

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Харківська національна академія міського господарства

ТЕКСТИ І ТЕСТОВІ ЗАВДАННЯ

ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

з дисципліни

“Іноземна мова”

(англійська мова)

*(для студентів 1-2 курсів денної форми навчання напряму підготовки
6.040106 “Екологія, охорона навколишнього середовища
та збалансоване природокористування”)*



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INTRODUCTION

These **tests for self-study** have been specially designed to provide essential practice for students specializing in **Ecology, Environmental Protection and Balanced Exploitation of Natural Resources**.

The course consists of 9 **texts** and **tests for self-study**.

The specific benefits of this method of presentation are as follows:

1. It provides the reader with a quick, efficient, and effective means of grasping the essential subject matter.
2. It keeps the reader *active* in the learning process and increases comprehension level.

These tests can be used for self-study, to check language and to offer a diagnostic for the students' language development.

When teachers use texts for reading, they are often too concerned with what was written at the expense of *how*. Reading in any language is an affective as well as a cognitive process. The teacher's role is not that of corrector or judge, but rather that of enabler. The teacher assists with language, error, but should not replace the student's perceptions with his or her own.

The teacher who brings these instructions into the study is not depriving the students of language practice, but is, instead, providing a richer context for such practice.

To facilitate the students' self-study, a comprehensive **list of references** has been appended.

All the students can be directed to **the Wordlist**.

Part A

TEXT 1

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT!

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: fridge, lifestyle, personality, balanced, fresh, vegan, convenience, diet, mess, healthy, tub, bar, chocolate, egg, sausage, fruit, juice, grape, cooking, avocado, melon, milk, cheese, minimalist

The inside of your fridge says a lot about you: not only your diet but your lifestyle, personality and attitude to life too. *Your Home* asked food expert Marcus Laroche to look inside the fridges of three of our readers.

A There is **not much** food here but I can see that food is very important to the owner of this fridge. This person looks after his/her health and has a balanced diet with fresh fruit and **a lot of** vegetables. There's a lot of mineral water – very healthy! The food is not only healthy, but looks good too – I can see avocados, **some** red peppers, **a few** grapes and a melon. Perhaps this person is a vegan – I **can't** see **any** milk or cheese. I'm sure he/she has a healthy body and a tasteful home too!

B This fridge is a mess – there is simply **too much** food in here! This person obviously loves cooking – there isn't any convenience food here. And he/she has got a very big appetite and probably doesn't know what a diet is. Look at all those eggs and sausages! There's a lot to drink too: **some** wine, beer and **a lot of** fruit juice. My guess is that this person loves food but isn't terribly healthy!

C This person obviously only eats to live. There **aren't many** things in this fridge – it's the classic minimalist fridge! There's a tub of margarine, a bar of chocolate and **a little** chocolate cake. This person certainly has a sweet tooth! I **can't** see **any** vegetables or fresh fruit. What a terrible diet! I'm afraid this person is probably very lazy and doesn't cook at all – he/she probably doesn't enjoy life very much!

TEST 1

Part B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. There is not ... food here but I can see that food is very important to the owner of this fridge.

(A) many

(B) much

(C) a few

(D) few

2. This person looks ... his/her health and has a balanced diet with fresh fruit and a lot of vegetables.

(A) after

(B) at

(C) through

(D) for

3. Perhaps this person is ... vegan – I can't see any milk or cheese.

(A) a

(B) the

(C) an

(D) –

4. I'm sure he/she has a ... body and a tasteful home too!

(A) healthy

(B) unhealthy

(C) unhygienic

(D) unlikeable

5. This person obviously loves cooking – ... any convenience food here.

(A) there isn't

(B) there aren't

(C) there are

(D) there is

6. And he\she has got a very ... appetite and probably doesn't know what a diet is.

(A) insatiable

(B) amazing

(C) big

(D) healthy

7. There's a lot to drink too: some wine, ... and a lot of fruit juice.

(A) beer

(B) vodka

(C) brandy

(D) rum

8. This fridge is a ... – there is simply too much food in here!

(A) confusion

(B) muddle

(C) disorder

(D) mess

9. This person obviously only eats ...!

(A) to eat

(B) to have

(C) to live

(D) to take

10. There's a ... of margarine, a bar of chocolate and a little chocolate cake.

- (A) tub
- (B) container
- (C) bath
- (D) bowl

PART A

TEXT 2

WAS FRED FLINTSTONE A VEGETARIAN?

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: ancestor, prehistoric, insect, savannah, seed, root, nut, cereal, potato, bean, onion, anthropologist, vegetarian, meat, minority, economical, diet, plant

Some anthropologists now think that for millions of years man's diet was more than 80 per cent vegetarian.

Twenty-four million years ago when our ancestors lived in the tropical forests of central Africa, they probably ate plants and fruit, and from time to time a few insects. When these prehistoric people started to travel north into the savannah their diet changed too, and they began to eat a lot of seeds and other plant material. And this is probably how man lived for the next twenty-two million years, eating roots, seeds, fruit, nuts, vegetables and occasionally a little meat.

The Aztecs and Incas ate a lot of cereals, beans and fruit and not much meat at all. In classical India most people didn't eat meat and the Japanese were mainly vegetarians until a few generations ago. The main food of the slaves who built the Pyramids was boiled onions! Even today, some societies whose lifestyles are unchanged (like the Aborigines of Western Australia) are still mostly vegetarian.

During the nineteenth century people in western countries suddenly began to eat a lot more meat. New methods of keeping and killing animals, better transport and new inventions like fridges and freezers helped to reduce the price of meat for ordinary people. It was probably at this time that the typical western meal that millions of people eat every day – meat, potatoes and vegetables – was born.

Also during the nineteenth century, the vegetarian movement started in Europe and the USA. But it was only in the 1960s that more and more people in the west decided to give up meat in their diets.

So why do people choose to be vegetarians? Many people decide to become vegetarians for personal reasons. First of all, some people think it is healthier not to eat meat. Others believe that it is cruel to eat animals. The Irish writer George Bernard Shaw once said, ‘Animals are my friends – and I don’t eat my friends’. Finally there are some people who think that growing food for cows and pigs to eat is not very economical. Today vegetarianism is more and more popular in Europe and the USA. But in most countries people who never eat meat are still a very small minority.

TEST 2

PART B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. Some anthropologists now think that for ... of years man’s diet was more than 80 per cent vegetarian.

- (A) hundreds
- (B) thousands
- (C) millions
- (D) billions

2. And this is probably how ... lived for the next twenty-two million years, eating roots, seeds, fruit, nuts, vegetables and occasionally a little meat.

- (A) a man
- (B) man
- (C) the man
- (D) the men

3. In classical India ... people didn't eat meat and the Japanese were mainly vegetarians until a few generations ago.

- (A) most
- (B) few
- (C) a few
- (D) little

4. The main food of the slaves who built the Pyramids was boiled ...!

- (A) potatoes
- (B) onions
- (C) roots
- (D) vegetables

5. During the ... century people in western countries suddenly began to eat a lot more meat.

- (A) eighteenth
- (B) nineteenth
- (C) twentieth
- (D) twenty-first

6. New methods of keeping and killing animals, better transport and new inventions like fridges and freezers helped to reduce the ... of meat for ordinary people.

- (A) price
- (B) cost
- (C) value
- (D) worth

7. Also during the nineteenth century, the vegetarian movement started in ... and the USA.

- (A) Asia
- (B) Europe
- (C) Africa
- (D) Australia

8. Many people decide to become vegetarians for

- (A) some reason or other
- (B) personal reasons
- (C) no good reason
- (D) the simple reason

9. But it was only in the 1960s that more and more people in the west decided to ... meat in their diets.

- (A) give in
- (B) give up
- (C) give away
- (D) give off

10. ... in most countries people who never eat meat are still a very small minority.

- (A) Sometimes
- (B) However
- (C) But
- (D) Thus

Part A

TEXT 3

IN SEARCH OF GOOD ENGLISH FOOD

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: pasta, pizza, poppadom, cook, lasagne, shepherd, wine, olive, oil, disgusting, tasteless, import, invasion, ingredient, chicken, rabbit, apple, pub, tasty, influence, bizarre, culture, landscape, language, literature

How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian – but where are the English restaurants?

It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a resounding 'No', but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world – chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we

are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

However, World War II changed everything. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food.

The Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food!). This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry recipes we began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food.

TEST 3

Part B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. How come it is so difficult to find English food in ...?
 - (A) France
 - (B) England
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Greece
2. It is not only in ... that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food.
 - (A) cafes
 - (B) restaurants
 - (C) McDonald's
 - (D) canteens
3. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and ... are booming.
 - (A) poppadoms
 - (B) biscuits
 - (C) cakes
 - (D) cereals
4. Why ... the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie?
 - (A) did
 - (B) do
 - (C) does
 - (D) –
5. Why do they now like cooking in wine and ... oil?
 - (A) olive
 - (B) mineral
 - (C) sunflower
 - (D) vegetable
6. ..., wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless?
 - (A) Anyway
 - (B) Day after day

(C) After that

(D) After all

7. ... have in fact always imported food from abroad.

(A) The British

(B) The Americans

(C) The Italians

(D) The Frenchmen

8. Wartime women had to forget ... years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food.

(A) 300

(B) 400

(C) 500

(D) 600

9. It is almost as ... as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

(A) whimsical

(B) bizarre

(C) grotesque

(D) odd

10. Surely food is as much a ... of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature.

(A) portion

(B) part

(C) unit

(D) section

Part A

TEXT 4

MEALS IN BRITAIN

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: bacon, cereal, traditional, toast, marmalade, jam, honey, orange, instant coffee, disgusting, roll, crisp, cream, gravy, beef, lamb, chicken, pork, vegetable, sandwich, take-away meal, mushroom, eating, international

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal – sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms. But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want – brown, white, or a roll – and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School-children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home – a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

‘Tea’ means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables, and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take-away meals – you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

TEST 4

Part B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. A traditional English breakfast is a very ... meal – sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms.

(A) big

(B) good

(C) hot

(D) simple

2. Marmalade and jam are not ...!

(A) such

(B) as such

(C) such-and-such

(D) the same

3. Marmalade is made from ... and jam is made from other fruit.

(A) tangerines

(B) pineapples

(C) oranges

(D) plums

4. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with ... milk.

(A) cold

(B) warm

(C) hot

(D) sour-sweet

5. Some people have coffee, often ... coffee, which is made with just hot water.

(A) instant

(B) insoluble

(C) immediate

(D) instantaneous

6. ... teas are popular.

(A) Hot

(B) Cream

(C) Cold

(D) High

7. They usually have the evening meal quite early, between ..., and often the whole family eats together.

(A) 5.00 and 6.00

(B) 6.00 and 7.00

(C) 6.00 and 8.00

(D) 7.00 and 8.00

8. ... many families have a traditional lunch.

(A) On Mondays

(B) On Fridays

(C) On Saturdays

(D) On Sundays

9. They have ... meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables, and gravy.

(A) stewed

(B) roast

(C) fried

(D) boiled

10. People often get take-away meals – you buy the food at the ... and then bring it home to eat.

(A) cafe

(B) canteen

(C) pub

(D) restaurant

Part A

TEXT 5

SLEEP IS THE BEST MEDICINE

David Flak

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: sleep, IQ test, brain, memory, messy, fact, chemical, structure, mystery, tail, mouth, atom, arrange, circle, snake, scientist, believe, creative, guitarist, melody, hit, nap, masterpiece, classic, horror, nightmare, probably, important, improve, satisfaction

It's late at night and you have an important exam in the morning. You're sitting with your notes and books and you're beginning to feel tired. Should you listen to your mother's advice and go to bed? Or should you stay up all night and try to learn?

Well, scientists say that our mothers are probably right – it's best to go to bed early before a big exam. Last year in Germany, scientists looked into the effects of sleep on university students. They found out that students who had at least four hours of sleep did better in exams. It also turned out that the students who had a lot of sleep had better scores in IQ tests. So why is sleep good for our brains?

First of all, scientists believe that after a hard day of thinking, our memory is very

messy. Sleep helps to tidy up our **thoughts** and **memory** and to put everything in the right place again. Because of this, it's easier to remember facts clearly, which, of course, is important in exams.

When we sleep, our brains also continue thinking about our problems from the day before. We can sometimes come up with the answers to difficult problems while sleeping. There are many examples of this in history.

In the nineteenth century, the chemical structure of benzene was still a big mystery to scientists. The German chemist Friedrich von Kekulé worked on this problem for many years. One afternoon, while he was travelling on a London bus, von Kekulé fell asleep. He had a strange dream – snakes were coming towards him with their tails in their mouths! When he woke up, von Kekulé knew that he had the answer to his problem – the atoms were arranged in a circle like his funny snakes!

But sleep does not only improve our memory. Sleep helps us to find the **answer to problems**. Scientists believe that we are more creative after sleep too. Keith Richards, the guitarist of 'The Rolling Stones', came up with the melody for '*Satisfaction*', their biggest hit, as he was taking a nap in a London hotel room. The Irish writer Bram Stoker also got the idea for his masterpiece '*Dracula*', the classic horror story, while he was sleeping. He ate crabs late at night before going to bed, had some strange nightmares and kept on waking up! So, take my advice – do you want to remember more in your exam tomorrow? The answer is simple – go to bed early!

TEST 5

Part B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. You're sitting with your notes and books and you're beginning to ...
 - (A) feel tired
 - (B) feel cold
 - (C) feel hungry
 - (D) feel lonely
2. Should you listen to your ... advice and go to bed?
 - (A) friend's
 - (B) mother's
 - (C) nurse's
 - (D) teacher's
3. Last year in ..., scientists looked into the effects of sleep on university students.
 - (A) Spain
 - (B) Britain
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Italy
4. They found out that students who had at least ... hours of sleep did better in exams.
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
5. Keith Richards, the guitarist of 'The Rolling Stones', came up with the melody for '*Satisfaction*', their biggest hit, as he ... a nap in a London hotel room.
 - (A) are taking
 - (B) is taking
 - (C) was taking
 - (D) were taking
6. First of all, scientists ... that after a hard day of thinking, our memory is very messy.

(A) believe

(B) believes

(C) believed

(D) will believe

7. When he woke up, von Kekulé knew that he had the answer ... his problem – the atoms were arranged in a circle like his funny snakes!

(A) for

(B) of

(C) in

(D) to

8. The ... writer Bram Stoker also got the idea for his masterpiece '*Dracula*', the classic horror story, while he was sleeping.

(A) Irish

(B) Welsh

(C) British

(D) Chinese

9. He ... crabs late at night before going to bed, had some strange nightmares and kept on waking up!

(A) is eating

(B) ate

(C) eats

(D) has eaten

10. So, take my advice – do you want to remember more in your exam ...?

(A) today

(B) tomorrow

(C) the day after tomorrow

(D) yesterday

Part A

TEXT 6

PENICILLIN IS THE MIRACLE DRUG

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: dangerous, bacterium, staphylococcus, equipment, laboratory, penicillin, infection, experiment, pure, brilliant, scientist, mouse, miracle, cut, harmful, discovery, drug, chemist, colleague, medicine, research

In 1928, Alexander Fleming, a Scottish doctor and scientist, was working at a hospital in London. He was trying to find ways to fight bacteria. At that time many people died because of bacterial infections; sometimes from very small cuts.

Fleming was studying dangerous bacteria called staphylococci. He was in a hurry because he was going on holiday, so he forgot to wash all his equipment in the laboratory before he left. There was one dish in which staphylococcus was growing.

When Fleming came back from holiday a few weeks later, he noticed that there was something in the dish. He didn't know what the thing was, but he saw that it was stopping the harmful staphylococcus bacteria from growing. Fleming called it penicillin.

He knew that penicillin could be an important discovery, and so he did some experiments with it. However, Fleming was not a chemist and he found it difficult to make pure penicillin. He asked some scientific colleagues to help him, but nobody seemed interested in producing penicillin. Fleming had to wait more than ten years before two brilliant scientists, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain finally found an easy way to produce the drug. By May 1940, Florey's research team had enough penicillin to experiment with animals for the first time. In a simple experiment they gave dangerous bacteria to eight mice. One hour later, they gave penicillin to only four of the mice. After a few hours the four mice with penicillin were fine, but the other four were all

dead! When Florey heard of the result the next day he said, 'It looks like a miracle!'

During World War II penicillin saved many lives, and in 1945 Fleming, Florey and Chain won the Nobel Prize for medicine.

TEST 6

Part B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. In 1928, Alexander Fleming, a Scottish doctor and scientist, ... at a hospital in London.

(A) had been working

(B) has been working

(C) were working

(D) was working

2. There was one dish ... which staphylococcus was growing.

(A) on

(B) in

(C) from

(D) at

3. He was trying to find ... to fight bacteria.

(A) track

(B) means

(C) route

(D) ways

4. Fleming was studying ... bacteria called staphylococci.

(A) motionless

(B) harmless

(C) unfit

(D) dangerous

5. When Fleming came back from holiday ... weeks later, he noticed that there was something in the dish.

(A) a few

(B) few

(C) little

(D) a little

6. However, Fleming was not a chemist and he found it difficult to make pure

(A) aspirin

(B) analgesic

(C) penicillin

(D) carbon

7. He ... what the thing was, but he saw that it was stopping the harmful staphylococcus bacteria from growing.

(A) didn't know

(B) don't know

(C) doesn't know

(D) wouldn't know

8. Fleming called ... penicillin.

(A) it

(B) him

(C) her

(D) his

9. He knew that penicillin could be an important ..., and so he did some experiments with it.

- (A) opening
- (B) replenishment
- (C) regeneration
- (D) discovery

10. When Florey heard of the ... the next day he said, 'It looks like a miracle!'

- (A) outcome
- (B) result
- (C) effect
- (D) consequence

PART A

TEXT 7

SILVER BULLETS

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: colourful, advertisement, cigarette, specifically, direct, statistically, cancer, lung, smoking, habit, taste, unpleasant, persist, addiction, taste, delicious, self-assertion, fashion, consequence, serious, disaster, invalid, social, feeling, urgent, bullet

Many colourful advertisements are specifically directed at young people who are encouraged to smoke themselves to death.

It is statistically certain that cancer of the lung is linked with cigarette smoking. And cigarette smoking starts at a very early age – usually in school. Once the habit is established it is very difficult indeed to break with the result that cancer of the lung kills more and more people every year.

Why do children start smoking cigarettes? Children start smoking just because the taste of cigarettes seems so delicious to them. Neither parents nor teachers can stop children smoking. Children starting to smoke at school age actually ruin their health.

At first the taste is most unpleasant, yet many children persist and all too soon reach the point of addiction. They really start smoking because they wish to appear more grown up than they are. But *in this connection it is interesting to consider one more aspect*: for them it's a kind of self-assertion.

Many teenage girls nowadays start smoking just because it is all the fashion. The problem of children smoking is not so simple as to be solved just by banning cigarette advertisements. Parents and teachers must be very diplomatic and careful in trying to have children stop smoking. Can the simple explanation be that they wish to appear more grown up than they are? Is it possible to devise a substitute activity which they would accept and enjoy?

If we don't, the consequences could become more and more serious. The problem of children smoking is in the focus of the public attention at the moment. Much can be done by explaining to the children that they ruin their health by smoking. The problem is very serious and can't be neglected. Moreover, the use of narcotics by young people in western countries has become a national disaster. Many healthy young people gradually turn into physical and mental invalids. There is a very strong social feeling that urgent measures ought to be taken before it is too late.

TEST 7

Part B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. Many colourful advertisements are specifically directed at young people who ... to smoke themselves to death.

- (A) were encouraged
- (B) are encouraged
- (C) are being encouraged
- (D) were being encouraged

2. It is statistically certain that cancer of the ... is linked with cigarette smoking.

- (A) lips
- (B) throat
- (C) stomach
- (D) lung

3. Once the habit is established it is very difficult indeed to break with the result that cancer of the lung kills more and more people every

- (A) hour
- (B) day
- (C) week
- (D) year

4. At first the taste is ... unpleasant, yet many children persist and all too soon reach the point of addiction.

- (A) more
- (B) most
- (C) almost
- (D) nearly

5. ... the simple explanation be that they wish to appear more grown up than they are?

- (A) Shall
- (B) Should
- (C) Can
- (D) Could

6. Children start smoking ... because the taste of cigarettes seems so delicious to them.
- (A) just
 - (B) just as
 - (C) just in case
 - (D) just about
7. The problem of children smoking is not so simple as ... just by banning cigarette advertisements.
- (A) to solve
 - (B) to be solved
 - (C) to have solved
 - (D) to have been solved
8. Parents and teachers ... be very diplomatic and careful in trying to have children stop smoking.
- (A) must
 - (B) should
 - (C) have to
 - (D) ought to
9. Children starting to smoke at school age ... ruin their health.
- (A) actually
 - (B) virtually
 - (C) in fact
 - (D) practically
10. Much ... by explaining to the children that they ruin their health by smoking.
- (A) could be done
 - (B) has to be done
 - (C) had to be done
 - (D) can be done

Part A

TEXT 8

TV OR NOT TV?

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: anti-TV groups, campaigner, organizer, afterwards, completely, educational, media, hopeless, explain, reason, argue, social, problem, famine, passive activity, average, person, exercise, brain, babysitter, influence, adult, commercial, murder, convincing, argument, recommend, favourite, soap opera, leaflet, necessarily, harmful, stressful, busy

Anti-TV groups are organizing another *TV Turnoff Week*.

Jacqui Carlton asks if **TV** really is such a bad thing.

A Every year, during the last week in April, people are invited to turn off their TVs for a week and to do something more useful. Since 1995, *TV Turnoff Week* has been organized by anti-TV campaigners in the USA and the UK. Organizers believe that 24 million people have given up television for a week and that afterwards 80 per cent of them watched less TV and about 20 per cent stopped watching television completely.

B But can't television be educational? Doesn't TV news tell us more about what is happening in the world than any other type of media? Anti-TV groups don't agree. 'Television is hopeless at explaining the reasons behind the news,' they argue. 'We often watch shocking TV pictures of wars, social problems or famine but we often don't understand why these problems started.'

Campaigners also say that watching TV is a passive activity. The average person spends two months of the year in front of the television. This means that many people don't get enough exercise – or use their brains. There are other negative effects too – families spend less time talking to each other and TVs are often used as babysitters. Campaigners are also worried about the influence that TV has on children and young

adults – for example, the average 19-year-old American has watched 350,000 commercials and 18,000 murders on television.

C So there are certainly convincing arguments to turn off the TV. But what do the anti-TV groups recommend instead of watching your favourite soap opera? ‘Read the *TV Turnoff Week* leaflets and you will find lots of ideas: go to the library, learn a musical instrument, play with your pets or start a diary. Or you could learn about your family history, do some charity work, or go to a museum. Read a newspaper or listen to the radio.’ So, there are plenty of things to do, but are they as much fun as watching TV?

D Annie Davidson, a lecturer in Media Studies from North London doesn’t think that watching TV is a passive activity. ‘On the contrary, it gives you something to talk about. For example, when we watch a soap opera, we form opinions about characters or stories. And if you don’t watch it too much, TV isn’t necessarily harmful for your health. Life is busier and more stressful than ever before. We need a simple way to relax in the evenings and television is perfect.’

Survey

Are you a TV addict?

1. How many hours of TV do you usually watch in a week?
2. Do you ever argue at home about which programme to watch?
3. Would you like to live without TV for a week?
4. What do you enjoy doing instead of watching TV?

TEST 8

PART B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. Organizers believe that 24 million people ... television for a week and that afterwards 80 per cent of them watched less TV and about 20 per cent stopped watching television completely.

(A) has given up

(B) had given up

(C) have given up

(D) will have given up

2. Every year, during the last week in April, people are invited to turn ... their TVs for a week and to do something more useful.

(A) about

(B) back

(C) on

(D) off

3. Campaigners also say that watching TV is a ... activity.

(A) active

(B) physical

(C) passive

(D) public

4. Campaigners are also worried about the influence that TV has ... children and young adults – for example, the average 19-year-old American has watched 350,000 commercials and 18,000 murders on television.

(A) with

(B) by

(C) for

(D) on

5. ... there are certainly convincing arguments to turn off the TV.

(A) Just so

(B) So what

(C) So

(D) So as to

6. And ... you don't watch it too much, TV isn't necessarily harmful for your health.

(A) that

(B) whether

(C) if

(D) what

7. The average person ... two months of the year in front of the television.

(A) has spent

(B) spent

(C) spends

(D) is spending

8. For example, when we watch a ..., we form opinions about characters or stories.

(A) horror film

(B) soap opera

(C) cartoon

(D) thriller

9. Life is busier and more ... than ever before.

(A) tense

(B) stressful

(C) intense

(D) wonderful

10. Annie Davidson, a lecturer in Media Studies from ... London doesn't think that watching TV is a passive activity.

(A) East

(B) North

(C) West

(D) South

Part A

TEXT 9

THE FRUITS OF TECHNOLOGY

Read and translate the text using a dictionary

Keywords: Internet, exciting, change, education, laptop, computer, communicate, virtual reality, video-conferencing, advantage, nanorobot, tiny, machine, damage, stomachache, swallow, strawberry-flavoured robot, video, stomach, drug, Prozac®, violent, antisocial, behaviour

Look to the Future asked our team of experts to make four predictions for the next twenty years.

1. The Internet

Experts all agree that in the near future the Internet will become more and more important. The most exciting changes will probably be in education. It's possible that in the future each pupil will have a laptop – there probably won't be paper or textbooks in thirty years and computers will certainly be cheaper! Students will go on day trips with their class to the Louvre in France or visit the Arctic Tundra – all by Internet and virtual reality. Students will also communicate with teachers and students all over the world by video-conferencing. There are many advantages to this. For example, a group of British students learning French will have the chance to practise live with French students in a classroom in Paris.

2. Nanorobots

Nanorobots are tiny machines that can travel through our bodies and repair damage. Many scientists think that after 2020 they will probably be common in everyday life. For example, when you have a stomachache you can swallow a strawberry-flavoured robot which will make a video of the problems in your stomach. Then your doctor will watch the video and decide what the problem is.

3. Medicine

New drugs like Prozac® are very successful at the moment. Some people think that in the next decade there may be new medicines which will stop violent or antisocial behaviour. Experts believe this will certainly be cheaper than keeping people in prison. But this is very controversial – many people think it is wrong to use medicines to control people's personalities and emotions.

4. New transport technology

Some people think that big family cars might disappear in the next thirty years. It is possible that cars will have space for only one or two people. Computers will drive the car for you – so, for example, you might 'drive' from Paris to London while you sleep! Petrol definitely won't be cheaper in the future, so more and more cars will probably use Solar energy instead of petrol.

TEST 9

PART B

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence.

1. But this is very controversial – ... people think it is wrong to use medicines to control people's personalities and emotions.

- (A) much
- (B) a few
- (C) few
- (D) many

2. It's possible that in the future each pupil will have a laptop – there probably won't be ... in thirty years and computers will certainly be cheaper!

(A) exercise books or pens

(B) paper or textbooks

(C) pencils or biros

(D) notebooks or books

3. Students will go on ... trips with their class to the Louvre in France or visit the Arctic Tundra – all by Internet and virtual reality.

(A) day

(B) week

(C) month

(D) year

4. For example, a group of British students learning French will have the chance to practise live with French students in a classroom in

(A) London

(B) Paris

(C) Berlin

(D) Manchester

5. Nanorobots are ... machines that can travel through our bodies and repair damage.

(A) sophisticated

(B) huge

(C) tiny

(D) cumbersome

6. For example, when you have a stomachache you can swallow a strawberry-flavoured robot which ... a video of the problems in your stomach.

(A) will make

(B) has made

(C) would make

(D) made

7. Some people think that in ... next decade there may be new medicines which will stop violent or antisocial behaviour.

(A) a

(B) an

(C) the

(D) –

8. ... will drive the car for you – so, for example, you might ‘drive’ from Paris to London while you sleep!

(A) Computers

(B) Robots

(C) Drivers

(D) Chauffeurs

9. Petrol definitely won’t be cheaper in the future, so more and more cars will probably use ... instead of petrol.

(A) electric energy

(B) wave power

(C) wind power

(D) Solar energy

10. Many ... think that after 2020 nanorobots will probably be common in everyday life.

(A) psychologists

(B) physiologists

(C) scientists

(D) phylologists

WORDLIST

acid rain – Rain, containing harmful acids.

activity – Activity is a situation in which a lot of things are happening or being done.

addiction – It is the need to take a harmful drug regularly, without being stopped.

additive – It is a substance that is added to food to improve its taste, appearance, etc.

aerobe – A bacterium requiring oxygen for life.

agriculture – Agriculture is farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals.

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (a very serious disease that stops your body from defending itself against infections, and usually causes death).

alga (pl. algae) – Any of a numerous class of plants that grow in sea and fresh water.

anaemia (anemia) – It is a medical condition in which there are too few red cells in your blood.

ancestor – A foregoing person or organism from whom one is descended.

ant – An ant is a small crawling insect that lives in large groups.

anthropology – It is the scientific study of people, their societies, cultures, etc.

arable – Fit for ploughing and tillage.

area – An area is a particular part of a city, a country, or the world.

atmosphere – A planet's atmosphere is the layer of air or other gas around it.

avocado – It is a fruit with a thick green or dark purple skin that is green inside and has a large seed in the middle.

bacon – It is salted or smoked meat from the back or sides of a pig, often served in narrow thin pieces.

bacteria (sing. bacterium) – Very small living things, some of which cause illness or disease.

balance – A state of equilibrium.

barrier – A barrier is any fence or structure erected to bar passage.

beef – Beef is the meat of a cow, bull, or fox.

bizarre – Very unusual, strange.

bullet – It is a small piece of metal that you fire from a gun.

calorie – A calorie is a unit of measurement for the energy value of food.

canal – A canal is a long, narrow stretch of water that has been made for boats to travel along or to bring water to a particular area.

cancer – Cancer is a serious disease in which cells in a person's body increase rapidly in an uncontrolled way, producing abnormal growth.

carbon – Carbon is a chemical element that diamonds and coal are made of. All living things contain carbon.

carbon dioxide – Carbon dioxide is a gas. Animals and people breathe out carbon dioxide.

carbonate – To carbonate means to charge (water) with carbon dioxide.

cave – It is a large natural hole in the side of the cliff or hill, or under the ground.

cereal – It is a breakfast food made from grain and usually eaten with milk.

chaos – Chaos is a state of complete disorder and confusion.

chlorine – Chlorine is a strong-smelling gas that is used to disinfect water and to make cleaning products.

civilization – A civilization is a human society which has its own highly developed social organization, culture, and way of life which makes it distinct from other societies.

clam – A clam is a kind of shellfish.

coastal – Coastal means in the sea or on the land near a coast.

colon – Your colon is the part of your intestine above your rectum.

combustion – Combustion is the act of burning something or the process of burning.

community – A group of animal and plant species living together and having close interactions.

conservationist – A conservationist is someone who cares greatly about conservation.

consume – To consume an amount of fuel, energy, or time means to use it up.

control – To control a machine, process, or system means to make it work in the way that is required.

crab – A crab is a sea creature with a flat round body covered by a shell, and five pairs of legs with large claws on the front pair.

crust – The outer layers of the Earth's rocks.

deforest – Clear of forests.

demography – The science of vital statistics relating to deaths, births, etc.

deplete – Exhaust by drawing away, as resources, strength, vital powers.

desert – A desert is a large area of land where there is very little water or rain and very few plants.

destruction – Destruction is the act of destroying something.

diet – A diet is the food that a person or animal eats regularly.

disappear – If someone or something disappears, they go where you can no longer see them.

disease – A disease is an illness in living things that is caused by infection or by a fault inside them.

disrupt – To disrupt an activity or system means to prevent it from continuing normally.

drought – A drought is a long period of time during which no rain falls.

drug – 1. An illegal substance such as *marijuana* or *coaine*, which some people take in order to feel happy, relaxed.

2. A medicine, or a substance for making medicines.

earthquake – An earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the movement of the Earth's crust.

ecologist – An ecologist is a person who studies the pattern and balance of relationships between plants, animals, people, and their environment.

Ecology – Ecology is the study of the relationships between plants, animals, people, and their environment, and the balances between these relationships.

ecosphere – The part of the universe habitable by living organisms.

ecosystem – An ecological community.

emission – When there is an emission of gas or radiation, it is released into the atmosphere.

encroach – If someone or something encroaches on an area of land, they gradually occupy more and more of it.

environment – The environment is the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals that exists around towns and cities.

environmentalist – A person who works toward protecting the environment from destruction or pollution.

epicentre – Epicentre is the place on the surface of the Earth that is right above the point where an earthquake begins inside the Earth.

erosion – Erosion is the gradual destruction or removal of something.

eutrophication – The depletion of the oxygen in water by algae, caused by excess phosphates, nitrates.

extinct – A species of animals that is extinct no longer has any living members.

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

farming – Farming is the activity of growing crops or raising animals on a farm.

FDA – Food and Drug Administration.

fishery – A fishery is an area of the sea where fish are caught in large quantities.

flood – If there is a flood, a large amount of water covers an area which is usually dry, for example when a river overflows.

fragile – Easily spoiled, harmed, or broken.

fungus (pl. fungi) – It is a simple type of plant that has no leaves or flowers and that grows on plants or other surfaces.

glacier – A glacier is a huge mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley.

global warming – The theory that the climate of the Earth is gradually becoming warmer as a result of the greenhouse effect.

globe – You can refer to the Earth as the globe.

grape – It is one of a number of small round green or purple fruits that grow together on a *vine*.

grave danger – Danger that is *grave* is very serious and worrying.

greenhouse effect – The global heating effect that is caused when the atmosphere is more transparent to incoming short-wave solar radiation than it is to outgoing long-wave radiation.

GtC – Billion tons or gigatons of carbon.

habitat – The habitat of an animal or plant is the natural environment in which it normally lives.

harm – To harm something means to damage it or make it less effective or successful.

hatchet – It is a small axe with a short handle.

healthy – Something that is *healthy* is good for you and likely to make you healthy.

herbicide – Herbicide is a selective weed killer.

hermaphrodite – This a living thing that has both male and female sexual organs.

HHMI – Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Ice Age – The Ice Age is one of the long periods of time, thousands of years ago, when ice covered many northern countries.

immunology – The scientific study of the prevention of disease and how the body reacts to disease.

indicator – Something that can be regarded as a sign of something else.

indigo – A dark purple-blue colour.

industrial – You use *industrial* to describe things which relate to industry or are used in it.

insect – Any member of a class of tiny winged invertebrates.

insecticide – A substance to kill insects.

Internet – The computer system that allows millions of users around the world to exchange information.

IQ (Intelligence Quotient) – Your level of intelligence, measured by a special test, with 100 being the average result.

intestine – It is the long tube in your body through which food passes after it leaves your stomach.

irrigation – The artificial increase of water supply.

IUCN – The World Conservation Union.

keep from – To keep someone or something from doing a particular thing means to prevent them from doing it.

kill – When someone or something kills a person, animal or plant, they cause the person, animal, or plant to die.

kind – If you talk about a particular kind of thing, you are talking about one of the classes or sorts of that thing.

land – Land is an area of ground with few or no buildings on it.

lasagne – It is a type of Italian food made with flat pieces of pasta, meat, or vegetables, and cheese.

latitude – The latitude of a place is its distance to the North or South of the Equator.

lichen (U) – It is a grey, green, or yellow plant that spreads over the surface of stones and trees.

limestone – Limestone is a white-coloured rock which is used for building and making cement.

mammals – Mammals are particular types of animals.

man – 1. a mammal of the genus *Homo*;

2. a person; a human being;

3. the human race; mankind.

man-made – Something that is *man-made* is made by people, rather than formed naturally.

management – Act of managing.

Mars – Mars is the small red planet that is fourth in order from the Sun and is nearest the Earth.

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals.

Mha – Million hectares.

media or mediums (sing. medium) – All of the organizations, such as television, radio, and newspapers, that provide news and information for the public, or the people who do this work.

melt – When something melts or when you melt it, it changes from a solid to a liquid because it has been heated.

messy – Dirty or untidy.

meteorite – A meteorite is a large piece of rock or metal from space that has landed on the Earth.

mishap – It is a small accident or mistake that does not have very serious results.

monitor – A monitor is a machine that is used to check or record things.

mortality – Mortality is the fact that all people must die.

MtC – Metric tonne of carbon.

nano – One *billionth* of a unit.

nap – A short sleep, especially during the day.

Neolithic Age – The Neolithic Age is relating to the last period of the Stone Age, about 10,000 years ago, when people began to live together in small groups and make stone

tools and weapons.

nitrate – A chemical compound of nitric acid, used as a fertilizer.

nitric acid – A corrosive compound of nitrogen, used in making dyes, explosives, plastics, etc.

nitrogen – A colourless, odourless, gaseous element, No. 7, symbol **N**, forming four-fifths of the volume of the Earth's atmosphere.

number – The sum of an aggregation of persons or things.

nutritious – Food that is *nutritious* contains substances which help your body to be healthy.

occurrence – An occurrence is something that happens.

ocean – The ocean is the body of salt water covering three-fourths of the Earth's surface.

odour – An odour is a smell, especially a strong one.

oxide – A compound of oxygen with another element.

oxygen – A gaseous element, No. 8, symbol **O**, colourless, odourless, and essential to all life.

ozone – An ionized form of oxygen.

PAGE – Pilot Analysis of Global Ecosystems.

Paleolithic Age – The Paleolithic Age is relating to the Stone Age (= the period of time thousands of years ago when people used stone tools and weapons).

parasite – This is a plant or animal that lives on or in another plant or animal and gets food from it.

penicillin – It is a type of medicine that is used to treat infections caused by bacteria.

plankton – The microscopic animals and plants that drift freely in natural bodies of water and on which most marine life feeds.

pole – The Earth's poles are the two opposite ends of its axis.

pollute – To pollute the water, air, or atmosphere means to make it dirty and dangerous to live in or to use.

poppadom – It is a large circular piece of very thin flat Indian bread cooked in oil.

pork – The meat from pigs.

protein – Protein is a substance found, for example, in meat, eggs, and milk. You need protein in order to grow and be healthy.

quantity – A quantity is an amount that you can measure or count.

rabbit – It is a small animal with long ears and soft fur, that lives in a hole in the ground.

radiation – Radiation is very small particles of a radioactive substance that can cause illness and death.

rain forest – A rain forest is a thick forest of tall trees which is found in tropical areas where there is a lot of rain.

retreat – The act of withdrawing.

robot – It is a machine that can move and do some of the work of a person, and is usually controlled by a computer.

sandy dunes – Hills of sand heaped up by the wind.

savannah – It is a large flat area of grassy land, especially in Africa.

search for food – If you search for food, you look carefully for it.

shellfish – A shellfish is a small creature that lives in the sea and has a shell.

shoreline – The line where water and shore meet.

shrimp – A shrimp is a small shellfish with a long tail and many legs.

snail – A snail is a small animal with a long, slimy body and a spiral-shaped shell.

soil – Soil is the top layer of earth, which plants can grow in.

Solar energy – The energy which can be produced from the Sun's rays or the effects of

the Sun's rays or gravity.

species – A species is a class of animals or plants whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other.

staphylococcus (pl. staphylococci) – A parasitic bacterium.

starfish – A starfish is a flat, star-shaped creature with five arms that lives in the sea.

Stone Age – The Stone Age is a very early time in human history.

stratosphere – The region of the Earth's atmosphere six to sixty miles above sea level.

sunlight – Light from the Sun.

survive – Continue to live.

tapeworm – It is a long flat worm that lives in the bowels of humans and other animals and can make them ill.

termite – It is an insect that eats and destroys wood from trees and buildings.

thaw – A thaw is a period of warmer weather, usually at the end of winter, when the snow and ice melt.

toxin – A poisonous product of microorganisms.

trace – A very small quantity of something.

tree – A large perennial plant with a single permanent woody trunk.

tub – A small container made of paper or plastic with a lid, in which food is bought or stored.

tumour – A tumour is a mass of diseased or abnormal cells that has grown in a person's or animal's body.

tundra – A level, treeless plain of Arctic regions.

unprecedented – Having no precedent.

vanish – If something vanishes, it disappears suddenly.

vegan – Someone who does not eat any animal products at all, such as meat, fish, eggs,

cheese, or milk.

vegetation – Vegetation is plant life in general.

volcano – A volcano is a mountain which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash sometimes burst out of, coming from inside the earth.

vulnerable – Someone who is vulnerable is weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally.

waste – Waste is also material which has been used and is no longer wanted, for example because the valuable or useful part of it has been taken out.

water – Water is the clear, thin liquid that has no colour and no taste when it is pure.

watershed – A ridge off which water flows or drains.

WCMC – World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

wild – Animals living in the wild are living in their natural surroundings and are not being looked after by people.

Wingspread Declaration – It is the declaration of a meeting of non-governmental experts held in Wingspread, WI, in January 1998. See <http://www.sehn.org/state.html> visited 6 June 2006.

worm – A worm is a small animal with a long thin body, no bones, and no legs, which lives in the soil.

WRI – World Resources Institute.

yelp – It is a short sharp high cry which a person or an animal makes because they are excited, in pain, surprised, etc.

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

Тексти і тестові завдання для самостійної роботи з дисципліни

“Іноземна мова”

(англійська мова)

(для студентів 1-2 курсів денної форми навчання напряму підготовки
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