

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

**O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
of URBAN ECONOMY in KHARKIV**

Methodological guidelines

for practical work

on the subject

“ENGLISH”

*(for 1-year full-time Bachelor degree students majoring in speciality
263 – Civil Defence)*

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INTRODUCTION

These educational materials are designed for the ESP students of Civil Defence department of the first year of studies to develop their knowledge and skills in the English language.

This manual is based on the authentic texts from different sources concerning cross-cultural issues. It contains the tasks for reading and translation, vocabulary tasks and grammar exercises.

Each unit contains:

- An authentic text for reading and translation;
- Comprehension exercises;
- Exercises for memorization and mastering new vocabulary;
- Grammar exercises;
- Supplementary reading.

The manual is recommended for practical lessons

Unit 1. Great Britain

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Great Britain is the fourth most populous country in Europe. Those of English descent constitute about 77 % of the nation's inhabitants. The Scottish make up 8 %, and there are smaller groups of Welsh (about 4.5 %) and Irish (2.7 %) descent. Great Britain's population has shown increasing ethnic diversity since the 1970s, when people from the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Africa, and China began immigrating; in the early 21st cent. these groups accounted for more than 5 % of the population. There is also a significant minority of Poles, who arrived after Poland joined the European Union. English is the universal of a minor influence on the English language, mainly through vestiges of the Roman occupation and from the conversion of Britain to Christianity in the seventh century (ecclesiastical terms such as priest, vicar, and mass came into the language this way), but now there was a wholesale infusion of Romance (Anglo-Norman) words. The influence of the Normans can be illustrated by looking at two words, beef and cow. Beef, commonly eaten by the aristocracy, derives from the Anglo-Norman, while the Anglo-Saxon commoners, who tended the cattle, retained the Germanic cow. Many legal terms, such as indict, jury, and verdict have Anglo-Norman roots because the Normans ran the courts. This split, where words commonly used by the aristocracy have Romantic roots and words frequently used by the Anglo-Saxon commoners have Germanic roots, can be seen in many instances.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. What percent of the nation's inhabitants do the English constitute?
2. How many inhabitants of Wales speak Welsh?
3. Who conquered England in 1066 AD?
4. How can the influence of the Normans can be illustrated?
5. What can you tell about the words beef and cow?

Task 3. Match the left column with the right one

the fourth most populous
a significant minority
joined the
a minor influence
conversion of Britain
many legal
used by

of Poles
European Union
on the English language
to Christianity
terms
the Anglo-Saxon commoners
country in Europe

Task 4. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. Those of English descentabout 77 % of the nation's inhabitants (constitute).
2. Great Britain's population(show) increasing ethnic diversity since the 1970s, when people from the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Africa, and China.....(begin) immigrating.
3. The influence of the Normans(illustrate) by looking at two words, beef and cow.
4. Many legal terms, such as indict, jury, and verdict(have) Anglo-Norman roots because the Normans.....(run) the courts.
5. This split, where words commonly used by the aristocracy(have) Romantic roots and words frequently used by the Anglo-Saxon commoners(have) Germanic roots, (see) in many instances.

From the history of Great Britain

Task 5. Read and translate the text

During the 1970s and 80s, nearly 3.5 million manufacturing jobs were lost, but in the 1990s over 3.5 million jobs were created in service-related industries. By the early 21st cent., banking, insurance, business services, and other service industries accounted for almost three fourths of the gross domestic product and employed 80% of the workforce. This trend was also reflected in a shift in Great Britain's economic base, which has benefited the southeast, southwest, and Midlands regions of the country, while the north of England and Northern Ireland have been hard hit by the changing economy.

The main industrial and commercial areas are the great conurbations, where about one third of the country's population lives. The administrative and financial center and most important port is Greater London, which also has various manufacturing industries. London is Europe's foremost financial city. Metal goods, vehicles, aircraft, synthetic fibers, and electronic equipment are made in the West Midlands conurbation, which with the addition of Coventry roughly corresponds to the former metropolitan county of West Midlands. The industrial Black Country and the city of Birmingham are in the West Midlands. Greater Manchester has cotton and synthetic textiles, coal, and chemical industries and is a transportation and warehousing center. Liverpool, Britain's second port, along with Southport and Saint Helens are part of the Merseyside

conurbation. Leeds, Bradford, and the neighboring metropolitan districts are Britain's main center of woolen, worsted, and other textile production. The Tyneside-Wearside region, with Newcastle upon Tyne as its center and Sunderland as a main city, has coal mines and steel, electrical engineering, chemical, and shipbuilding and repair industries.

Task 6. Answer the questions

1. What happened to the economy of Great Britain by the early 21st century?
2. What city is the administrative and financial center and most important port?
3. What does Greater Manchester have?
4. What can you tell about Leeds and Bradford according to the text?
5. What does the Tyneside-Wearside region with Newcastle upon Tyne have?

Task 7. Put the verbs into the correct form (Passive or Active)

1. During the 1970s and 80s, nearly 3.5 million manufacturing jobs(lose).
2. In the 1990s over 3.5 million jobs(create) in service-related industries.
3. This trend(reflect) in a shift in Great Britain's economic base, which(benefit) the southeast, southwest, and Midlands regions of the country.
4. The north of England and Northern Ireland(hard hit) by the changing economy.
5. Greater Manchester(have) cotton and synthetic textiles, coal, and chemical industries and(be) a transportation and warehousing center.

Government of Great Britain

Task 8. Read and translate the text

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The constitution exists in no one document but is a centuries-old accumulation of statutes, judicial decisions, usage, and tradition. The hereditary monarch, who must belong to the Church of England according to the Act of Settlement of 1701, is almost entirely limited to exercising ceremonial functions as the head of state. Sovereignty rests in Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the crown. Effective power resides in

the Commons, whose 650 members are elected from single-member constituencies. The executive—the cabinet of ministers headed by the prime minister, who is the head of government—is usually drawn from the party holding the most seats in the Commons; the monarch usually asks the leader of the majority party to be prime minister. Historically, the hereditary and life peers of the realm, high officials of the Church of England, and the lords of appeal (who exercised judicial functions until a Supreme Court was established in 2009) had the right to sit in the House of Lords, but in 1999 both houses voted to strip most hereditary peers of their right to sit and vote in the chamber. Most legislation originates in the Commons. The House of Lords may take a part in shaping legislation, but it cannot permanently block a bill passed by the Commons, and it has no authority over money bills. The crown need not assent to all legislation, but assent has not been withheld since 1707.

Task 9. Answer the questions

1. What is a monarchy?
2. What does Parliament consists of?
3. Who is the head of government?
4. Where does most legislation originate?
5. What activities may the House of Lords take a part?

Task 10. Put the verbs into the Present Simple forms

1. Great Britain(be) a constitutional monarchy.
2. Sovereignty(rest) in Parliament, which(consist) of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the crown.
3. Effective power(reside) in the Commons, whose 650 members are elected from single-member constituencies.
4. The monarch usually(ask) the leader of the majority party to be prime minister.
5. Most legislation(originate) in the Commons. The House of Lords..... (take) a part in shaping legislation.
6. The crown(need) not assent to all legislation.

Unit 2. Civil defense

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Civil defense (**civil defence** in some varieties of English) or **civil protection** is an effort to protect the citizens of a state (generally non-combatants) from military attacks and natural disasters. It uses the principles of emergency operations: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, or emergency evacuation and recovery. Programs of this sort were initially discussed at least as early as the 1920s and were implemented in some countries during the 1930s as the threat of war and aerial bombardment grew. It became widespread after the threat of nuclear weapons was realized.

Since the end of the Cold War, the focus of civil defence has largely shifted from military attack to emergencies and disasters in general. The new concept is described by a number of terms, each of which has its own specific shade of meaning, such as *crisis management*, *emergency management*, *emergency preparedness*, *contingency planning*, *civil contingency*, *civil aid* and *civil protection*.

In some countries, civil defense is seen as a key part of "total defense". For example, in Sweden, the Swedish word *totalförsvaret* refers to the commitment of a wide range of resources of the nation to its defense—including to civil protection. Respectively, some countries (notably the Soviet Union) may have or have had military-organized civil defense units (Civil Defense Troops) as part of their armed forces or as a paramilitary service.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. What is civil defense?
2. What principles does it use?
3. When were its programs first implemented?
4. How was the focus of civil defence changed after the end of the Cold War?
5. What terms is the new concept described by?

Task 3. Match the left column with the right one.

crisis

emergency

emergency

contingency

civil

civil

civil

aerial

planning

aid

protection

management

bombardment

management

preparedness

contingency

Unit 3. History of civil defense in the United Kingdom

Task 1. Read and translate the text



British First World War poster, bringing attention to the threat posed by aerial bombardment from German Zeppelins.

The advent of civil defense was stimulated by the experience of the bombing of civilian areas during the First World War. The bombing of the United Kingdom began on 19 January 1915 when German zeppelins dropped bombs on the Great Yarmouth area, killing six people. German bombing operations of the First World War were surprisingly effective, especially after the Gotha bombers surpassed the zeppelins. The most devastating raids inflicted 121 casualties for each ton of bombs dropped; this figure was then used as a basis for predictions.

After the war, attention was turned toward civil defense in the event of war, and the Air Raid Precautions Committee (ARP) was established in 1924 to investigate ways for ensuring the protection of civilians from the danger of air-raids.

The Committee produced figures estimating that in London there would be 9,000 casualties in the first two days and then a continuing rate of 17,500 casualties a week. These rates were thought conservative. It was believed that there would be "total chaos and panic" and hysterical neurosis as the people of London would try to flee the city. To control the population harsh measures were proposed: bringing London under almost military control, and physically cordoning off the city with 120,000 troops to force people back to work. A different government department proposed setting up camps for refugees for a few days before sending them back to London.

A special government department, the Civil Defence Service, was established by the Home Office in 1935. Its remit included the pre-existing ARP as well as wardens, firemen (initially the Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS) and latterly the National Fire Service (NFS)), fire watchers, rescue, first aid post, stretcher party and industry. Over 1.9 million people served within the CD; nearly 2,400 lost their lives to enemy action.



Air Raid Warden testing his equipment in Brisbane in October 1942.

The organization of civil defense was the responsibility of the local authority. Volunteers were ascribed to different units depending on experience or training. Each local civil defense service was divided into several sections. Wardens were responsible for local reconnaissance and reporting, and leadership, organization, guidance and control of the general public. Wardens would also advise survivors of the locations of rest and food centers, and other welfare facilities.

Rescue Parties were required to assess and then access bombed-out buildings and retrieve injured or dead people. In addition they would turn off gas, electricity and water supplies, and repair or pull down unsteady buildings. Medical services, including First Aid Parties, provided on the spot medical assistance.

The expected stream of information that would be generated during an attack was handled by 'Report and Control' teams. A local headquarters would have an ARP controller who would direct rescue, first aid and decontamination teams to the scenes of reported bombing. If local services were deemed insufficient to deal with the incident then the controller could request assistance from surrounding boroughs.

Fire Guards were responsible for a designated area/building and required to monitor the fall of incendiary bombs and pass on news of any fires that had broken out to the NFS. They could deal with an individual magnesium incendiary bomb by dousing it with buckets of sand or water or by smothering. Additionally, 'Gas Decontamination Teams' kitted out with gas-tight and waterproof protective clothing were to deal with any gas attacks. They were trained to decontaminate buildings, roads, rail and other material that had been contaminated by liquid or jelly gases.



Anderson shelters were widely distributed in the United Kingdom by civil defense authorities, in preparation for aerial bombardment.

Little progress was made over the issue of air-raid shelters, because of the apparently irreconcilable conflict between the need to send the public underground for shelter and the need to keep them above ground for protection against gas attacks. In February 1936 the Home Secretary appointed a technical Committee on Structural Precautions against Air Attack. During the Munich crisis, local authorities dug trenches to provide shelter. After the crisis, the British Government decided to make these a permanent feature, with a standard design of precast concrete trench lining. They also decided to issue the Anderson shelter free to poorer households and to provide steel props to create shelters in suitable basements.

During the Second World War, the ARP was responsible for the issuing of gas masks, pre-fabricated air-raid shelters (such as Anderson shelters, as well as Morrison shelters), the upkeep of local public shelters, and the maintenance of the blackout. The ARP also helped rescue people after air raids and other attacks, and some women became ARP Ambulance Attendants whose job was to help administer first aid to casualties, search for survivors, and in many grim instances, help recover bodies, sometimes those of their own colleagues.



Jewish Civil Defense group in Jerusalem in 1942. The group served as ARP Fire Wardens, equipped with water hoses and buckets, some wearing FW (Fire Watcher) Brodie helmets. Men are in uniform while women wear plain clothes. Composer Josef Tal stands next to the woman with a black sweater.

As the war progressed, the military effectiveness of Germany's aerial bombardment was very limited. Thanks to the Luftwaffe's shifting aims, the strength of British air defenses, the use of early warning radar and the life-saving actions of

local civil defense units, the aerial "Blitz" during the Battle of Britain failed to break the morale of the British people, destroy the Royal Air Force or significantly hinder British industrial production. Despite a significant investment in civil and military defense, British civilian losses during the Blitz were higher than in most strategic bombing campaigns throughout the war. For example, there were 14,000-20,000 UK civilian fatalities during the Battle of Britain, a relatively high number considering that the Luftwaffe dropped only an estimated 30,000 tons of ordinance during the battle. In comparison, Allied strategic bombing of Germany during the war was less lethal, with an estimated 400,000-600,000 German civilian fatalities for approximately 1.35 million tons of bombs dropped on Germany.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. What caused the appearance of civil Defense in the UK?
2. When was the Air Raid Precautions Committee (ARP) established?
3. What was the Civil Defence Service established for?
4. What was the ARP responsible for during the Second World War?
5. What happened in the UK during Germany's aerial bombardment?

Task 3. Put the verbs into the Past Tense

1. The bombing of the United Kingdom(begin) on 19 January 1915 when German zeppelins(drop) bombs on the Great Yarmouth area, killing six people.
2. The most devastating raids(inflict) 121 casualties for each ton of bombs dropped.
3. The organization of civil defense(be) the responsibility of the local authority.
4. Fire Guards were responsible for a designated area/building .
5. They could deal with an individual magnesium incendiary bomb by dousing it with buckets of sand or water or by smothering.
6. After the crisis, the British Government decided to make these a permanent feature, with a standard design of precast concrete trench lining.
7. The ARP also(help) rescue people after air raids and other attacks, and some women.....(become) ARP Ambulance Attendants whose job(be) to help administer first aid to casualties, search for survivors, and in many grim instances, help recover bodies, sometimes those of their own colleagues.
8. The aerial "Blitz" during the Battle of Britain failed to break the morale of the British people.

Task 4. Choose the correct variant

1 .When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.

- a) were having c) had been having

- b) had d) was having
2. While Tom _____ a book, Marhta _____ TV.
 a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
 b) read, watched d) read, was watching
3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.
 a) is smelling c) smelt
 b) smells d) will smell
4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
 a) will plan c) plan
 b) were planning d) have planned
5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.
 a) is c) was
 b) does d) were
6. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
 a) will c) am going
 b) go d) will be going
7. My colleagues usually _____ four days a week, and this week they _____ five days.
 a) work, work c) are working, are working
 b) are working, work d) work, are working
8. It _____ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.
 a) rains c) is raining
 b) is rain d) is rained
9. I _____ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.
 a) will have c) have
 b) am having d) would have

Unit 4. Civil Defense in the United States

Task 1. Read and translate the text

In the United States, the Office of Civil Defense was established in May 1941 to coordinate civilian defense efforts. It coordinated with the Department of the Army and established similar groups to the British ARP. One of these groups that still exists today is the Civil Air Patrol, which was originally created as a civilian auxiliary to the Army. The CAP was created on December 1, 1941, with the main civil defense mission of search and rescue. The CAP also sank two Axis submarines and provided aerial reconnaissance for Allied and neutral merchant ships. In 1946, the Civil Air Patrol was barred from combat by Public Law 79-476. The CAP then received its

current mission: search and rescue for downed aircraft. When the Air Force was created, in 1947, the Civil Air Patrol became the auxiliary of the Air Force.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary performs a similar role in support of the U.S. Coast Guard. Like the Civil Air Patrol, the Coast Guard Auxiliary was established in the run up to World War II. Auxiliarists were sometimes armed during the war, and extensively participated in port security operations. After the war, the Auxiliary shifted its focus to promoting boating safety and assisting the Coast Guard in performing search and rescue and marine safety and environmental protection.

In the United States a federal civil defense program existed under Public Law 920 of the 81st Congress, as amended, from 1951–1994. That statutory scheme was made so-called all-hazards by Public Law 103-160 in 1993 and largely repealed by Public Law 103-337 in 1994. Parts now appear in Title VI of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-107 [1988 as amended]. The term emergency preparedness was largely codified by that repeal and amendment.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. When was the Office of Civil Defense established in the United States?
2. What can you tell about the CAP?
3. When was the Air Force created?
4. What was the role of the Coast Guard Auxiliary?

Task 3. Match the left column with the right one

Office of	the Army
Department of	Patrol
Civil Air	Civil Defense
The Coast	environmental protection
marine safety and	Guard Auxiliary
a federal civil	preparedness
emergency	defense program

Task 4. Choose the correct variant

1. We _____ to the top of Holborn Hill before I _____ that he was not smiling at all.
a) had got, knew c) were getting, knew
b) got, knew d) have got, have known
2. Turning from the Temple gate as soon as I _____ the warning, I _____ my way to Fleet Street, and then _____ to Covent Garden.
a) was reading, made, drove
b) have read, made, drove

- c) had read, made, drove
d) read, made, drove
3. Seventy-seven detective novels and books of stories by Agatha Christie _____ into every major language, and her sales _____ in tens of millions.
- a) are translated, are calculated
b) were translated, were calculated
c) have been translated, are calculated
d) had been translated, were calculated
4. In recent years, scientific and technological developments _____ human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole.
- a) have drastically changed c) are drastically changing
b) drastically changed d) change drastically
5. Before we _____ from swimming in the river near the camp, someone _____ our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
- a) returned, stole c) were returning, stole
b) had returned, had stolen d) returned, had stolen
6. Our new neighbours _____ in Arizona for ten years before moving to their present house.
- a) had been living c) have been living
b) lived d) were living
7. We went into the house by a side door and the first thing I _____ was that the passages _____ all dark, and that she _____ a candle burning there.
- a) noticed, were, left
b) had noticed, had been, had left
c) noticed, were, had left
d) have noticed, were, had left
8. The sun _____ brightly all day on the roof of my attic, and the room was warm.
- a) was shining c) has shone
b) shone d) had been shining
9. Although the period that we call "the Renaissance" _____ in Italy in the fourteenth century, this idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.
- a) begins c) began
b) had begun d) will begin
10. Egyptians left no written accounts as to the execution of mummification, so the scientists _____ to examine mummies and establish their own theories.
- a) had c) are having
b) have d) have had

11. In spite of the fact that it _____ all day long, the match _____ and the stands were full of spectators.

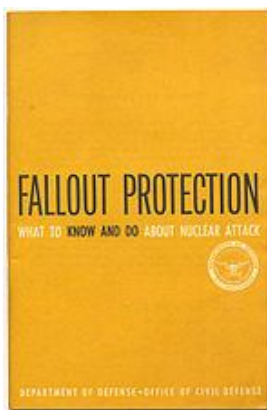
- a) had been raining, was not cancelled
- b) rained, was not cancelled
- c) was raining, has not cancelled
- d) had rained, had not been cancelled

12. Many football fans claimed that after "Real FC" _____ that important game it _____ no chance to win the championship.

- a) lost, had
- b) lose, has
- c) had lost, had
- d) will lose, will have

Unit 5. Atomic Age

Task 1. Read and translate the text



Civil Defense literature such as *Fallout Protection* was common during the Cold War era.

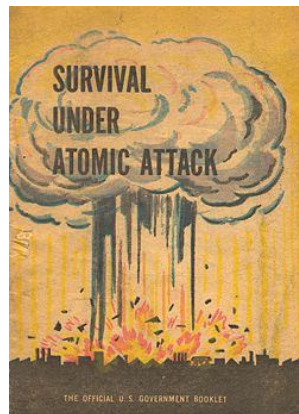
In most of the states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, such as the United States, the United Kingdom and West Germany, as well as the Soviet Bloc, and especially in the neutral countries, such as Switzerland and in Sweden during the 1950s and 1960s, many civil defense practices took place to prepare for the aftermath of a nuclear war, which seemed quite likely at that time.

In the **United Kingdom**, the Civil Defence Service was disbanded in 1945, followed by the ARP in 1946. With the onset of the growing tensions between East and West, the service was revived in 1949 as the Civil Defence Corps. As a civilian volunteer organization, it was tasked to take control in the aftermath of a major national emergency, principally envisaged as being a Cold War nuclear attack. Although under the authority of the Home Office, with a centralized administrative establishment, the corps was administered locally by Corps Authorities. In general every county was a Corps Authority, as were most county boroughs in England and Wales and large burghs in Scotland.

Each division was divided into several sections, including the Headquarters, Intelligence and Operations, Scientific and Reconnaissance, Warden & Rescue, Ambulance and First Aid and Welfare.

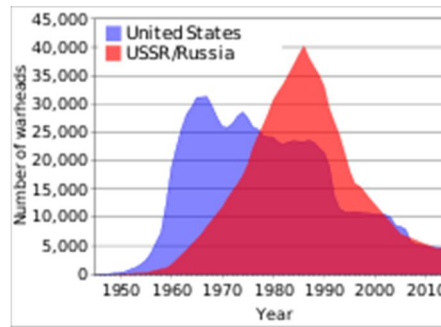
In 1954 Coventry City Council caused international controversy when it announced plans to disband its Civil Defence committee because the councillors had decided that hydrogen bombs meant that there could be no recovery from a nuclear attack. The British government opposed such a move and held a provocative Civil Defence exercise on the streets of Coventry which Labour council members protested against.^[14] The government also decided to implement its own committee at the city's cost until the council reinstated its committee.

In the **United States**, the sheer power of nuclear weapons and the perceived likelihood of such an attack precipitated a greater response than had yet been required of civil defense. Civil defense, previously considered an important and commonsense step, became divisive and controversial in the charged atmosphere of the Cold War. In 1950, the National Security Resources Board created a 162-page document outlining a model civil defense structure for the U.S. Called the "Blue Book" by civil defense professionals in reference to its solid blue cover, it was the template for legislation and organization for the next 40 years.



Civil Defense literature such as *Survival Under Atomic Attack* was common during the Cold War Era.

Perhaps the most memorable aspect of the Cold War civil defense effort was the educational effort made or promoted by the government. In *Duck and Cover*, Bert the Turtle advocated that children "duck and cover" when they "see the flash." Booklets such as *Survival Under Atomic Attack*, *Fallout Protection* and *Nuclear War Survival Skills* were also commonplace. The transcribed radio program Stars for Defense combined hit music with civil defense advice. Government institutes created public service announcements including children's songs and distributed them to radio stations to educate the public in case of nuclear attack.



The United States and Soviet Union/Russia nuclear stockpiles, in total number of nuclear bombs/warheads in existence throughout the Cold War and post-Cold War era. However, total *deployed* US & "Russian" strategic weapons (ready for use) were far less than this, reaching a maximum of about 10,000 apiece in the 1980s.

The US President Kennedy (1961–63) launched an ambitious effort to install fallout shelters throughout the United States. These shelters would not protect against the blast and heat effects of nuclear weapons, but would provide some protection against the radiation effects that would last for weeks and even affect areas distant from a nuclear explosion. In order for most of these preparations to be effective, there had to be some degree of warning. In 1951, CONELRAD (Control of Electromagnetic Radiation) was established. Under the system, a few primary stations would be alerted of an emergency and would broadcast an alert. All broadcast stations throughout the country would be constantly listening to an upstream station and repeat the message, thus passing it from station to station.

In a once classified US war game analysis, looking at varying levels of war escalation, warning and pre-emptive attacks in the late 1950s early 1960s, it was estimated that approximately 27 million US citizens would have been saved with civil defense education. At the time, however, the cost of a full-scale civil defense program was regarded as less effective in cost-benefit analysis than a ballistic missile defense (Nike Zeus) system, and as the Soviet adversary was increasing their nuclear stockpile, the efficacy of both would follow a diminishing returns trend.

Contrary to the largely noncommittal approach taken in NATO, with its stops and starts in civil defense depending on the whims of each newly elected government, the military strategy in the comparatively more ideologically consistent **USSR** held that, amongst other things, a winnable nuclear war was possible. To this effect the Soviets planned to minimize, as far as possible, the effects of nuclear weapon strikes on its territory, and therefore spent considerably more thought on civil defense preparations than in U.S., with defense plans that have been assessed to be far more effective than those in the U.S.

Soviet Civil Defense Troops played the main role in the massive disaster relief operation following the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident. Defense Troop reservists were officially mobilized (as in a case of war) from throughout the USSR to join the Chernobyl task force and formed on the basis of the Kiev Civil Defense Brigade. The

task force performed some high-risk tasks including, with the failure of their robotic machinery, the manual removal of highly-radioactive debris. Many of their personnel were later decorated with medals for their work at containing the release of radiation into the environment, with a number of the 56 deaths from the accident being Civil defense troops.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. Why did many civil defense practices take place during the 1950s and 1960s?
2. What was the Civil Defence Corps responsible for?
3. What was each division divided into?
4. What did Coventry City Council cause in 1954? Why?
5. What did the National Security Resources Board create In 1950?
6. What were the actions of The US President Kennedy to lessen the threat of the Cold War?

Task 3. Choose the correct variant

1. - How long _____ you _____?
— Since I was 17.
a) have been driving c) did drive
b) have driven d) do drive
2. She _____ always _____ in Moscow.
a) —, lives c) has been living
b) has lived d) has live
3. How long _____ you _____ Kate?
a) did know c) have known
b) have been knowing d) do known
4. I _____ here all my life.
a) have lived c) am living
b) have living d) live
5. Kate has lost her passport again, it is the second time this
a) happens c) happened
b) has happened d) is happening
6. Kate has been working here _____.
a) since two years c) for two years
b) two years ago d) two years
7. The boy sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because
he _____ before.
a) has not flown c) had not flown
b) did not fly d) has not been flying
8. I _____ a lot but I don't any more.
a) was used to eat c) was eating
b) used to eat d) used to eating
9. _____ next week, so we can go somewhere.

- a) I'm not working c) I don't work
b) I won't work d) I shall not work

10. We are late. The film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.

- a) will be already started c) will already have started
b) will already start d) already will start

11. Don't worry _____ late tonight.

- a) if I'll be c) when I'll be
b) if I am d) if I be

12. At first I thought I _____ the right thing, but I soon realized that I _____ a serious mistake.

- a) did, made c) have done, have made
b) had done, had made d) did, had made

13. I hope Kate is coming soon. I _____ for two hours.

- a) am waiting c) had been waiting
b) have been waiting d) waited

14. At last Kate came. I _____ for two hours.

- a) am waiting c) had been waiting
b) have been waiting d) was waiting

15. She is going on holiday. This time next week she _____ on a beach or _____ in the sea.

- a) is going to lay, swim
b) will be lying, swimming
c) will lie, swim
d) is lying, swimming

16. — _____ you _____ the post office when you're out?

- Probably. Why?

- I need to mail the letter. Could you do it for me?

- a) are passing c) will be passing
b) are going to pass d) will pass

17. We _____ for a walk when it _____ raining.

- a) will go, will stop c) are going, will stop
b) will go, stops d) go, stops

Unit 6. Decline

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Concrete door of a fallout shelter of the Civil Protection in Switzerland. As of 2006, there were about 300,000 shelters in private and public buildings for a total of 8.6 million places, a level of coverage corresponding to 114% of the Swiss population.

In Western countries, strong civil defense policies were never properly implemented, because it was fundamentally at odds with the doctrine of "mutual

assured destruction" (MAD) by making provisions for survivors. It was also considered that a full-fledged total defense would have not been worth the very large expense. For whatever reason, the public saw efforts at civil defense as fundamentally ineffective against the powerful destructive forces of nuclear weapons, and therefore a waste of time and money, although detailed scientific research programs did underlie the much-mocked government civil defense pamphlets of the 1950s and 1960s.

Governments in most Western countries, with the sole exception of Switzerland, generally sought to underfund Civil Defense due to its perceived pointlessness. Nevertheless, effective but commonly dismissed civil defense measures against nuclear attack were implemented, in the face of popular apathy and skepticism of authority. After the end of the Cold War, the focus moved from defense against nuclear war to defense against a terrorist attack possibly involving chemical or biological weapons.

The Civil Defence Corps was stood down in Great Britain in 1968 with the tacit realization that nothing practical could be done in the event of an unrestricted nuclear attack. Its neighbors, however, remained committed to Civil Defence, namely the Isle of Man Civil Defence Corps and Civil Defence Ireland (Republic of Ireland).

In the United States, the various civil defense agencies were replaced with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1979. In 2002 this became part of the Department of Homeland Security. The focus was shifted from nuclear war to an "all-hazards" approach of Comprehensive Emergency Management. Natural disasters and the emergence of new threats such as terrorism have caused attention to be focused away from traditional civil defense and into new forms of civil protection such as emergency management and homeland security.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. What caused the decline of Civil Defense?
2. Where did the focus of Civil Defense move after the end of the Cold War?
3. What reorganizations were done in Civil Defense structures?
4. What is FEMA?

Task 3. Put the verbs into correct form(Passive or Active)

1. In Western countries, strong civil defense policies never (implement), because it(be) fundamentally at odds with the doctrine of "mutual assured destruction" (MAD) by making provisions for survivors.
2. It also (consider) that a full-fledged total defense would have not been worth the very large expense.
3. For whatever reason, the public(see) efforts at civil defense as fundamentally ineffective against the powerful destructive forces of nuclear weapons.

4. After the end of the Cold War, the focus(move) from defense against nuclear war to defense against a terrorist attack.
5. The Civil Defence Corps(stand) down in Great Britain in 1968 with the tacit realization that nothing practical(can, do) in the event of an unrestricted nuclear attack.
6. Its neighbors, however,(remain) committed to Civil Defence, namely the Isle of Man Civil Defence Corps and Civil Defence Ireland.
7. In the United States, the various civil defense agencies(replace) with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1979.
8. In 2002 this(become) part of the Department of Homeland Security.
9. The focus(shift) from nuclear war to an "all-hazards" approach of Comprehensive Emergency Management.
10. Natural disasters and the emergence of new threats such as terrorism(cause) attention to be focused away from traditional civil defense and into new forms of civil protection such as emergency management and homeland security.

Unit 7. Civil Defense of today

Task 1 Read and translate the text

Many countries still maintain a national Civil Defence Corps, usually having a wide brief for assisting in large scale civil emergencies such as flood, earthquake, invasion, or civil disorder.

After the September 11 attacks in 2001, in the United States the concept of civil defense has been revisited under the umbrella term of homeland security and all-hazards emergency management.

In Europe, the triangle CD logo continues to be widely used. The old U.S. civil defense logo was used in the FEMA logo until 2006 and is hinted at in the United States Civil Air Patrol logo. Created in 1939 by Charles Coiner of the N. W. Ayer Advertising Agency, it was used throughout World War II and the Cold War era. In 2006, the National Emergency Management Association—a U.S. organization made up of state emergency managers—"officially" retired the Civil Defense triangle logo, replacing it with a stylised EM (standing for Emergency management). The name and logo, however, continue to be used by Hawaii State Civil Defense and Guam Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense.

The term "civil protection" is currently widely used within the European Union to refer to government-approved systems and resources tasked with protecting the non-combat population, primarily in the event of natural and technological disasters. In recent years there has been emphasis on preparedness for technological disasters resulting from terrorist attack. Within EU countries the term "crisis-management"

emphasizes the political and security dimension rather than measures to satisfy the immediate needs of the population.

In Australia, civil defense is the responsibility of the volunteer-based State Emergency Service.

In most former Soviet countries civil defense is the responsibility of governmental ministries, such as Russia's Ministry of Emergency Situations.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. Why is Civil Defense important?
2. What happened on 11th of September?
3. Where is the term "civil protection" used? What does it refer to?

Task 3. Choose the correct variant

Unit 8. Importance of Civil Defense

Task 1. Read and translate the text

Relatively small investments in preparation can speed up recovery by months or years and thereby prevent millions of deaths by hunger, cold and disease. According to human capital theory in economics, a country's population is more valuable than all of the land, factories and other assets that it possesses. People rebuild a country after its destruction, and it is therefore important for the economic security of a country that it protect its people. According to psychology, it is important for people to feel as though they are in control of their own destiny, and preparing for uncertainty via civil defense may help to achieve this.

In the United States, the federal civil defense program was authorized by statute and ran from 1951 to 1994. Originally authorized by Public Law 920 of the 81st Congress, it was repealed by Public Law 93-337 in 1994. Small portions of that statutory scheme were incorporated into the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-707) which partly superseded in part, partly amended, and partly supplemented the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288). In the portions of the civil defense statute incorporated into the Stafford Act, the primary modification was to use the term "Emergency Preparedness" wherever the term "Civil Defence" had previously appeared in the statutory language.

An important concept initiated by President Jimmy Carter was the so-called "Crisis Relocation Program" administered as part of the federal civil defense program. That effort largely lapsed under President Ronald Reagan, who discontinued the Carter initiative because of opposition from areas potentially hosting the relocated population.

Task 2 . Answer the question

1. Why is it important to have Civil Defense for people?
2. What can you tell about Civil Defense in the USA?
3. What is CRP?

Unit 9. Civil Defense in Ireland

Task 1. Read and translate the text



The international distinctive sign of civil defence, defined by the rules of International Humanitarian Law and to be used as a protective sign

Civil Defence Ireland (Irish: *Cosaint Shibhialta na hÉireann*) is the national civil defence organization of Ireland. It is operated at local authority level in conjunction with the Department of Defence.

The organisation was established in 1950 in response to the threat of nuclear disaster posed by the atomic bomb following World War II or "The Emergency" as World War II was known in Ireland. Its purpose was to provide aid, assistance and disaster relief to citizens in time of emergency. Today, the organization runs on the same principle with a focus on effectively aiding the full-time emergency services as and when required.

Organisation Structure

Civil Defence Ireland is composed almost entirely of volunteers, with the exception of the local authority-appointed Civil Defence Officers, Assistant Civil Defence Officers, administration, maintenance and stores personnel. The organization provides five different services to the community, primarily acting as an auxiliary resource for the front-line emergency services, particularly the fire brigade rescue and ambulance service who may utilize the organisation's manpower, skills and equipment when requested.

Civil Defence Services/Disciplines*

Auxiliary Fire Service	Trained in firefighting and flood relief.
Rescue Service	Trained to rescue individuals in emergency situations in a wide variety of disciplines Ranging from basic search to urban search and rescue, heavy rescue, swift water rescue and High-line/technical rescue.
Casualty Service	Providers of emergency care at different levels in emergencies or Ambulance cover at events with fully trained first aid levels such as CFR, OFA, FAR, EFR, all the way through to EMT.
Welfare Service	Provide care, comfort and shelter for personnel both domestic and foreign in emergencies as well as providing Logistics and support to same.
Warden Service	Provide radio communications networks and radiological monitoring.

- Service structure is exclusive to Dublin and Cork city units. Most other Civil Defence units are divided by location, and train in some or all of the above disciplines as required by County needs.

Vehicles



Dublin Civil Defence Field Ambulance on Land Rover Defender Chassis

The organization uses many different types of vehicles. Some are purpose-built and some have been adapted into new roles such as mobile incident command units. Many of the vehicles have all-terrain capabilities such as Land Rover Defender/Mercedes G Class field ambulances, Bedford and Iveco four-wheel drive lorries and Bandvagn 206 personnel carriers. Standard vehicles such as emergency ambulances, support units and class B fire appliances are also available for use by their respective services. Vehicle livery is generally non-standardised orange and blue

on a white background with the exception of Dublin Civil Defence who use fleet-standard orange/blue striping over white paintwork with high visibility markings on the rear on all new vehicles. The Water Rescue Unit have a fleet of inshore patrol vessels and rigid-hulled inflatable boats.

Put the verbs into the correct form (Active or passive)

1. The organisation(use) many different types of vehicles.
2. Some(purpose-build) and some(adapt) into new roles such as mobile incident command units.
3. Many of the vehicles(have) all-terrain capabilities.
4. . Standard vehicles such as emergency ambulances,(support)units and class B fire appliances(be) also available for use by their respective services.
5. Vehicle livery generally (non-standardise) orange and blue on a white background with the exception of Dublin Civil Defence who.....(use) fleet-standard orange/blue striping over white paintwork with high visibility markings on the rear on all new vehicles.
6. The Water Rescue Unit(have) a fleet of inshore patrol vessels and rigid-hulled inflatable boats.

Uniforms

Following a redesign of the uniform in recent years there are now two main standard configurations of uniforms within the organisation, namely the Workwear No. 2 Uniform and the Service Dress No. 1 Uniform. All members of the organisation are issued with the standard Workwear No. 2 Uniform consisting of:

- Boots
- Baseball Cap
- Hi-Viz Vests
- Navy Combat Trousers
- Navy Open Necked Shirt
- Navy Waterproof Trousers
- Orange and Navy Waterproof Jackets
- Soft Shell Long Sleeved Jackets
- White Wicking T-Shirt

Also as a change from the normal practice within some areas of the organisation, instructions now clearly outline such uniform rules as

"Badges/Decorations or any other items CANNOT be worn or attached to any item of the Workwear Uniform i.e. shirt, t-shirt, waterproof jacket, soft shell jacket."

The No.1 Dress Uniform, is worn at certain occasions under the direction of the local Civil Defence Officer. The core components of the No. 1 Dress Uniform are:

- Navy Tunic
- Navy Trousers/Skirt
- White Long Sleeve Shirt
- Plain Navy Clip-on Tie
- White Lanyard
- Black Laced Footwear and Black Socks
- Cap/Beret (Officers wear a peaked cap in place of the beret.)

These core components are supplemented by some additional components for particular occasions such as White Gloves, White belt etc. as directed by the Civil Defence Officer.

While these are the main two configurations of uniforms there are also a number of other configurations for different specialist areas. For example members of the Auxiliary Fire Service are issued with firefighting jackets/trousers, gloves, fire boots and firefighter's helmets. Members of the rescue service wear a jumpsuit and safety boots/helmets. Members of the Water Rescue Unit are issued with drysuits, water rescue helmets and Personal flotation devices (PFDs).

Notable emergency calls

The Civil Defence can be activated by request from civil power (gardaí), local authority, fire services and the Health Service Executive. The organisation may also respond to incidents witnessed in active duty such as road traffic collisions. They may also respond to non-statutory requests at the discretion of the Civil Defence Officer.

Selected notable events in the organisation's history are:

- 1965 North Wall Depot Fire – firefighting support (in support of the Dublin Fire Brigade)
- 1981 Stardust fire – disaster relief (supporting Dublin Fire Brigade)
- 1987 Raglan House Explosion – firefighting and rescue (supporting Dublin Fire Brigade)
- 1995 Dublin/Wicklow Mountains Forest Fires – firefighting (supporting Dublin Fire Brigade)
- 2002 Flooding in Dublin's North Inner City – rescue and water pumping (supporting Dublin Fire Brigade)

- 2009 Adverse weather Nationwide – flood relief and water supply (supporting County Fire Services, Irish Red Cross, Irish Defence Forces and Gardaí)
- 2017 Storm Ophelia response.
- 2018 Storm Emma response.

Civil Defence College

The Civil Defence College was initially based at Ratra House in Dublin's Phoenix Park before relocating to Roscrea, County Tipperary in 2006. The college is housed within the national headquarters of Civil Defence and serves to provide potential instructors with a level of education that will allow them to teach classes of volunteers to be competent in their service's skills. Courses include AFS Instructor, Radio Communications Operator/Instructor, Emergency First Responder and Emergency Medical Technician. The college is approved by the Pre-hospital Emergency Care Council (PHECC) to train members to practitioner (EMT) level and is approved to implement the Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) set down by PHECC.

Task 2. Answer the questions

1. When was Civil Defence Ireland established?
2. Why was it established?
3. What people does it employ?
4. What types of vehicles do they use?
5. What uniform do they wear?
6. What do you know about The Civil Defence College?

Task 3. What do these numbers refer to?

1950, 1965, 1981, 1987, 1995, 2002, 2009, 2017, 2018, 2006

Task 4. Describe each item of uniform for the rest of your group to guess.

Виробничо-практичне видання

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з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

(Англійською мовою)

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