



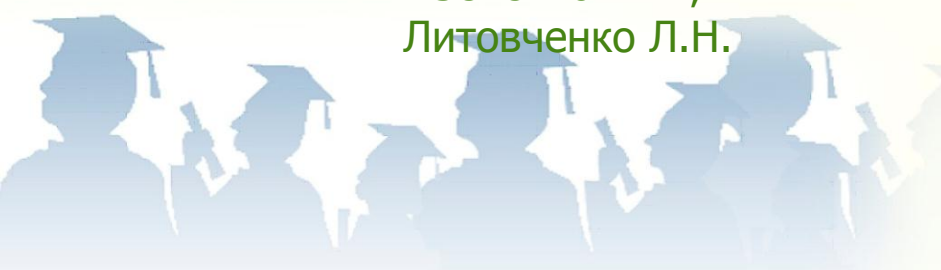
ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

Кафедра «Иностранных языков»

Методические указания
по профессионально-ориентированному
чтению текстов по дисциплине

«Английский язык»

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Аннотация

Методические указания состоят из 3 разделов и включают в себя тексты для развития и совершенствования навыков профессионально-ориентированного чтения для обучающихся по направлению подготовки 20.03.01 «Техносферная безопасность».

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UNIT I. LAND AND ATMOSPHERE POLLUTION

Topic 1. ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT, ECOSYSTEM. THE EFFECT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY ON THE EARTH

1. New words and expressions to learn:

airborne (waterborne) – переносимый по воздуху (воде)
 soil – почва
 pollution – загрязнение
 erection – строительство
 tax - налог
 recycling – переработка
 waste – отходы
 chauvinistic – шовинистический
 consumerism – идеология потребления, потребительство;
 консьюмеризм

2. Read and translate the text:

Ecology certainly isn't a new word. In Greek it means the home, the place where we live. And ecology means the science of how all living creatures interact within the same environment on the Earth. Yet, "environment" and "ecology" are extended to encompass the inseparable universe. Environmental unity exists everywhere, and the survival of all species on Earth depends on its continuance. It isn't surprising that today, more and more people pay attention to a company's environmental reputation before they buy its products and services, to the problems of recycling the waste from our homes, schools, or offices; and are willing to pay higher taxes to make our air and water cleaner.

The ecosystem is the complex web linking animals, plants, air, water and every other lifeform in the biosphere. It all hangs together. The system is in a "steady state" of dynamic balance, which means that by altering any one part you affect all the others. The definition suggests that the individual parts of the ecosystem depend on each other. Humans are only one factor in the ecosystem. But we set ourselves apart and call all the other factors simply nature. Humans' attitude to nature can be called chauvinistic, as it is characterized by the highest level of consumerism.

"The frog does not drink up the pond in which he lives", says an Indian proverb, but people pollute, deteriorate and destroy their home: the air they breathe, the water they drink or bathe in, they contaminate the soil, mismanage resources, test weapons, kill and

exterminate wildlife, destroy the natural beauty that surrounds them by the unaesthetic and random erection of buildings, produce aggressive noises that impose an enormous stress on the nervous system, etc. Pollution knows no boundaries, whether it is airborne or waterborne, it is the cause of health hazards for entire population of the world, for all inhabitants of our planet.

3. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions using information from the text:

заключать (в себе), паутина (сеть, сплетение), изменяя одну любую часть, влиять, определение, потребление, ухудшать, разрушать, загрязнять.

4. Match the English equivalent to the Russian ones:

1. soil	a) граница
2. test weapon	b) все население
3. exterminate	с) риски для здоровья
4. unaesthetic and randomerection	d) истреблять
5. pollution	e) нежелательное и беспорядочное строительство
6. boundary	f) жители
7. health hazards	g) испытывать оружие
8. entire population	h) почва
9. inhabitants	i) загрязнение

5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the origin of the word ecology and what does it mean?
2. What does the notion of "ecosystem " include?
3. What does the definition of the ecosystem suggest?
4. Can you think of any examples that demonstrate the highest level of consumerism in humans' altitude to nature?

6. Make up a plan and retell the text according to it.

Topic 2. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF PAPER MAKING

1. Read the text and make up four different types of questions:

Nearly 4 billion trees worldwide are cut down each year for paper, representing about 35% of all harvested trees. Fortunately, many of the trees used for paper come from tree farms which are planted and replenished for that purpose. The fact is, world consumption of paper has grown four hundred percent in the last 40 years. Now nearly 4 billion trees or 35% of the total trees cut around the world are used in paper industries on every continent. Besides what you can see around you, paper comes in many forms from tissue paper to cardboard packaging to stereo speakers to electrical plugs to home insulation to the sole inserts in your tennis shoes. In short, paper is everywhere.

Today, the world consumes about 300 million tons of paper each year. Most of that paper is made from virgin pulp, but recycled paper accounts for 38% of the world's total fiber supply and non-wood fibers from plants like hemp or kenaf make up 7%.

Unfortunately, the paper making process is not a clean one. According to the U.S. Toxic Release Inventory report published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), pulp and paper mills are among the worst polluters to air, water and land of any industry in the country. The Worldwatch Institute offers similar statistics for the rest of the world. Each year millions of pounds of highly toxic chemicals such as toluene, methanol, chlorine dioxide, hydrochloric acid, and formaldehyde are released into the air and water from paper making plants around the world.

2. Work in pairs. Discuss your questions with a partner.

3. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

собирать урожай, пополнять, потребление, тонкая бумага, картон, электрическая розетка, высокотоксичные химикаты

4. Match the English equivalent to the Russian ones:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. insulation | a) эл. изоляционный материал |
| 2. sole inserts | b) подошвенная прокладка (в обуви) |
| 3. virgin pulp | c) натуральная целлюлоза |
| 4. fiber | d) волокно |
| 5. hemp | e) конопля; пенька |

5. Look through the text again and answer the following questions:

1. What facts illustrate the growth of world consumption of paper?
2. What is the percentage of recycled paper in the world's total fiber supply?
3. What is the environmental impact of paper making industry?

Topic 3. ALTERNATIVES TO CUTTING DOWN TREES

1. Work in groups: Is cutting down trees harmful? Why? Give your reasons.

2. New words and expressions to learn:

- Filler – наполнитель
- substitute – заменитель
- bleach – отбеливатель
- hydrogenperoxide – перекись водорода
- chlorine – хлор
- creation – создание
- landfill – свалка
- raw materials – сырье
- source – источник
- kenaf – кенаф (растение)

3. Read and translate the text:

While trees are a vital component in the creation of paper, many manufacturers today are beginning to use recycled waste combined with tree pulp to decrease the number of trees that need to be cut down and keep up with the growing demand for paper. Nearly half of all paper produced in the US is kept out of landfills by recycling it. Here waste paper has been sorted and prepared for recycling.



Recycling is by far the most common way to help save a tree. Some paper mills rely on recycled waste as their primary source of raw material. Others point to agricultural waste as a stand in for wood. Agri-pulp, as it's called, is wheat, oat, barley

and other crop stalks left over after harvesting. Combined with recycled paper and other fillers, some paper makers are finding that agri-pulp paper makes fine stationery.

Many environmentalists who believe that the world's forests are being cut down faster than they can grow are pointing to the continued success of wood-free paper made with other plants such as hemp and a similarly fibrous plant called kenaf.

Hemp is a wood substitute that has a rich history in the paper making industry from paper's origins in China in the first century AD to the Declaration of Independence, which was written in the 18th century on hemp paper. Hemp is now used to make rope and clothes as well as paper. Unfortunately, it is illegal to grow hemp in the U.S. because it is a non-intoxicating variety of cannabis saliva, the same plant marijuana comes from. For that reason, hemp must be imported for use in the U.S.

The kenaf plant can quickly grow to between 12-18 feet in a few months. These plants provide about three-five times more fiber per harvest than southern pine trees, which can take 7-40 years before they can be harvested. This makes kenaf an attractive tree-substitute for making paper. This 4,000-year-old hibiscus plant - an annual, non-wood fiber plant related to okra and cotton - is native to central Africa and can grow up to 18 feet tall in a four-to-five month season. Like hemp, kenaf is naturally whiter than wood and can be bleached with hydrogen peroxide instead of chlorine.

One of the major reasons paper mills are hesitant to convert to using kenaf or hemp to make paper is because they are not set up to process anything except trees. Converting a paper mill to process these wood pulp alternatives would cost tens of millions of dollars and major coordination with their suppliers and customers.

4. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

древесная масса,	соответствовать,
целлюлоза,	мусорная свалка,
уменьшать,	использованная бумага.

5. Match the English equivalents to the Russian ones:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. recycling | a) вторичная обработка |
| 2. paper mill | b) бумажная фабрика |
| 3. agricultural waste | c) сельскохозяйственные |

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| | ОТХОДЫ |
| 4. standin | d) заменитель, дублер |
| 5. wheat | e) пшеница |
| 6. oat | f) овес |
| 7. barley | g) ячмень |
| 8. crop | h) урожай |

6. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the role of recycled wastes in manufacturing paper?
2. What is 'agri-pulp' and how can it be used in nod 'agri-pulp' papermaking industry?
3. What are most accepted tree-substitutes for making paper?
4. What is "wood-free paper" and what is its production based on? What is to your mind the future of this manufacturing process?

7. Make up a plan and retell the text according to it.

Topic 4. RECKLESS EXPLOITATION OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES

1. Discuss in pairs: Is reckless exploitation of natural resources dangerous? Why?

2. New words and expressions to learn:

- Reckless – безрассудный
- Landscape – пейзаж, ландшафт
- Disaster – бедствие
- Ooze – просачиваться
- Aquifer – водоносный горизонт
- Pit – шахта, карьер
- Pipeline – трубопровод
- drillingpad – основа для буровой установки

3. Read and translate the text:

In cases where oil is discovered the wilderness of the landscape is turned into an ecological disaster area. Roads replace reindeer tracks. Oil invades the lakes and oozes into underground aquifers. Gas flares and black clouds from burning waste pits spread across the horizon, raining soot on the plants. The natural landscape is carved

into small fragments by pipelines and pylons, seismic survey lines and roads.



Delicate natural drainage systems, vital to the ecosystems of both wetlands and forests of the plain, are heavily disrupted. The lower layer of soil is exposed by tyres of numerous off-road vehicles conducting seismic surveys for oil, erecting pylons or digging

trenches for pipelines. In places, large tracts of exposed sand, some natural features and others a result of human activity, amalgamated to form what looks like near-desert. Dunes, whipped up by the wind, begin to invade forest. Abandoned oil-soaked drilling pads litter the oilfields.

The only disposal method for sludges is to set fire to them in their lagoons. These fires cause the huge clouds of toxic black smoke frequently seen drifting across the landscape.

But the real pollution problem is not only surface pollution, but oil getting into underground water, from where it will disperse widely into lakes, swamps and rivers. When the oil industry and its workforce leave, the ecosystems will take many centuries to recover.

4. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

дикая местность, северный олень, тропы, сажа, опора, обнажать, шина, траншея, сливаться, взбивать, вторгаться.

5. Match the English equivalents to the Russian ones:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. abandon | a) густая грязь |
| 2. litter | b) распространяться |
| 3. disposal | c) болото |
| 4. sludge | d) восстанавливаться |
| 5. disperse | e) покидать |
| 6. swamp | f) сорить |
| 7. recover | g) удаление |

6. Discuss in pairs:

1. What pollution problems are described in this text?
2. What countries, to your mind, can have such problems? Give your examples.

7. Make up a plan and retell the text according to it.

Topic 5. AIR POLLUTION. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ACTION

1. New words and expressions to learn:

CFCs = chlorofluorocarbons – хлор-фторуглеводороды

HCFCs = hydrochlorofluorocarbons – гидрохлорфторуглеводороды

InterimMultilateralFund – Временный Многосторонний Фонд

Fumigate – дезинфицировать

phaseout – постепенно сокращать

tobec concerned – быть обеспокоенным/озабоченным

ozone layer – озоновый слой

emissions – выбросы

2. Read and translate the text:

So far we have been mainly concerned with ecological problems on land. But human activity affects our atmosphere too. Air pollution from cars and factories is making the hole in the ozone layer bigger and bigger, thus allowing too many dangerous rays through and subjecting people to health hazards and influencing our climate. Emissions of gases blamed for global warming should be reduced, it's high time that government bodies all over the world introduced emission controls on all vehicles and approved tough rules on smog and soot, setting a limit on the size of tiny soot particles, cutting the limit for smog-forming elements, etc. Such rules would benefit millions of people, adults and children with respiratory illnesses, and would reduce medical costs for treating them.

The state of depletion of the ozone layer continues to be alarming. Scientists agree that methyl bromide, a crop fumigant, has caused between 5 and 10 per cent of the destruction of the ozone layer.

Seventeen countries agreed to cut their emissions of the ozone-destroying



chemical methyl bromide by a quarter and to phase it out "as soon as technically possible". But it also emerged that agreements to limit ozone-destroying chemicals may have little effect in developing countries. The parties to the protocol voted to double the Interim Multilateral Fund, set up in 1991 to help developing countries phase out ozone-destroying chemicals. 60 per cent of projects supported by the fund include CFC replacements.

HCFCs are safer than CFCs, but still destroy, some ozone. Industrialized countries have pledged to ban HCFCs by 2030, and in Bangkok twelve European countries pledged to ban them by 2015, but developing countries have not accepted any restrictions on HCFCs as coolants.

3. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

Обещать, истощение, тревожить, дезинфицировать, выброс в атмосферу, замена, брать обязательство, запретить, ограничения, охладители.

4. Match the English equivalents to the Russian ones:

1. hole	a) жесткие правила
2. ozonelayer	b) давно пора
3. rays	c) приносить пользу
4. healthazard	d) лечить
5. emission	e) транспортное средство
6. blamed	f) частички сажи
7. it'shightime	g) озоновый слой
8. vehicle	h) выброс в атмосферу
9. toughrules	i) Дыра
10. sootparticles	j) виновные
11. benefit	k) лучи
12. treat	l) опасность для здоровья

5. Use information from the text and answer the following questions:

1. What chemicals damaging people and climate are put into the atmosphere?

2. What did some industrialized countries agree to do to protect ozone layer from destruction?
3. Do such decisions require international cooperation?
4. Why do agreements on limitation of ozone-destroying chemicals have such small effects in developing countries?
5. What is the aim of creating interim multinational funds in the sphere of environment protection?
6. What major areas of concern are identified in?
7. What is one of the causes of climate changes?

6. Speak on:

What can be done to stop or, at least, reduce emissions?

UNIT II. WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT

Topic 1. THE EXTINCTION OF SPECIES. BIOSPHERE RESERVES.

1. What extincted species of animals or plants do you know? Was it possible to save them? How?

2. New words and expressions to learn:

Extinction – вымирание

Species – виды

cattlebreeds – породы крупного рогатого скота

Core – стержень, центр, суть

Reserve – запас, заповедник

Alienate – отчуждать

Gene pool – генный резерв, запас

Vary – различаться

Indigenous – местный, коренной

Leprosy vaccine – вакцина от проказы

Strain – штамм

3. Read and translate the text:

Exactly how many species the Earth supports is still unknown - estimates vary from 3 to 10 million. New plant species are being recorded each year.

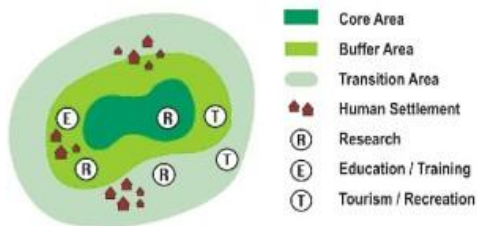
What is clear, however, is that many species are disappearing. Current estimates are that 2,000 vertebrates are in danger of extinction as are 10 per cent of all the flowering plants known to science - about 25,000 species. Of the 145 indigenous cattle breeds

found in Europe and the Mediterranean no less than 115 are now threatened with extinction.

It is vital that as many species as possible be saved. Almost all our agriculture and much of our medicine depend on strains which have been successfully adapted from the wild gene pool.

Rubber and quinine both came from the discovery of new trees. It is quite possible that new products of equal importance may yet emerge from the gene stock which is still waiting to be discovered, particularly in the tropical rain forests. The armadillo, for example, has recently been discovered to be the only animal other than man capable of contracting leprosy. As a result of this, a leprosy vaccine is now being developed. And in view of the growing importance of biotechnology, the Preservation of microbial strains of life is also becoming urgent.

Structure of a model biosphere reserve.



Biosphere reserves are designed to fulfill a number of functions. They are intended to protect the flora and fauna, and the genetic diversity, of an ecological area of special interest as well as to provide a place for research, education, and

training in the relevant sciences. They are linked together in a worldwide network and the computerized system provides information on both the nature and the activities of each biosphere reserve.

Ideally, each biosphere reserve consists of a core area, surrounded by an inner buffer zone and an outer buffer zone. Typically, the core area remains undisturbed and uninhabited. Activity in this area is limited to conservation and there is a minimum of human interference. The first buffer zone contains the research station, plus other human settlements. It is used for education and training, and for research on conservation and ecosystem management. There may be traditional land-use activities – logging, grazing, and fishing, for example. The second buffer zone carries this trend a stage further. In it, experiments may be conducted on alternative systems of land use; it is likely to be actively managed for the benefit of local populations.

The potential role of biosphere reserves in world conservation is very large. In contrast to the idea of national parks, biosphere

reserves can stimulate the active involvement of local populations in protecting and developing their own environments. In the past, the establishment of conservation areas has often alienated local populations, whose opinions were not solicited and whose life-styles suffered severe disruption as a result. Experience already shows that when the populations are fully informed of the objectives of the biosphere reserve, and understand that it is in their own and their children's interest to care for its functioning, the problem of protection is largely solved. In this manner, the biosphere reserve becomes fully integrated – not only into the surrounding land-use system, but also into its social, economic and cultural reality.

4. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

Разнообразие, соответствующий, работа на лесозаготовках, выпас животных, цель, заботиться.

5. Match the English equivalent to the Russian ones:

1. estimate	a) приспособлять(ся)
2. disappear	b) порода, штамм
3. vertebrates	c) спасать
4. science	d) исчезать
5. indigenous	e) позвоночные животные
6. theMediterranean	f) наука
7. save	g) местный, природный
8. strain	h) Средиземноморье
9. adapt	i) приблизительная оценка
10. rubber	j) насыщенный, важный
11. discover	k) заболеть проказой
12. urgent	l) броненосец
13. contractleprosy	m) открывать, обнаруживать
14. armadillo	n) каучук

6. Answer the following questions:

1. What facts can you give to illustrate the danger of extinction of species?

2. In what ways does the Gene Pool serve humanity?
3. What constitutes a bio-sphere reserve?
4. What are the differences between biosphere reserves and national parks?

7. Discuss in groups: What might a plan for protecting the environment involve? (Base your predictions on the text).

8. Make up a plan and retell the text according to it.

Topic 2. GLOBAL THREAT TO BIRDS

1. New words and expressions to learn:

Impurities – нечистоты

Nutrients – питательные вещества

contamination – загрязнение

deteriorate – ухудшаться

ride out – пережить, переносить

2. Read and translate the text:

Although birds can ride out extreme weather conditions and threats from natural predators, their greatest threat comes from loss of habitat, mainly due to human development and related activities. Forests and wetlands are vital to birds' survival because they provide food and water, shelter, protection from predators and places for rest and food during their migrations. Over the past 100 years much of the forests and wetlands have been depleted and thus seriously changed the landscape and resources for these migrating birds. As a result, bird numbers have been seriously affected in many parts of the world.



Of the 9,600 known bird species nearly 1,200 are threatened with extinction (source: Johns Hopkins Center for Communications Program). About 99 % of the globally threatened birds are at risk from human activities such as agriculture, logging, hunting and trapping,

other major changes in the world's ecosystems. The potential loss of large numbers of species facing extinction is a powerful indication that the quality of these ecosystem services is deteriorating.

In North America, for example, bird observers have seen a steady decline in the numbers of many of the birds which migrate to Central and South America. Deforestation and problems with their summer breeding habitats, urban sprawl and development, contamination of environment are significantly altering and removing valuable ecosystems on which birds depend. This is not only happening in the United States, but it is happening worldwide. In the US alone, this affects 80 percent the total bird population since about 520 of the US' 650 bird species migrate.

Snow geese will fly all day and night, despite all conditions, until they reach the next suitable wetland area where they feed off of the grass and small fish. Such areas have become more and more scarce in the past century, resulting in reduced numbers of snow geese.

Wetlands are areas that link water and land. They include a wide range of areas from marshes and swamps to areas between dry land and rivers, streams, lakes and coastlines. Though they are not necessarily wet year-round, they harbor very rich nutrients for plants and animals, including insects which are a primary food for birds. Thus, wetlands provide vital habitat for many species of plants and animals, including about half of all known bird species.

As wetlands become fragmented and disappear, the domino effect extends directly to both humans and wildlife and their respective qualities of life, as wetlands also provide needed protection of water quality vital for humans. They act as a sponge to absorb flood waters, and they filter out impurities and pollutants that could flow into main water sources. Wetlands also serve to clean the air of carbon dioxide, which is absorbed by Plants.

Armed with the comprehensive information now being collected about the world's migratory birds, scientists hope to discover clues and develop solutions relating to Earth's environmental health.

3. Find English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

«расползание» городских застроек, места летнего размножения, болотистые равнины, вырубка леса, охота, количество птиц, соединять, исчезать, нечистоты.

4. Match the English equivalent to the Russian ones:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. predator | a) побережье, береговая линия |
| 2. shelter | b) хищник |
| 3. logging | c) ключ, ключевое решение |
| 4. trapping | d) кров |
| 5. alter | e) губка |
| 6. geese (sg. goose) | f) лесоповал |
| 7. scarce | g) отлов (птиц, зверей) силами, капканами |
| 8. marsh | h) дать убежище, приютить |
| 9. coastline | i) изменять |
| 10. harbo(u)r | j) гуси |
| 11. sponge | k) скудный, малочисленный |
| 12. clue | l) болото, топь |

5. Answer the following questions using information from the text:

1. What major changes in the world's ecosystems are brought about by uncontrolled in this respect human activities? What are these activities?
2. How serious and pressing is the problem of migratory birds declines?
3. What does the deteriorating state of the world's ecosystems result in? Make up the list of serious consequences of this deterioration.
4. What does the importance of wetlands both for humans and wildlife lie in?

6. Make up a plan and retell the text according to it.

VOCABULARY

- Abandon** – покидать
 agricultural waste – сельскохозяйственные отходы
 airborne (waterborne) – переносимый по воздуху (воде)
 Alienate – отчуждать
 Aquifer – водоносный горизонт
 assault – нападение
Barley – ячмень
 biodiversity – разнообразие видов
 bleach – отбеливатель
cattlebreeds – породы крупного рогатого скота
 CFCs = chlorofluorocarbons – хлор-фтор углеводороды
 chlorine – хлор
 claim – заявлять права
 containment – герметичная оболочка
 contamination – загрязнение
 Continuity – непрерывность
 crop – урожай
Decimation – уничтожение
 Dependable – надежный
 deteriorate – ухудшаться
 Disaster – бедствие
 Divert – направлять в другую сторону
 drillingpad – основа для буровой установки
Earthquake – землетрясение
 encroachment – вторжение
 endangered – находящийся в опасности
 erection – строительство
 Extinction – вымирание
Fiber – волокно
 Filler – наполнитель
 Flooding – затопление
 Fumigate – дезинфицировать
Gene pool – генный резерв, запас
 grace period – период времени, необходимый для адекватной реакции оператора
Habitat – среда обитания
 HCFCs = hydro chlorofluorocarbons – гидрохлорфтор углеводороды
 hemp – конопля; пенька
 hydrogen peroxide – перекись водорода

Impurities – нечистоты

Insulation – изоляционный материал

Interim Multilateral Fund – Временный Многосторонний Фонд

intermittent – с перерывами, непостоянный

Landscape – пейзаж, ландшафт

Law violator – нарушитель закона

litter – сорить

Mitigation – смягчение

Nutrients – питательные вещества

Oat – овес

Ooze – просачиваться

Paper Mill – бумажная фабрика

Phase out – постепенно сокращать

Pipeline – трубопровод

Pit – шахта, карьер

Political will – политическая воля

pollution – загрязнение

potassium – калий

Reckless – безрассудный

recover – восстанавливаться

recycling – вторичная обработка

Reserve – запас, заповедник

rideout – пережить, переносить

Safeguard гарантия

Silt buildup – образование осадочных наносов

soil – почва

sole inserts – подошвенная прокладка (в обувь)

Species – виды

stand-in – заменитель, дублер

substitute – заменитель

sulphurous – серный

swamp – болото

threatened – находящийся под угрозой

topical habitat – уникальная (привязанная к местности) среда обитания

Transmitting – передача

Undissolved Solids – нерастворимые вещества

Virgin Pulp – натуральная целлюлоза

Wheat – пшеница

Windmill – ветряная мельница

With respect to – относительно

LITERATURE

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