

The background features a light green grid pattern. On the left side, there are stylized, semi-transparent illustrations of trees with rounded canopies and thin trunks. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AGENDA

1. Vocabulary
2. Reading
3. Grammar

Vocabulary

Acid rain – кислотный дождь

Carbon dioxide – углекислый газ

Garbage – мусор

Global warming – глобальное потепление

Dump – свалка

Ecosystem – экосистема

Emission – эмиссия, выделение, излучение

Greenhouse effect – парниковый эффект

Pollution – загрязнение

Recycling – переработка отходов

Read the text and choose the best title:

1. What is ecology.
2. Ecology and environment.
3. The ways of solving many problems.
4. Is ecology a science?

Ecology (from Greek: οἶκος, "house" or "living relations"; -λογία, "study of") is science of the relations of organisms and their interactions with the environment. (Source: Online Etymology Dictionary)

Environment 1603, "state of being environed"; sense of "nature, conditions in which a person or thing lives" first recorded 1827. (Source: Online Etymology Dictionary)

The term Ecology was coined in 1866 by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel. The word comes from the Greek word "oikos" which means "house" and "logos" which means "science". The environment includes both non-living things like climate and geology and living things like plants and animals.

For scientists, ecology belongs to the basic biological sciences. However, most ecologists don't agree that ecology is a science.

Although it includes the study of environmental problems such as pollution, global warming, influence of people on nature. Modern ecologists carry out many experiments, both in laboratory and in field settings. These experiments are useful in testing ecological theories, and in arriving at practical decisions concerning the management of natural resources.

When people think about ecology, they usually think about smog, air and water pollution, carbon dioxide, acid rain, dumps and garbage, global warming and greenhouse effect. But did you know that pollution also can exist *inside* homes and other buildings? It can, and every year, the health of many people is affected by chemical substances present in the air within buildings. A great deal of **research** on pollution is being conducted at laboratories and universities now.

But the problems ahead are not so much in what we use but in what we waste. The only solution is to try to change the areas of consumption, technology and population. The scientists work much trying to solve these problems.

Match the terms and their meanings

1. Garbage	a. A colourless, odourless, non-poisonous gas that is a normal part of the air. It is absorbed by plants and exhaled by humans and animals.
2. Dump	b. A community of plants, animals and other organisms living in an area which provides what they need in order to survive.
3. Carbon dioxide	c. <u>g</u> ases form a blanket around the earth (similar to the walls of a greenhouse), holding heat and raising temperatures on the ground.
4. Pollution	d. A rainfall mixed with sulphuric, nitric and other acids formed by gases released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned (factory smoke, cars, etc.).
5. Ecosystem	e. Contamination of the air, water, or soil with substances that can cause harm to human health or the environment.
6. Recycling	f. The process of minimizing waste by recovering materials and transforming them into new products.
7. Greenhouse effect	g. Location where garbage, rubbish or waste is taken and just dumped, without environmental controls.
8. Emission	h. The release or discharge into the air of pollutant substances such as gas or smoke.
9. Acid rain	i. Anything that is unwanted or unused and is thrown away.

Jumbled definitions: Re-arrange the letters and find the answers to the definitions below

<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1st letter
1. Natural fertilizer.	T O M S P O C	C
2. International treaty.	T O K O Y C L O P O R O T	K
3. Consume carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.	R E S E T	T
4. Gas that traps heat from the sun.	E N S H E R O G U E S A G	G
5. Toxic gas found on farms and landfills.	E M E N H A T	M
6. The cleanest fossil fuel.	A L T R U N A S A G	N
7. Describes foods produced without chemicals.	G R A I N O C	O
8. Impact of a human being on earth.	O N B A R C T R I P T O N O F	C
9. Energy from the sun.	R A L S O Y E N R E G	S
10. Place where trash is sent or collected.	F L A D L I L N	L
11. A way to reduce waste.	C L E R C I N G Y	R
12. Burning fossil fuels is a main cause.	L A B G O L W R A N G I M	G
13. Air surrounding the earth.	T H R O M P A S E E	A
14. Most common greenhouse gas.	R O B C A N E X D I D I O	C
15. Part of the earth's atmosphere.	N O O Z E R E A L Y	O
16. Provides a non-polluting form of transport.	C I C E B L Y	B
17. Global warming is changing this.	I M E T A L C	C
18. Energy that nature can provide continuously.	N E L B E W A R E R E G N E Y	R

Grammar: Conditional clause

Условные предложения II типа

Условие, содержащееся в условном придаточном предложении, рассматривается говорящим как маловероятное. Для выражения малой вероятности осуществления действия в настоящем или будущем временах сказуемое главного предложения употребляется в форме сослагательного наклонения **should / would + Indefinite Infinitive без to**, а сказуемое придаточного предложения - в форме сослагательного наклонения, аналогичной **Past Indefinite** или *were* для всех лиц от глагола **to be**.

If he were free, he would do it. Если *бы* он *был* свободен, он *бы* это *сделал*.

If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better. Если *бы* мы *уделяли* грамматике больше внимания, мы *бы* *знали* язык лучше.

<http://www.mystudy.ru/clause.html>

Finish the sentences:

If I saw somebody throwing an empty packet on the street, I would ...

If I discovered the factory I worked in was secretly polluting the environment, I would ...

If I were minister for the Environment, I would ...

If I had to do without perfume/deodorant, I would ...

If I were a fisherman, I would ...

If I lived on an island, I would ...

If a nuclear bomb exploded, I would ...

If they tried to build a nuclear power station near my house, I would ...

If I lived in a jungle, I would ...

If I had to light my fire with either coal or wood, I would ...

If I had to travel to work by car or by public transport, I would ...

If I wanted to dump a box of rubbish, but I could not find a bin, I would ..

If the local council were planning to build a dump near my house, I would ..

(The Internet TESL Journal, Vol. V, No. 2, February 1999 <http://iteslj.org/>)

Survey: Have you damaged the environment in any way?

Can you remember any action of pollution? If no, so tell, please, have you ever done such things as:

- Emptying my ashtray in an isolated mountain car park;
- Using sprays, although I did not realise their noxious effects;
- Throwing batteries away;
- Smoking;
- Driving

HOME TASK:

And now can you write 5 things you have done what damaged the environment in any way?

And your neighbors?

Do you know how much garbage or rubbish do you throw away every day? Every month? every year?