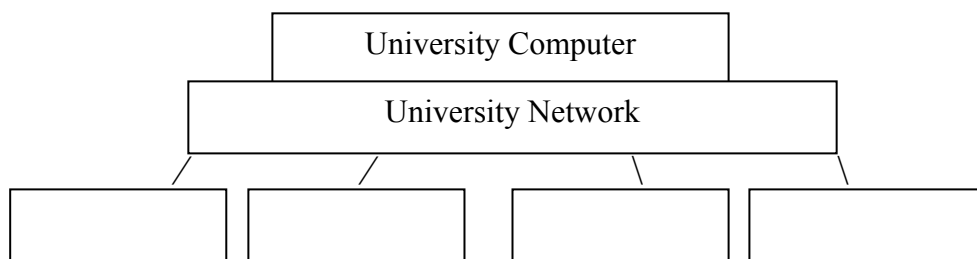
2. What computer resources can students of VSU use?

3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Все компьютеры объединены в сети университета, которая обеспечивает доступ к центральному серверу.

2. Все компьютеры в студенческом городке подключены к общебританской учебной сети Жанет.

4. Fill in the table to show the structure of Computer resources in Leeds University.



The Language Centre

The Language Centre has self-instructional audio courses in over forty languages, a collection of video material and the satellite television. The student can study languages independently or as a part of language modules (French for Business, German for Scientists). There are courses for beginners and up to advanced level.

New words

1. self-instructional courses – аудиокурсы для самостоятельной работы
2. language modules – языковые курсы, специализирующиеся по направлениям
3. advanced level – высокий уровень

1. Complete the sentences.

- The Language Centre has _____ .
- There are courses for _____ .

2. Answer the question:

- What is to your mind the best way to study language?

Sport

University has two sports centers. One of them has a sport hall with seats for 1,500 spectators, three gymnasia, weight training room, cardiovascular exercise room, squash courts, table tennis room and climbing wall.

The other sports center contains a major sports hall and three squash courts.

For outdoor sports the University has playing fields 5,6 km north of the main campus and close to the main hall of residence.

There are also 28 pitches for football, rugby and hockey; cricket squares; six floodlit tennis courts.

Sailing and rowing take place on nearby rivers and reservoirs.

There are active clubs for gliding, parachuting, windsurfing, hang-gliding and sub-aqua swimming.

Students go in for keep-fit, golf, judo and badminton.

Half an hour of the City Centre there is some of the finest walking country in the world. This region is good for such sports as walking and caving.

New words

1. sports centers – спортивный корпус (комплекс)
 2. gymnasia – спортивные залы
 3. weight training room – тренажёрный зал (зал для тяжёлой атлетики)
 4. fitness room – фитнес-центр
 5. cardiovascular exercise room – оздоровительный центр
 6. squash courts – залы для сквоша
 7. climbing wall – альпийская стенка
 8. playing field – игровое поле
 9. pitch – поле
 10. floodlit tennis courts – освещаемые теннисные корты
 11. sailing – парусный спорт
 12. rowing – гребля
 13. nearby rivers – местные реки
 14. reservoirs – водоёмы
 15. gliding – планеризм
 16. hang-gliding – дельтапланеризм
 17. active clubs – действуют секции
 18. go in for – заниматься
 19. keep-fit – фитнес (быть в форме)
 20. judo – дзюдо
1. Complete the sentences.

- One sports center _____ .
- The other sports center _____ .
- For outdoor sports _____ .
- There are also 28 pitches for _____ .
- There are active clubs for _____ .

2. Answer the questions:

- How many sports centres does the University have?
- What kinds of sports are popular in the university?
- Classify the type of sports that students at Leeds can go in for.
- What kinds of sports do students of VSU go in for?

3. Make up the dialogue to learn about sports the students of your group go in for.

4. What is your favourite kind of sports?

The Students Union

The Students Union is a heart of a student life. It is the centre for all non-academic aspects of student life. It serves as an umbrella for over 150 societies and sports clubs.

Musical activities cover everything from rock, pop, funk and jazz to classics, folk and musical theatre.

The Union organizes dance and disco parties. Several balls take place at the Union during the year.

In the Union building there are many snack bars, coffee lounges and four bars, providing drinks at low prices in a comfortable and friendly atmosphere.

Refectories offer a choice of cooked meals including vegetarian dishes, a fast food service and a salad bar.

Other services include a bank, an optician and a grocery shop.

New words

1. Union – культурный центр
2. is a heart – является центром
3. is a centre – объединение
4. non-academic aspects – внеучебная деятельность
5. it serves as umbrella – объединяет, охватывает
6. funk – фанк (муз.)
7. funk – испуг, страх
8. blue funk – хандра, уныние
9. jazz – джаз (муз.)
10. jazz – пёстрый, кричащий, грубый
11. snack – лёгкая закуска, закусывать
12. snack bars – закусочная, буфет
13. coffee lounges – кофейня
14. cooked meals – готовые блюда
15. fast food service – закусочные быстрого питания
16. salad bar – салатный бар, буфет
17. an optician – оптик
18. grocery shop – продуктовый магазин

1. Complete the sentences.

- The Students Union is _____ .
- Musical activities _____ .
- The Union organizes _____ .

➤ In the Union building _____ .

2. Answer the questions:

- What activities is the Union an umbrella for?
- Does VSU have the Union?
- Do the students have Union membership card?
- Do the students socialize in the bars?

3. Make up the table for the Union activities.

4. Make up the dialogue and ask students of your group in what non-academic activities they take part.

5. Tell about the University Union using the key words

<u>non-academic aspects</u>	<u>societies</u>	<u>50 sports clubs</u>
<u>musical activities</u>	<u>dance and disco parties</u>	<u>ball</u>
<u>snack bars</u>	<u>coffee lounges</u>	<u>refectories</u>
<u>a bank</u>	<u>an optician</u>	<u>a grocery shop</u>

Careers Service

Students should start thinking seriously about vacancies in public or private sector before finishing their programs, but it is better to do it before starting their study.

The Careers Service holds the files of 600 companies with vacancy details, Annual Reports and Accounts. In their final year the students can obtain vacancy bulletins. Over 200 employers visit Leeds each year to interview Leeds students.

Some students hope to finance part of their stay by taking employment at weekends or in the vacations. Such employment is very difficult to find. Students from overseas are usually allowed to enter Britain only if they are not seeking for employment.

New words

1. vacancies – вакансии
 2. public sector – государственный сектор
 3. Careers Service – бюро по трудоустройству
 4. vacancy details – описание вакансий
 5. Annual Reports – ежегодные отчёты
 6. Accounts – бухгалтерские отчёты
 7. obtain vacancy bulletins – получить бюллетень с вакансиями
 8. employers – работодатели
 9. to interview – провести собеседование
 10. stay – пребывание
 11. take employment – получить работу
 12. from overseas – из-за рубежа
 13. are seeking – ищут
1. Complete the sentences.
 - Students should start thinking seriously _____ .
 - The Careers Service holds _____ .
 - Some students hope _____ .
 2. Answer the questions:
 - When do the students start thinking about vacancies?
 - What information does Careers Service provide?
 - Where can the students work to finance part of their stay?
 3. Do you work?
 4. Make up a dialogue and ask the students of your group about their work.

Accommodation in Leeds

The University provides several categories of accommodation for students.

Students can live in the Hall of Residence. The fee in the Hall of Residence is charged for the use of a furnished study bedroom, for heating the room, meals, room cleaning and the use of common rooms. It is not possible to have place in hall of residence without paying the meals fee. The number of meals a day depends on the distance of the hall from the campus. Those halls which are some distance away do not provide lunch during weekdays. It is important to find the right place to live.

For postgraduate students the University owns more than 100 furnished and 25 unfurnished flats which are let to married couples with or without children. Rents for University furnished married quarters are from £ 240 - £ 300 per month. But there is a large demand for family accommodation and the University cannot guarantee to meet all requests.

Single students can live in university controlled furnished self-catering flats. Students have their own room, and share kitchen and bathroom with four or six students. The rooms are centrally heated and the students pay their own heating bills. Residents in self catering flats clean the rooms, cook and do shopping themselves. Cafeterias sell full meals or snacks at lunchtime and in the early evening from Monday to Friday.

Students can also find accommodation of higher standards. All bedrooms have a private shower, toilet and washing facilities.

There is also accommodation in the private market for single students. The cost vary from £ 32-50 rent, without energy cost per person per week for study-bedroom with use of shared kitchen and bathroom and £ 65-85 rent without energy cost per week for a self contained one bedroom flat with sole use of kitchen and bathroom. The accommodation

form for accommodation is sent to the student and should be returned to the Accommodation Officer.

New words

1. accommodation – жильё, размещение, проживание (стол и ночлег)
 2. Hall of Residence – общежитие
 3. pay fee – платить за обучение
 4. is charged – берётся, взимается
 5. furnished – меблированный
 6. study-bedroom – комната (учебная спальня)
 7. heating – отопление
 8. meals – питание
 9. common rooms – общие комнаты
 10. own – владеть
 11. married couples – семейные пары, семьи
 12. large demand – большой спрос
 13. meet requests – удовлетворить просьбы (заявки)
 14. self-catering flats – квартиры без обслуживания
 15. to cater – убираться в квартире
 16. to share kitchen – общая кухня
 17. to pay their own heating bills – сами платят за отопление
1. Complete the sentences.
- The University provides _____ .
 - Students can live _____ .
 - The fee in the Hall of Residence is _____ .
 - Single students can live in university controlled furnished self-catering flats. Students have their own _____ .

2. Make up the table classifying categories of accommodation in Leeds.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What type of accommodations do the students live?

2. What type of accommodations do the students of VSU have?

4. Read the dialogue.

Of: Hello. Can I help you?

St: Yes, I am a student. What kind of accommodation do you have?

Of: What do you want, accommodation for married or for single? Are you married or single?

St: No. I am not married.

Of: Well, we have two categories of accommodation for you:

First: Self – catering flats. Students have their own rooms, and share kitchen and bathroom. Our residents in self – catering flats clean the rooms, cook and do shopping themselves. All bedrooms have a private shower, toilet, and washing facilities.

Second: It is the private market for single students. The cost vary from £ 32-50 rent, without energy cost per person per week for study-bedroom with use of shared kitchen and bathroom and £ 65-85 rent without energy cost per week for a self contained one bedroom flat with sole use of kitchen and bathroom.

St: I prefer the second variant.

Of: Please fill in an application form.

St: Thanks for helping me. Good-bye.

Of: Good luck.

Unit X. VLADIMIR. GLORIOUS PAST

Vladimir. Glorious Past.

Vladimir was founded in 1108 by the Great Prince Vladimir Monomakh who gave the town its name. In 1157 Monomakh's grandson Andrey Bogolyubsky transferred the capital to Vladimir. In his struggle to subordinate the feudal nobility he organized the struggle against Kiev and took the city but didn't stay there. He ruled South Rus from the banks of the faraway Klyazma.

At the end of the 12th century Andrey's brother Vsevolod III the Big Nest called so because of his numerous family was recognized as the Overlord. Under his reign Vladimir-Suzdal Principality reached its peak. Merchants from Europe, Asia and even from Arab countries came to the capital of principality to trade. The Volga trade route was as important as the route from the Varangian to the Greeks along the Dnieper.

Those days have long disappeared but there are still witnesses of the past in the architectural monuments that might be described as the glorious pages of a chronicle in stone.

On the grounds of the ancient Kremlin are two of the city's most remarkable monuments:

The most ancient is the Cathedral of Dormition. It was begun in 1158 at the time as the new capital's defense ring. The chronicle tells that for this grandiose project craftsmen came from all over the country. Among them were Europeans from the Roman West.

The importance of this cathedral in Russia's history is shown by the fact that beginning with Yury Dolgoruky's son all the Vladimir and

Moscow princes were crowned to the thrown there. We can call to mind the names of Alexander Nevsky, Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan III.

The cathedral of Dormition has come down to our times with extensions. In 1185 the cathedral was badly damaged by fire and in 1185 – 89 it was rebuilt and enlarged. It was enclosed by new walls, four more domes were mounted on the corners making a total of five. This time there was no need to call craftsmen from abroad.

As we go further we'll see the carved walls of the Cathedral of St. Demetrius (1194 – 97). The cathedral is topped with a golden helmet-shaped dome and the grandeous cross above.

The domes in the form of a helmet is a sign of ancient architecture through the 16th century. In the 17th century 'onion' domes had already become widespread in Russia. Seen from a distance they suggest lit candles held up to the sky. Later in the 18th century during the spread of the Baroque style the domes became two-staged. If you remember this small detail you will find it easy to determine roughly to what period the monument belongs.

The cathedral of St. Demetrius was built with blocks of white lime stone since at that time this soft easily worked stone was the main building materials.

The Golden Gates of Vladimir were built in 1158 – 64 and were the main entrance to the capital. They were the main defense bastion of the western part of a strong defense ring around the city. They also served as a Triamphal Arch in the days of victories. The massive oak folds were covered with gilded copper plates.

Here, too, in the town centre near the remains of the north-west ramparts is the complex of the Princess Convent. It was founded by the wife of Vsevolod III at the turn of the 12th century. Hence the monastery's name. It's main church was the Cathedral of Dormition.

I. Look up words to the text:

to subordinate – подчинять

to rule – управлять

faraway – далёкая

the Big Nest – Большое Гнездо

under his reign – во время правления

numerous – многочисленная

Overlord – единый правитель

merchants – купцы

principality – княжество

trade route – торговый путь

disappeared – прошли

witness of the past – свидетельство прошлого

glorious pages – славные страницы

chronicle – летопись

Cathedral of Dormition – Успенский собор

defense ring – оборонительное кольцо

craftsmen – мастера

crowned to the throne – коронован на власть

call to mind – вспомнить

extensions – пристройки

damaged – повреждён

domes – купола

carved walls – стены, украшенные резьбой

helmet-shaped dome – шлемовидный купол

sign – признак

through the 16th century – до конца 16 в.

‘onion’ domes – луковичные главы

widespread – широко распространены

lit candles – зажжённые свечи

two-staged – двухъярусные

block of white lime stone – блоки из белого известняка

oak folds – дубовые створы

gilded copper plates – золочёные медные пластины

the Princes Convent – Княгинин монастырь

ramparts – валы

hence – поэтому

II. Do the tasks.

1. Give definitions to the concepts

a) Capital

b) Overlord

c) trade route

d) principality

e) cathedral

2. Finish the sentence.

Those days have long disappeared _____ .

3. Write down the monuments of architecture that remind of glorious past of Vladimir.

4. Fill in the table. What monuments of architecture were built in these years:

1158	
1194 – 97	
1158 – 64	
turn of the 12 th century	

5. Fill in the table. What shapes of domes do you know? What periods do they belong to?

Periods	Shapes of domes

6. Write down what does the ‘onion’ shape of the domes symbolize.
7. What to your mind do other shapes of domes symbolize?
8. Make up the plan of the text
9. Put the questions to the text
10. Make up the dialogue on the text

TEXTS FOR HOME READING

I. Read the texts, make up the plan of the text, make up the list of the terms.

Text 1

Sustainable Platemaking

Sustainability is defined as “the ability to provide for the needs of the world’s current population without damaging the ability of future

generations to provide for themselves.” It is the hot topic, both in the broad political sense as well as within the packaging industry, and that is as it should be. When a process is sustainable, it can be carried out over and over without negative environmental effects or impossibly high costs to anyone involved. As a society, it is our obligation to leave behind a world where our children and grandchildren will be able to meet their needs in a healthy environment.

As part of the global focus on sustainability, packaging has been coming under intense scrutiny. While no-one can debate the safety and health benefits that have come with advancements in packaging over the past 50 years, the environmental picture—both in terms of packaging’s solid waste and carbon footprint—has not been quite as rosy. Environmental groups, consumers and major players within the retailing and consumer products sectors are assessing the effect of packaging and demanding that packaging providers find ways to reduce the environmental impact of package printing and its related processes. In this regard, flexographic prepress already has a strong track record of delivering on this demand.

Text 2

Flood

A flood is an overflow of an expanse of water that submerges land, a deluge. In the sense of “flowing water”, the word may also be applied to the inflow of the tide.

Flooding may result from the volume of water within a body of water, such as a river or lake, exceeding the total capacity of its bounds, with the result that some of the water flows or sits outside of the normal

perimeter of the body. It can also occur in rivers, when the strength of the river is so high it flows right out of the river channel, particularly at corners or meanders.

The word comes from the Old English *flod*, a word common to Teutonic languages (compare German *Flut*, Dutch *vloed* from the same root as is seen in *flow*, *float*).

The term “The Flood”, capitalized, usually refers to the great Universal Deluge described in Genesis and is treated at Deluge.

In western countries, rivers prone to floods are often carefully managed. Defences such as levees, bunds, reservoirs, and weirs are used to prevent rivers from bursting their banks. Coastal flooding has been addressed in Europe with coastal defences, such as sea walls and beach nourishment.

London is protected from flooding by a huge mechanical barrier across the River Thames, which is raised when the water level reaches a certain point.

Venice has a similar arrangement, although it is already unable to cope with very high tides. The defenses of both London and Venice will be rendered inadequate if sea levels continue to rise.

The largest and most elaborate flood defenses can be found in the Netherlands, where they are referred to as Delta Works with the Oosterschelde dam as its crowning achievement. These works were built in response to the North Sea flood of 1953 of the southwestern part of the Netherlands. The Dutch had already built one of the world’s largest dams in the north of the country: the Afsluitdijk (closing occurred in 1932).

Currently the Saint Petersburg Flood Prevention Facility Complex is to be finished by 2008, in Russia, to protect Saint Petersburg from storm surges. It also has a main traffic function, as it completes a ring road around Saint Petersburg. Eleven dams extend for 25.4 kilometres and stand eight metres above water level.

The New Orleans Metropolitan Area, 35% of which sits below sea level, is protected by hundreds of miles of levees and flood gates. This system failed catastrophically during Hurricane Katrina in the City Proper and in eastern sections of the Metro Area, resulting in the inundation of approximately 50% of the Metropolitan area, ranging from a few inches to twenty feet in coastal communities.

In an act of successful flood prevention, the Federal Government of the United States offered to buy out flood-prone properties in the United States in order to prevent repeated disasters after the 1993 flood across the Midwest. Several communities accepted and the government, in partnership with the state, bought 25,000 properties which they converted into wetlands. These wetlands act as a sponge in storms and in 1995, when the floods returned, the government didn't have to expend resources in those areas.

In China, flood diversion areas are rural areas that are deliberately flooded in emergencies in order to protect cities.

Text 3

Tropical cyclone

Part I

Cyclone Catarina, a rare South Atlantic tropical cyclone viewed from the International Space Station on 26 March 2004.

A tropical cyclone is a storm system characterized by a low pressure center and numerous thunderstorms that produce strong winds and flooding rain. Tropical cyclones feed on heat released when moist air rises, resulting in condensation of water vapour contained in the moist air. They are fueled by a different heat mechanism than other cyclonic windstorms such as nor'easters, European windstorms, and polar lows, leading to their classification as “warm core” storm systems.

The term “tropical” refers to both the geographic origin of these systems, which form almost exclusively in tropical regions of the globe, and their formation in Maritime Tropical air masses. The term “cyclone” refers to such storms’ cyclonic nature, with counterclockwise rotation in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise rotation in the Southern Hemisphere. Depending on their location and strength, tropical cyclones are referred to by other names, such as hurricane, typhoon, tropical storm, cyclonic storm, tropical depression and simply cyclone.

While tropical cyclones can produce extremely powerful winds and torrential rain, they are also able to produce high waves and damaging storm surge as well as spawning tornadoes. They develop over large bodies of warm water, and lose their strength if they move over land. This is the reason coastal regions can receive significant damage from a tropical cyclone, while inland regions are relatively safe from receiving strong winds. Heavy rains, however, can produce significant flooding inland, and storm surges can produce extensive coastal flooding up to 40 kilometres (25mi) from the coastline. Although their effects on human populations can be devastating, tropical cyclones can also relieve drought conditions. They also carry heat and energy away from the tropics and transport it

toward temperate latitudes, which makes them an important part of the global atmospheric circulation mechanism. As a result, tropical cyclones help to maintain equilibrium in the Earth's troposphere, and to maintain a relatively stable and warm temperature worldwide.

Part II

Many tropical cyclones develop when the atmospheric conditions around a weak disturbance in the atmosphere are favorable. Others form when other types of cyclones acquire tropical characteristics. Tropical systems are then moved by steering winds in the troposphere; if the conditions remain favorable, the tropical disturbance intensifies, and can even develop an eye. On the other end of the spectrum, if the conditions around the system deteriorate or the tropical cyclone makes landfall, the system weakens and eventually dissipates. In spite of this, it is not possible to artificially induce the dissipation of these systems with current technology.

Tropical cyclones that cause extreme destruction are rare, although when they occur, they can cause great amounts of damage or thousands of fatalities.

The 1970 Bhola cyclone is the deadliest tropical cyclone on record, killing more than 300,000 people and potentially as many as 1 million after striking the densely populated Ganges Delta region of Bangladesh on 13 November 1970. Its powerful storm surge was responsible for the high death toll. The North Indian cyclone basin has historically been the deadliest basin. Elsewhere, Typhoon Nina killed nearly 100,000 in China due to a 2000-year flood that caused 62 dams including the Banqiao Dam to fail. The Great Hurricane of 1780 is the deadliest Atlantic hurricane on record, killing about 22,000 people in the Lesser Antilles. A tropical

cyclone does need not be particularly strong to cause memorable damage, primarily if the deaths are from rainfall or mudslides. Tropical Storm Thelma in November 1991 killed thousands in the Philippines, while in 1982, the unnamed tropical depression that eventually became Hurricane Paul killed around 1,000 people in Central America.

Hurricane Katrina is estimated as the costliest tropical cyclone worldwide, causing \$81.2 billion in property damage (2008 USD) with overall damage estimates exceeding \$100 billion (2005 USD). Katrina killed at least 1,836 people after striking Louisiana and Mississippi as a major hurricane in August 2005. Hurricane Andrew is the second most destructive tropical cyclone in U.S. history, with damages totaling \$40.7 billion (2008 USD), and with damage costs at \$31.5 billion (2008 USD), Hurricane Ike is the third most destructive tropical cyclone in U.S. history. The Galveston Hurricane of 1900 is the deadliest natural disaster in the United States, killing an estimated 6,000 to 12,000 people in Galveston, Texas. Hurricane Iniki in 1992 was the most powerful storm to strike Hawaii in recorded history, hitting Kauai as a Category 4 hurricane, killing six people, and causing U.S. \$3 billion in damage. Other destructive Eastern Pacific hurricanes include Pauline and Kenna, both causing severe damage after striking Mexico as major hurricanes. In March 2004, Cyclone Gafilo struck northeastern Madagascar as a powerful cyclone, killing 74, affecting more than 200,000, and becoming the worst cyclone to affect the nation for more than 20 years.

Text 4

Industrial safety

JSC "L'ivgidromash" - is primarily concerned with industrial safety. The company employs a systematic approach so that a key concept of the

industrial safety system is its continual improvement and management review. We work intensively to ensure the maintenance of industrial safety principles according to the following laws and regulations: namely, "Safety of operation at the dangerous production sites" №116-F3, "Technical control" №184-F3, "The main principles of labour protection in Russian Federation" №181-F3 and etc. Furthermore, we formed a special department which is totally engaged in employment protection service. The enterprise develops and maintains its own specially designed monitoring and technical diagnosis equipment to control environment factors at the work sites (gas-loading, dust content, illumination, humidity and so on).

In order to achieve the industrial safety goals, JSC "LIVgidromash" has taken a number of initiatives to:

- provide sufficient financing for safeguarding activities, ensure on-the-job training of the personnel;
- supply the employees with industrial clothing and special footwear and also with other means of individual protection;
- keep the buildings and fixed structures in operable order according to safety standards;
- comply with safety operation requirements at the working places;
- produce high quality products suitable to industrial safety standards.

According to specific baseline Program (date of presentation October 15, 2005) for introduction of development work, massive efforts are made at the enterprise to certify professional workmen's Safety and Labour protection management system (hereinafter referred to as the PS & LP System). This job involves requirements for the Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS 18001:1999) specification. The said

system is implemented at the enterprise as a systematic component of the Integrated Management System.

In June 2007 the Certification audit was carried out, as a result of which our enterprise was ordered with Certificate of conformity as far as the requirements of International Certification OHSAS 18001:1999 are concerned.

Text 5

Labour protection policy

Part I

We give our top priority to the labour protection policy in comparison with other production activities. The goal is the care about lives and health of the employees in the course of labour activities and, furthermore, the proper upgrading of labour efficiency and product cost reduction, as well as profitable growth of our team.

The main purpose is to set up safe manufacture and normal labour conditions prescribed by appropriate standards and sanitary norms currently in force.

In order to achieve the Labour Protection goals, we have taken a number of initiatives to :

- observance of legislation requirements concerning professional safety and protection of labour;
- enhance qualifications and professional competence of executive employees and specialists, ensure on-the-job training of the personnel as concerns to the safe production methods and techniques;
- keep the buildings and plant equipment in operable order;

- provide the employees with industrial clothing and special technical arrangements of individual protection according to the established norms;
- maintain our own monitoring of the environment factors at the work sites;
- perform attestation of workplaces and eliminate non-compliances revealed;
- ensure medical care of the personnel;
- provide sanitary & social consumer services and disease-prevention attendance;
- involve all plant workers into health-keeping process in order to preserve their own health and the health of other people;
- provide sufficient financing for safeguarding activities and employment protection;
- advance the creative initiative of each individual.

The main factor of stable and reliable work of industrial establishments, preservation of life and health of maintenance staff and third person, preservation of the nature and environment is accurate activity of an enterprise in problems of industrial safety.

Specialists of Monitoring, LTD are ready to provide assistance in the given problem:

- to carry out the consultations and to supply by normative documents in the problems of organization of safety exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprises under control of Gosgortehnadzor RF;
- to carry out the consultations in the problems of organization of hazardous commodity transportations - compressed gases, liquid and attenuated under the pressure;

- work out technical and normative-technical documentation (instructions, regulations, etc.) concerned with supplying of safe exploitation of highly explosive and chemically dangerous production and enterprises;
- work out and to create technical plants for supplying of safe exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprises.

The problems of state regulation of industrial safety are regulated by Federal law "About industrial safety of dangerous industrial enterprises" since 21.07.97 № 116-ФЗ.

Mentioned law appoints rightful, economical and social bases of supplying safe exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprises.

Provision of this law applies on all organizations, undependable from their organizational and rightful forms of property.

According to the Enclosure 1 of the given Federal law to the category of dangerous industrial enterprises relate those, where:

1) are manufactured, used, refined, stored, transported, destroyed the following dangerous meters;

2) are used with equipment, working under the pressure more than 0,07 megapaskals and under the temperature of the water more 115 centigrade degree;

3) are used stationary established hoisting machine, escalator, reweave, funicular;

4) are manufactured melt ferrous and nonferrous metals and alloys on the base of these melts;

5) are conducted mining, works of mineral dressing, as well as works in underground conditions.

According to demands of the given Federal law all dangerous industrial enterprises are to be registered in the state list, at the same time the realization functions of state politics in the area of industrial safety are given mainly to Gosgortehndors of RF.

Part II

The given organization is empowered to realize single functions of normativeness control, special absolvine, control and supervision function in the area of industrial safety.

I. Demanding to projection, construction, reconstruction and acceptance into exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprise.

I.I. Indispensable condition for permission on construction, development, reconstruction of technical reequipment, temporary closing-down and liquidation of dangerous industrial enterprise serve as a presence of positive detention of an examination of industrial safety. Deviation from project documentation is not allowed. Changings, included to the technical documentation are to be undergone an examination of industrial safety and to be conformed to the state organizations of supervision. In the process of construction, development, reconstruction and so on, those who worked out project documentation, accomplish follow-on.

I.II. Technical equipment, used in dangerous industrial enterprises must have a certificate on adequacy of industrial safety. Technical equipment of foreign production must pass the certification in Russian organizations, empowered by state inspectors.

I.III. Before putting in operation into dangerous industrial enterprise must be registered in determinate order.

I.IV. In case of using, storing, manufacturing of meters in quantities mentioned in Enclosure 2 to the Federal law about industrial safety of

dangerous industrial enterprises, must be worked out industrial safety declaration without fail. Obligation of working out of declaration of industrial safety in industrial enterprises, not mentioned in the mentioned Enclosure 2, is established by the Government of RF, as well as, in compliance with its authorities, by Federal inspectorate. Declaration of industrial safety is defined more exactly and worked out again in case of addressing for the exploitation license of dangerous industrial enterprise, changing of material, contained in the declaration of industrial safety, or in case of demand changing in industrial safety.

I.V. Organizations exploitation dangerous industrial enterprise have to safeguard amenability against causation of harm for life, health or property of others or for environment in case of an emergency on the dangerous industrial enterprise. Insurance can be hold in a commissioner insurance company only.

Part III

II. Industrial safety demands for the exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprise. Organization exploiting dangerous industrial enterprise have to:

- maintain provision of Federal laws, other normative rightful statement of RF, as well as normative technical documents in the branch of industrial safety;
- provide full strength of the staff in accordance with established demands;
- admit to work persons, who have necessary education in commissioner organizations, certified for the given type of work and who doesn't have any medical contraindications for executable works;

- provide realization of training and attestation of workers in the area of industrial safety;
- have normative rightful statement and normative technical documents establishing rules of work directing at dangerous industrial enterprise; (“Monitoring”, LLS is ready to provide consultations about normative technical documents established by Gosgortekhnadzor of RF);
- organize and realize manufacturing inspection of demand maintenance of industrial safety;
- provide presence and functioning of necessarily settings and control systems of industrial process in accordance with establishment demands;
- provide realization of industrial safety examination, as well as to realize diagnostics, testing, building and technical settings examination used on dangerous industrial enterprise, in given period;
- prevent penetration unauthorized persons;
- provide demands of industrial safety to storage dangerous meters;
- conclude a risk amenability insurance contract for trespass while the exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprise;
- discharge arrangements and directions of Federal operating jurisdiction, specially commissioner in the area of industrial safety, its territorial organs and functionaries that are given by them according to authorities;
- suspend exploitation of dangerous industrial enterprise independently or by order of Federal operating jurisdiction, specially commissioner in the area of industrial safety, its territorial organs and functionaries

in case of an emergency or incident, as well as in case of disclosure of newly-discovered conditions influencing on industrial safety;

- realize arrangements of localization and liquidation consequences of incidents, offer an assistance to state organs in enquiry reasons of an accident;
- take action for safe live and health of workers in case of an emergency;
- to keep books of emergencies and incidents;
- show information about quantity of emergencies and incidents, reason and taken action into the Federal operating jurisdiction, specially commissioner in the area of industrial safety, or into its territorial organ;
- conclude a service treaty with professional emergency services or with professional emergency units;
- have financial reserves and material resources for localization and liquidation of damage results according to the legislation of Russian Federation;
- train the workers in case of the damage or incident at the dangerous industrial enterprise;
- create the observing, warning, communication expert support system in case of the damage and to support the given systems in aptitude for use.

Part IV

The workers of a dangerous industrial enterprise have to:

- keep demands of normative rightful statements, establishing the regulation of working on the dangerous industrial enterprise and

precedence rule in case of an emergency or incident on the dangerous industrial enterprise;

- study training and attestation in the branch of industrial safety;
- inform one's direct chief without delay or in accordance with established procedure other functionaries about the damage;
- stop the work in accordance with established procedure in case of an emergency;
- take part in realization of works for liquidation of damages in accordance with established procedure.

The organization exploiting a dangerous industrial enterprise have to organize and realize manufacturing inspection to control maintenance of industrial safety demands established by the Government of Russian Federation. The information about the organization of manufacturing inspection to control maintenance of industrial safety and about the workers established on its realization, are allowed to the federal executive agency specially commissioner in the branch of industrial safety or its territorial organ.

III. Federal inspectorate in the branch of industrial safety.

III.I. Federal inspectorate in the branch of industrial safety is organized and realized in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation with a view to control realization of industrial safety demands by the organization exploiting dangerous industrial enterprises of industrial safety demands.

III.II. Federal inspectorate in the branch of industrial safety is realized on foundations of independence from under surveillance organizations.

III.III. Federal inspectorate in the branch of industrial safety is realized by executive agency specially commissioner in the branch of industrial safety,

its territorial organs and other federal executive agency in accordance with legislation of Russian Federation.

III.IV. Functionary of federal executive agency specially commissioner in the branch of industrial safety are entitled by realizing their functions:

- visit the organizations exploiting dangerous industrial enterprises;
- acquaint with the documents necessary for checking of performance of industrial safety demands;
- realize a checking of performance of the licence on exploitation;
- give injunction for removal of infringement of industrial safety demands;
- give guideline in the branch of industrial safety, within its proxy;
- put a question about abeyance of an influence of the licence on the realization of an appointed type of activity behind the federal executive agency specially commissioner in the branch of industrial safety or its territorial organs;
- call to an administrative account guilty in violation of industrial safety demands persons in the course of the established legislation of the Russian Federation;
- lay before the court or arbitrage in accordance with established procedure at the suit of caused harm for life, health and property of other persons as a result of violation of industrial safety demands;
- realize other provided by legislation of the Russian Federation actions directed on the guaranteeing of industrial safety.

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Учебное издание

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БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Практикум по английскому языку

Подписано в печать 05.03.10.

Формат 60x84/16. Усл. печ. л. 5,11. Тираж. 100 экз.

Заказ

Издательство

Владимирского государственного университета.

600000, Владимир, ул. Горького, 87.