



**ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ПОЖЕЖНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ІМЕНІ ГЕРОЇВ ЧОРНОБИЛЯ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНИ**

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навчальний посібник

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Навчальне видання спрямоване на удосконалення мовних навичок, необхідних для ефективної професійної комунікації. Підручник містить структуровані тематичні розділи, які охоплюють ключову термінологію та фразеологію, пов'язану з пожежною безпекою та цивільним захистом населення. Матеріал підручника включає практичні вправи, аналітичні діалоги та ситуаційні завдання, що сприяють розвитку мовних компетенцій.

Для нормативної навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)».

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Unit 1. Personal data


Vocabulary:

last name; family name; surname; nickname; nationality; siblings; date of birth; age; to introduce; education; career firefighter; mother tongue; to update; single; married; divorced; fire department; to volunteer; driving license; operate a fire truck; to complete training; local; fire station; to rescue; platoon; coast guard; first responder; to respond; fire extinguisher

Introduce yourself


Task 1.1. Read and translate the self-introductions.

My name is Lagato.
I live in Kenya.
I'm twenty years old.
I am a hairdresser.
My father is a farmer.
I have a cousin.
Her name is Shinyo.
She is pretty.



Kenya is famous for Wild animals.
I like to watch animals.
My favorite animals are lions and elephants.
I want a new car.
I can drive a car.

I'm Sinyo.
I'm from Africa. Yes!
I'm Kenyan.
I'm six years old.
I go to school.
Our school has one hundred students.
I wake up at five.




Lagato is my cousin.
He is noisy.
My favorite subject is music.
I like to dance and sing.
I want to be a singer.
I want a drum for my birthday.

My name is Anne White.
I live in Canada.
I speak English.
I am a teacher.
I teach at an elementary (primary) school.
I love teaching.
There are thirty pupils in my class.



I like to go shopping on a holiday.
I want a new jacket.
I listen to music every morning.
I have toast and scrambled eggs for my breakfast.

We are twins.
We're 7 years old.
We go to an elementary (primary) school.
We are in the first grade.
Our teacher is Ms. White.
She is kind.




Our favorite subject is P.E.
We can swim very well.
We don't like math.
We learn to add and subtract in math.
We want to be astronauts.
We like to spacewalk.

I'm Mano.
I live in India.
I'm 10 years old.
My father is a train driver.
He is wearing glasses.
He is funny.
My favorite subject is social studies.



I can read a map.
I want to be a flight attendant.
I like hot(spicy) food.
I don't eat beef.
I like to read books and go to movies.
I love stories.

My name is Raju.
I am an Indian.
I have a daughter.
She is quiet.
My wife is a nurse.
My favorite color is pink.



I like bright colors.
I like to eat potato chips for a snack.
I don't like hamburger.
I am tall and slim.
My wife is short and fat.

My name is Kevin.
I live in France.
I speak French.
I can speak English.
I like to take pictures.
I have a nice camera.
I want to be a professional photographer.



I have a (younger) sister.
Her name is Lou.
She is a crybaby.
She likes Italian food.
My favorite food is Japanese food.
We go to a restaurant once a week.
We don't enjoy cooking, but we enjoy eating!

I'm Lou.
I'm 5 years old.
I go to a Kindergarten.
I have a lot of friends.
I really like to draw.
I can draw well.
I want a box of crayons for my birthday.
My birthday is October 20th.




I have a big (older) brother.
His name is Kevin.
He has blond hair and blue eyes.
He is handsome.
I like to go to park with him.
I love playing in a sandbox.

My name is Hanna.
I am a German.
I am 9 years old.
I am in the 4th grade.
My favorite subject is science.
I do experiments in science.
I want to be a vet.



I have a pet.
It is a small dog.
Its name is Conny.
Conny is cute.
I go walk the dog everyday.
I have no brothers and sisters.
I am an only child.

My name is Mari.
I live in Japan.
I speak Japanese.
I have a son and two daughters.
I am a homemaker.
I do the dishes and do the laundry.
I love cooking.



I don't like to vacuum our home.
My favorite season is Winter.
I like to go skiing with my family.
My children are pretty good skiers.


Task 2.1. Read and memorize the questions and answers to meet new people.

Introduce Your Name

Question: What's your name?

Answers:

- My name is .../ I'm ...
- My full/ first/ last name is ...

-
- 
- You can call me .../ They call me .../ Please call me .../ Everyone calls me ...
 - My nickname is ...

Introduce Your Country

Questions: Where are you from?/ Where do you come from? / Where were you born?

Answers:

- I'm from .../ I come from ... (country) / My hometown is .../ I'm from ...
- I'm ... (nationality)
- I was born in ...

Introduce Your Address

Question: Where do you live?/ What's your address?

Answers:

- I live in ... / My address is ... (city)
- I live on ... (name) street.
- I live at ...
- I spent most of my life in ...
- I grew up in ...

Introduce Your Age

Question: How old are you?

Answers:

- I'm ... years old.
- I'm ...
- I'm over/ almost/ nearly ...
- I am around your age.
- I'm in my early twenties/ late thirties.

Introduce Your Family

Questions: How many people are there in your family?

Who do you live with?/ With whom do you live? Do you have any siblings?

Answers:

- There are ... (number) people in my family. They are ...
- There are ... (number) of us in my family.
- My family has ... (number) people.
- I live with my ...
- I am the only child.



- I don't have any siblings.
- I have ... brothers and ... (number) sister.

Introduce Your Birthday/Phone number

Questions: What is your date of birth?/ When is your birthday?
What is your phone number?

Answers:

- My birthday is on ...
- My phone number is ...

Introduce Your Hobbies

Questions: What's your hobby?/ What do you like?/ What do you like to do?/ What's your favorite ... ?

Answers:

- I like/ love/ enjoy/ ... (sports/ movies/ .../)
- I am interested in ...
- I am good at ...
- My hobby is .../ I am interested in ...
- I sometimes go to ... (places), I like it because ...
- I don't like/ dislike/ hate ...

Questions: What do you like doing in your free time?/ What do you do in your spare time?

Answers:

- In my free time, I like ...
- I like ... when I'm free.
- At weekends I sometimes go to ... (places)

Introduce Your Education

Questions: Where do you study? / What do you study? / What is your major?

Answers:

- I'm a student (cadet) at ... (university, institute)
- I study at .../ I am at .../ I go to ... (school)
- I study ... (majors)
- My major is ...

Task 3.1. Learn the internet and e-mail vocabulary.

@	=	at
_	=	underscore
.	=	dot
-	=	hyphen (or dash)
*	=	asterisk
#	=	hash
/	=	forward-slash
\	=	back-slash
()	=	parentheses
ABC	=	upper-case
abc	=	lower-case

For example:

An e-mail like bat-man_8@gmail.com reads: bat hyphen underscore eight at gmail dot com

Task 4.1. Read the following e-mail addresses.

John_smith@gmail.com

Natalie2005@ukr.net

Ivan_kra@vchenko@yahoo.net

White-angel@outlook.net

Beatutiful/lady@icloud.com

Peter_Wilson@businessmail.com

Comedy-king@chipb.org.in

SerialChiller@att.net

Bjorn_kennan@optoline.net

Task 5.1. Ask your partner his/her e-mail, write it down, check the spelling.



Task 6.1. Read and translate the conversations between two first-year students.

Conversation 1

Alex: Hey, I'm Alex! What's your name?

Jamie: Hi, Alex! I'm Jamie. Nice to meet you!

Alex: Nice to meet you too! So, where are you from?

Jamie: I'm from Denver. How about you?

Alex: I'm from Kharkiv. Quite a change, huh?

Jamie: Definitely! What do you think of the campus so far?

Alex: It's beautiful! I love the library, but I keep getting lost in there. How's your experience?

Jamie: Same here! I spent lots of time trying to find a specific study room. But I'm really excited about the events for freshmen.

Alex: Oh, I heard about that welcome party next week! Do you plan to go?

Jamie: Absolutely! It sounds fun. Plus, it'll be a great way to meet more people. Do you play any sports or are you into clubs?

Alex: I'm more into music. I play guitar and I want to joining the music club. How about you?

Jamie: I play football! I there's a football team here. It's a good way to stay active and meet friends.

Alex: That sounds fantastic! Maybe I can come and watch a game sometime.

Jamie: Fine! And bring your guitar. We can have a party afterward!

Alex: Deal! Let's exchange numbers so we can coordinate.

Jamie: Great idea! Here's my number. Text me!

Alex: Will do! I look forward to getting to know you better, Jamie.

Jamie: Same here, Alex!

Conversation 2

Mia: Hey, I'm Mia!

Carlos: Hi, Mia! I'm Carlos. Well, I am from Miami, and my family is originally from Cuba. What about you?

Mia: That's cool! I'm from a small town in Oregon. My parents own a coffee shop there. Do you want to study here?

Carlos: Yeah, I dreamed of this university since I was in high school. I want to study civil protection. What about you?

Mia: I major in fire safety. Do you have any interesting hobbies?

Carlos: I play in a salsa band with my cousins. Music is a big part of my life. How about you? Any special interests?

Mia: I love hiking and photography! I take amazing pictures of people.

Mia: I have one younger brother. He's still in high school. How about you?

Carlos: I'm the oldest of three. My sister is in middle school, and my little brother loves with basketball.

Mia: That's great! It must be fun to be the big sibling. Do you have any goals for your time here?

Carlos: I want to join some student club and maybe study abroad. What about you?

Mia: I want to some interesting scientific research.

Carlos: Sounds like we both have exciting plans ahead! Let's keep in touch and share our progress.

Mia: Definitely! I look forward to it!

Conversation 3

Lila: Hey there! I'm Lila. When's your birthday?

Sam: Hi, Lila! I'm Sam. My birthday is March 15, 2006. How about you?

Lila: Nice! My birthday is on September 7, 2005. What's your mother tongue?

Sam: My mother tongue is Spanish. We speak Spanish at home. What about you?

Lila: I speak English, but my family is from Ukraine, so I also understand Ukrainian.

Sam: That's interesting! Do you have a big family?

Lila: Yeah, I have three siblings—two sisters and a brother. How about you?

Sam: I'm the middle child in a family of five. I have an older sister and a younger brother. It can get pretty noisy at home!

Lila: I can imagine! Do you keep in touch with your family often?

Sam: Absolutely! We have a family group chat. It's fun to share updates. Speaking of which, what's your email address? We must stay connected!

Lila: Great idea! My email is lila.fernandez@email.com. What's yours?

Sam: Mine is samuel.garcia@gmail.com. Let's exchange emails and maybe plan to have coffee next week?

Lila: Sounds perfect!

Task 7.1. Make a dialogue with your partner. Present the conversation to the class.

Task 8.1. Now it's your turn to introduce yourself to the class. The example below may help you.

Hello everyone. My name's . You can call me . I am years old. I was born on . At the moment I live in . I study at . There are people in my family. My and me. Now I would like to talk about my likes and dislikes. I like (color) but I hate . I love (fruit) but can't stand . I always eat (food) but I never eat . I also like (animal) and I'm afraid of . I like listening to (music/song) . I enjoy watching (movie) . I am interested in (sport) but I am bored with . In my free time, I . In the future, my dream job is because . That's all for now. Thank you for listening and I hope to learn more English. Goodbye. 😊

Task 9.1. Now let's meet some career firefighters. Read and translate.

My name is Barry. My last name is Jones. I'm 32. I am single. I am from the USA. I volunteered for the American Red Cross as a teenager. Now I'm a career firefighter. I work for the Cortland Fire Department. I have a driving license and can operate a fire truck.



My name's Alma Romero. I'm 26 years old. I'm married. I'm from Peru but I live and work in Spain now. I worked as a bartender in Barcelona Wine Bar but then I completed my training at the National Fire Academy five years ago and now I volunteer for the local fire station. I'm a female firefighter.



My name is James. My surname is Rotz. I am 39. I'm divorced. I am from Florida, USA. I work for the United States Coast Guard. I am a rescue swimmer. I graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Swimmer School.

Task 10.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the texts.

1. Barry Jones is a _ firefighter. 2. Alma Romero lives and works in _.
3. James Rotz is a rescue _ for the United States Coast Guard. 4. Alma worked as a _ before she became a firefighter. 5. Barry is _ and 32 years old.

Task 11.1. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. Barry Jones is 32 years old and works as a career firefighter. 2. Alma Romero is 26 years old and she is from Spain. 3. James Rotz is a rescue swimmer for the United States Coast Guard and is 39 years old. 4. Barry is a volunteer. 5. Alma now volunteers at a local fire station. 6. James is married. 7. Barry can operate a fire truck. 8. Alma works as a bartender. 9. James lives in Florida, USA, and he is divorced. 10. Alma is a firefighter in the United States.

Task 12.1. Fill in the forms.

Name	Barry		
Surname			
Age			39
Country of residence			
Marital status			
Profession		female firefighter	
Education			
Place of work			

Grammar Bank

Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used for things that are true, habits, and schedules in the present, without indicating if they are happening right now.

Timeline I live here. ← Past ————— Now —————> Future

She	reads	a book
Subject	Verb	Object

Time Words

Every day	Often	Often
Now	Never	Never

Structure Sub+ V (base form) + Obj/Comp

Examples

- I play the guitar.
- I love chocolate.
- She plays the piano.

Structure Sub+ Do/Does not + V(base form) + Obj

Examples

- They do not like coffee.
- She does not dance salsa.
- She does not dance salsa.

Structure Do/Does + Sub + V (base form) + Obj + ?

Examples

- Do you speak English?
- Do you speak French?
- Do you speak French?

Usage

Habitual Actions	I go to the gym every morning.
Facts and General Truths	The Earth revolves around the sun.
Scheduled Events	The train departs at 3 PM.
Opinions and Beliefs	I think that's a great idea.

Examples

Task 13.1. Answer the following questions.

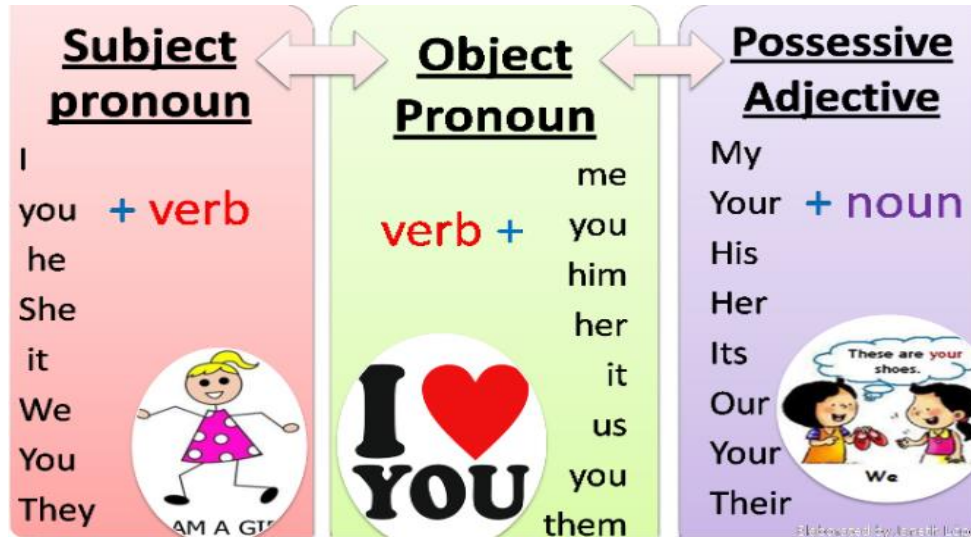
1. What job does Barry Jones have? 2. How old is Alma Romero? 3. Where does James Rotz work? 4. Does Barry volunteer for any organization? 5. What does Alma do in Spain? 6. Is James Rotz married or divorced? 7. Can Barry operate a fire truck? 8. What type of training does Alma complete? 9. How old is James Rotz? 10. Where is Alma from?

Task 14.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets. Pay attention to the signal words.

1. Barry (work) for the Cortland Fire Department every day. 2. Alma (volunteer) at the local fire station on weekends. 3. James (train) as a rescue swimmer regularly. 4. Barry (drive) a fire truck during his shifts. 5. Alma usually (serve) drinks at the Barcelona Wine Bar in the evenings. 6. James often (help) with rescue operations at the coast. 7. Barry (enjoy) being a firefighter because he likes helping people. 8. Alma sometimes (participate) in public events as a firefighter. 9. James

(have) a difficult job, but he loves it. 10. Barry and Alma (meet) during training exercises sometimes.

Subject Pronouns + Object Pronouns + Possessive Adjectives



Task 15.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct personal or possessive adjectives.

1. ___ name is Barry Jones, and ___ is 32 years old. 2. Alma is from Peru, but now ___ lives in Spain. 3. James has a driving license, and ___ can operate a rescue boat. 4. ___ (Barry) volunteered for the American Red Cross as a teenager. 5. Alma completed ___ training at the National Fire Academy five years ago. 6. James is divorced, and ___ has a job in the Coast Guard. 7. ___ (Alma) now volunteers at the local fire station in Spain.

Task 16.1. Choose the correct personal or possessive adjective from the options given.

1. Barry is proud of ___ (his/him) work as a firefighter. 2. Alma enjoys ___ (her/she) time volunteering at the fire station. 3. James and ___ (they/them) work together in the Coast Guard. 4. ___ (Their/They) training at the fire academy was difficult. 5. Barry, Alma, and James share ___ (their/them) experiences as first responders.

Task 17.1. Choose the correct personal or possessive adjectives.

1. Barry is a firefighter. The firefighter loves __ (his/him) job. 2. Alma is married. __ (Her/She) husband is supportive of her career. 3. James is a rescue swimmer. __ (His/He) job is not easy. 4. Barry and Alma often share __ (their/them) stories about firefighting. 5. James completed __ (his/he) training and is proud of it.

Task 18.1. Fill in the blanks.

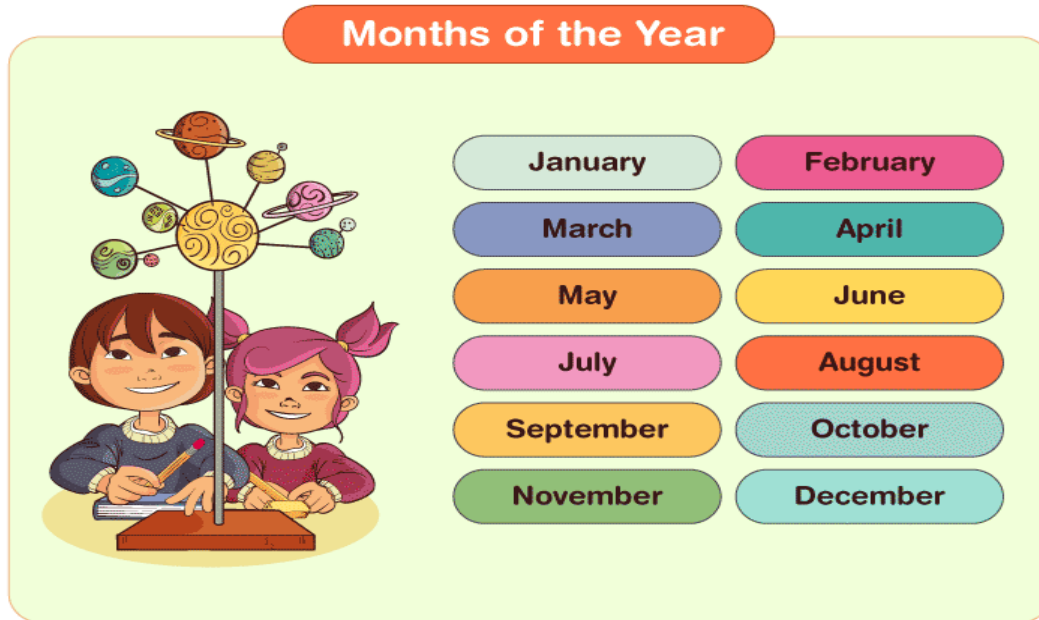
1. My name is Barry Jones, and __ am 32 years old. 2. Alma is from Peru, but now __ lives in Spain. 3. James has a driving license, and __ can operate a rescue boat. 4. Barry volunteered for the American Red Cross when __ was a teenager. 5. Alma completed __ training at the National Fire Academy five years ago. 6. James is divorced, and __ has a job in the Coast Guard.

Task 19.1. Put the verbs in brackets into the proper form. Use days of the week.

1. Barry __ (to be) a firefighter. He __ (to go) to work at the Cortland Fire Department on __. 2. On __, Barry __ (to volunteer) for the American Red Cross. 3. Alma __ (to be) a female firefighter. She __ (to train) on __ at the local fire station. 4. Alma __ (to work) at the Barcelona Wine Bar on __. 5. James __ (to be) a rescue swimmer. He __ (to practice) his skills on __. 6. On __, James __ (to enjoy) spending time with friends.

Task 20.1. Complete the following sentences.

1. The last month of the year is __. 2. The month in which your summer vacation starts is __. 3. Month before July is __. 4. The month in which you were born is __. 5. Month before April and June is __. 6. The month before November is __. 7. The month before the last month of a year is __. 8. The month in which we celebrate Independence Day in Ukraine is __. 9. The month in which you have a birthday party is __. 10. It is __ now.



Task 21.1. Read and translate the words and phrases.

Educational program; to run a few laps; training ground; push-ups; squats; fire behavior; flames; to spread; to use fire extinguisher; to simulate real-life scenarios; to participate; a first-year cadet; to climb the ladder; to crawl; smoke-filled room; platoon; to put out fire; to handle different tools; to work as a team; to communicate with hand signals; to extinguish a fire; a controlled burn; teamwork; emergency medical response; to provide first medical aid; to make decisions; fire safety rules.

Task 22.1. Read and translate the text.

In a small town, a young cadet named Jake begins his educational program at Fire College. Every morning, he wakes up early. He dresses in his blue uniform and puts on his boots. After a quick breakfast at the canteen, Jake joins his fellow cadets for morning exercises. They run a few laps around the training grounds and complete strength training exercises like push-ups and squats. Jake feels happy and a little nervous.

In class, Jake learns about fire behavior. His instructor, Captain Maria, teaches him how flames spread and how to use a fire extinguisher.

After the theory lessons, they often have practical sessions where they simulate real-life scenarios. Jake takes notes every day and participates actively in discussions. He enjoys his training as a first-year cadet, especially climbing ladders and crawling through smoke-filled rooms.

Every Thursday, the cadets of his platoon go to the training ground. They practice putting out fires and handling different tools. Jake and his friends, Mia and Sam, work together as a team. They communicate with hand signals and help each other. One day, they extinguish a small fire in a controlled burn. Jake feels proud of their teamwork and success.

During the week, they also attend classes on emergency medical response. Jake learns how to provide the first medical aid. On some afternoons, they participate in training, where they respond to different emergencies, improving their decision-making skills under pressure.

On weekends, they volunteer. They visit schools and teach children fire safety rules.

As the year goes on, Jake understands his future profession is noble but a bit difficult. He has physical training regularly. Sometimes he feels tired, especially after long days of training. His friends support him, and together they motivate each other. They share meals and study together, which helps them grow closer.

By the end of the year, Jake learns many skills. He understands the importance of teamwork, communication, and bravery. He realizes that being a firefighter is not just about fighting fires; it's about serving people. So, he is ready for the next year at Fire College.

Task 23.1. Answer the yes/no question.

1. Does Jake wake up early every morning for his training? 2. Is Captain Maria Jake's instructor for fire behavior? 3. Do Jake and his friends practice putting out fires on Thursdays? 4. Is Jake nervous about his training as a cadet? 5. Do the cadets participate in workshops on emergency medical response? 6. Does Jake volunteer to teach

children about fire safety on weekends? 7. Are Mia and Sam Jake's friends at Fire College? 8. Is teamwork an important lesson that Jake learns during his training? 9. Does Jake feel tired after long days of training? 10. Is Jake ready for the next year at Fire College?

Task 24.1. Answer the wh-questions.

1. What time does Jake wake up every morning? 2. Who teaches Jake about fire behavior? 3. Where do the cadets practice putting out fires? 4. How does Jake feel during his training sessions? 5. What do Jake and his friends communicate with during training? 6. When do the cadets attend workshops on emergency medical response? 7. Why does Jake enjoy volunteering to teach children about fire safety? 8. What skills does Jake learn throughout the year at Fire College? 9. Who supports Jake when he feels tired after training? 10. What does Jake realize about being a firefighter by the end of the year?

Task 25.1. Complete the sentences using the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Jake _ (wake) up early every morning. 2. Captain Maria _ (teach) Jake about fire behavior. 3. The cadets _ (run) laps around the training grounds. 4. Jake and his friends _ (practice) putting out fires on Thursdays. 5. They _ (learn) how to use different firefighting equipment. 6. Jake _ (feel) happy when he helps children learn about fire safety. 7. The instructors _ (provide) feedback after each training session. 8. Jake's team _ (work) together to solve problems. 9. They _ (attend) workshops on emergency medical response monthly. 10. Jake _ (enjoy) volunteering every weekend.

Task 26.1. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. Jake always wears his blue uniform. 2. The cadets usually crawl through smoke-filled rooms. 3. Mia and Sam help Jake during his training sessions. 4. They volunteer every weekend. 5. Jake feels tired after every training session. 6. The instructors give lessons on safety protocols. 7. Captain Maria teaches every day. 8. Jake's friends support

him during challenging tasks. 9. The cadets participate in community events regularly. 10. Jake enjoys learning new firefighting techniques.

Task 27.1. Use the present simple to create questions based on the text.

1. What time _ Jake (wake) up every morning? 2. Who _ (teach) Jake about fire behavior? 3. Where _ the cadets (practice) putting out fires? 4. How often _ Jake (volunteer) on weekends? 5. What _ Jake (learn) about teamwork and communication? 6. Why _ cadets (make) notes? 7. When _ the cadets (attend) their training sessions? 8. How _ Jake and his friends (feel) after training? 9. What _ Captain Maria (teach) during lessons? 10. Which skills _ the cadets (develop) throughout the course?

Task 28.1. Write a short paragraph (5-10 sentences) using the Present Simple Tense to describe Jake's daily routine and activities at Fire College.

Unit 2. Daily routine

Vocabulary:

daily routine; to get dressed; to surf the internet; to drive a car; retired firefighter; engineering lab; fire alarm; to prevent; wildfire; to put on a uniform; fire hose; to spray water; first aid; emergency; packed schedule; morning drills; top physical shape; to rescue a victim; morning line-up

How to tell time in English


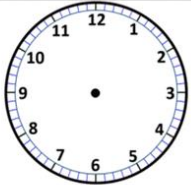

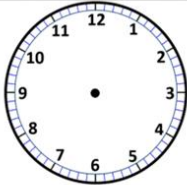
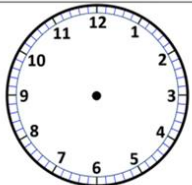
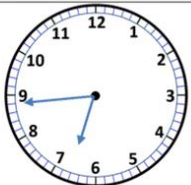
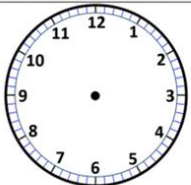


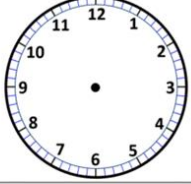

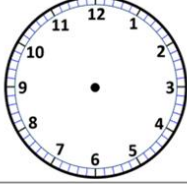
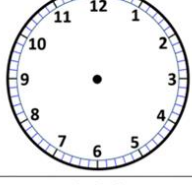

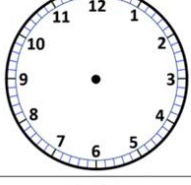

Time	Normal Use	Timestables, TV, etc.
01:00	<i>One</i>	<i>One o'clock</i>
01:02	<i>Two (minutes) past one</i>	<i>One-oh-two</i>
01:11	<i>Eleven (minutes) past one</i>	<i>One eleven</i>
01:15	<i>(A) Quarter past one</i>	<i>One fifteen</i>
01:27	<i>Twenty seven (minutes) past one</i>	<i>One twenty-seven</i>
01:30	<i>Half past one</i>	<i>One thirty</i>
01:36	<i>Twenty four (minutes) to two</i>	<i>One thirty-six</i>
01:45	<i>(A) Quarter to two</i>	<i>One forty-five</i>
01:49	<i>Eleven (minutes) to two</i>	<i>One forty-nine</i>
01:57	<i>Three (minutes) to two</i>	<i>One fifty-seven</i>

SPECIFYING THE TIME OF DAY



	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
6:00 am 7:00 am 8:00 am 9:00 am 10:00 am 11:00 am	Yesterday Morning	This Morning	Tomorrow Morning
12:00 pm 1:00 pm 2:00 pm 3:00 pm 4:00 pm 5:00 pm	Yesterday Afternoon	This Afternoon	Tomorrow Afternoon
6:00 pm 7:00 pm	Yesterday Evening	This Evening	Tomorrow Evening
8:00 pm 9:00 pm 10:00 pm 11:00 pm 12:00 am	Last Night	Tonight	Tomorrow Night

Task 1.2. Look at the picture and tell the time in English.

			
	7:28		9:53
			
12:17		6:13	
			
	2:37		10:58
			
1:04		5:34	



Task 2.2. Look at the pictures and learn the phrases.



Get up



Have a shower



Have breakfast



Make the bed



Brush your teeth



Shave



Comb your hair



Get dressed



Go jogging



Go to school



Drive your car



Work



Study



Do the cleaning



Do the shopping



Do the cooking



Have lunch



Wash the dishes



Have a nap



Take the dog
for a walk



Read the
newspaper



Go for a walk



Do some sport



Play in the park



Listen to music



Have dinner



Watch TV



Surf the Internet



Have a bath



Go to bed

Task 3.2. Look at the pictures and say at what time you usually do the following activities.

Task 4.2. Read and translate the text. Pay attention to phrases describing daily routine.



Every morning, Sarah wakes up to the loud sound of her alarm at 6:30 AM. She quickly gets out of bed, happy to be a fire engineering student. After a healthy breakfast, she fills her water bottle and takes her

books about fire safety.

By 8:00 AM, she is in her first class, "Fire Behavior." Her teacher, a retired firefighter, shares cool stories about real fires. Sarah listens carefully and takes notes. After class, she goes to the engineering lab with her friends. They do fun experiments, watching how flames move and recording their results.

At lunchtime, Sarah eats with her friends. They talk about their dreams of working on important fire safety projects. In the afternoon, she studies hard for her exams and works on a group project about fire alarms in tall buildings.



In the evening, she attends a club meeting where they discuss how to prevent wildfires. By 10 PM, Sarah feels tired but happy. Before sleeping, she reads her notes one last time, dreaming about the great things she will do as a fire engineer one day.

Alex wakes up at 6:00 AM. He is a fire college cadet. First, he takes a shower, then he brushes his teeth with a toothbrush and toothpaste. Then, he makes his bed and cleans his boot.

At 7:00 AM, Alex puts on his uniform. He looks in the mirror and checks that everything is in place. After that, he gets ready for the day. By 8:00 AM, he arrives at the college. His first class is about fire safety. The teacher explains how to put out fires and stay safe.

After class, Alex goes to the canteen for breakfast with his friends. Later, they practice using a fire hose. They learn how to spray water on a fake fire. It is hard work, but Alex loves it. He feels proud when he helps his team.

In the afternoon, they have a lesson about first aid. Alex learns how to help people in an emergency.

By 4:00 PM, his day is over. Alex goes home tired but happy. He does his homework and reads a little before bed. He dreams of becoming a firefighter and helping people one day.

Task 5.2. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Sarah wakes up at (6:30 AM / 6:00 AM). 2. After breakfast, she grabs her (books / uniform). 3. Alex puts on his (ski jacket/ uniform) at 7:00 AM. 4. Sarah's first class is called (Fire Safety / Fire Behavior). 5. Alex learns how to (put out fires / build houses). 6. Sarah fills her water bottle with (juice / water). 7. After class, Alex goes to the (canteen / library) for breakfast. 8. Sarah has lunch with her (family / friends). 9. Alex feels proud when he helps his (team / parents). 10. At night, both students feel (tired / energetic) but happy.

Task 6.2. Match the student with their corresponding activity.

A. Sarah

B. Alex

1. To practice using a fire hose. 2. To attend a meeting about wildfire prevention. 3. To eat breakfast in the canteen. 4. To do experiments in the engineering lab. 5. To check the uniform in the mirror. 6. To study hard for the exams. 7. To learn about first aid techniques. 8. To dream about becoming a fire engineer. 9. To talk about future projects with classmates. 10. To arrive at college by 8:00 AM.

Task 7.2. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. Sarah studies fire safety in her first class. 2. Alex wakes up later than Sarah. 3. Both students enjoy helping their teams. 4. Sarah attends

a club meeting about first aid. 5. Alex goes home after 4:00 PM. 6. Sarah's teacher is a retired firefighter. 7. Alex's first breakfast is a sandwich. 8. Both students dream of helping people. 9. Sarah and her friends discuss fire safety projects. 10. Alex feels tired but satisfied at the end of the day.

Task 8.2. Answer the following questions about your routine.

1. What time do you wake up? 2. What do you eat for breakfast? 3. What is your favorite subject or activity? 4. How do you feel at the end of your day? 5. What are your dreams for the future? 6. Do you have any hobbies you practice daily? 7. Who do you spend your lunchtime with? 8. What is the first thing you do after getting out of bed? 9. What is your favorite part of the day? 10. How do you prepare for your next day in the evening?

Task 9.2. Read and translate the conversations.

Conversation 1

Student 1: Hi there! What time do you usually wake up in the morning?

Student 2: Hey! I usually wake up at around 7:00 am. How about you?

Student 1: Oh, I wake up at 6:30 am so I have some time to get ready before college starts.

Student 2: Nice! Do you have any morning rituals before your classes at college begin?

Student 1: Yeah, I like to have a quick breakfast and read my notes before leaving. How about you?

Student 2: I usually just take a granola bar and go out. I like to study on the bus ride to college.

Student 1: That's a good idea! What subjects do you have in the morning?

Student 2: I have English and Math in the morning. How about you?

Student 1: I have Science and PE. What do you do after college?

Student 2: I usually have a football game after college. What about you?

Student 1: I have French classes in the afternoon. It's pretty busy but I enjoy it.

Student 2: Sounds like you have a packed schedule! I usually just relax and do my homework.

Conversation 2

Cadet 1: Hey, how's your day?

Cadet 2: It was pretty busy! I woke up at 5 am for morning drills, then had breakfast and attended classes on firefighting techniques.

Cadet 1: Nice, I had the same routine. After classes, I had physical training and practiced using the fire hoses. It's a lot harder than it looks!

Cadet 2: I know, right? But it's important to stay in top physical shape for the job. After lunch, we had a simulation exercise on rescuing victims from a burning building.

Cadet 1: Yeah, that was intense. And now let's get ready for tomorrow.

Cadet 2: True, the days are long and challenging, but I feel like we're really learning a lot.

Cadet 1: Absolutely. I'm happy to be here and learn from our instructors.

Conversation 3

Cadet 1: Hey, how's your morning routine at the fire institute?

Cadet 2: It's been pretty busy. How about you?

Cadet 1: Same here. Waking up early for the morning line-up is a tough start.

Cadet 2: Oh, I agree. It's all about discipline. And you can't the line-up before breakfast at the canteen, right?

Cadet 1: Absolutely. And speaking of the canteen, I think I know all the meals in the menu by now. Breakfast is always a good motivator for the day!

Cadet 2: Haha, the food here is definitely a highlight. But after breakfast, it's time for the real work to begin. Training sessions, drills, and of course, studying the fire safety rules.

Cadet 1: Yeah, those rules are no joke. But hey, it's all part of the process to become the best firefighters we can be. And I'm happy we study in the same platoon and that we made friends.

Cadet 2: Same here. And who knows, maybe one day we'll be career firefighters telling the freshmen about our early days as cadets.

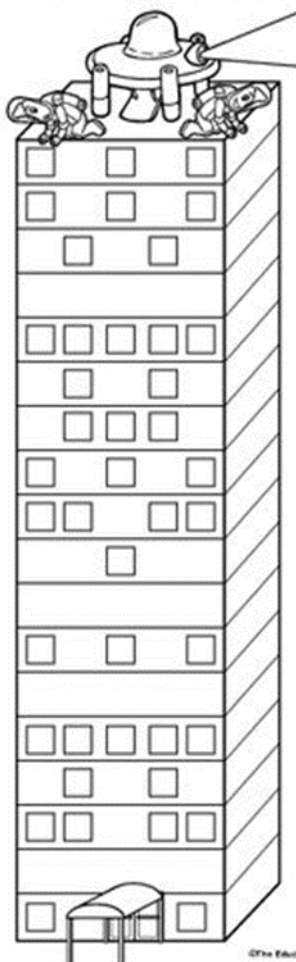
Cadet 1: That's the dream. But for now, let's focus on today's challenges.

Cadet 2: Agreed!

Task 10.2. Make your own dialogue with your partner about your daily routine. Present it to the class.

Task 11.2. Write a short paragraph about your daily routine using phrases similar to those in the texts. Include at least ten different activities.

Example: "Every morning, I wake up at 7:00 AM. After breakfast, I go to the institute. My first class is math, and I love solving problems. After that, I meet my friends for lunch. In the afternoon, I play basketball with my team. Later, I do my homework and study for tests. After dinner, I enjoy reading a book. Before bed, I check my email and prepare for the next day. Finally, I go to sleep around 10 PM, dreaming of new adventures."



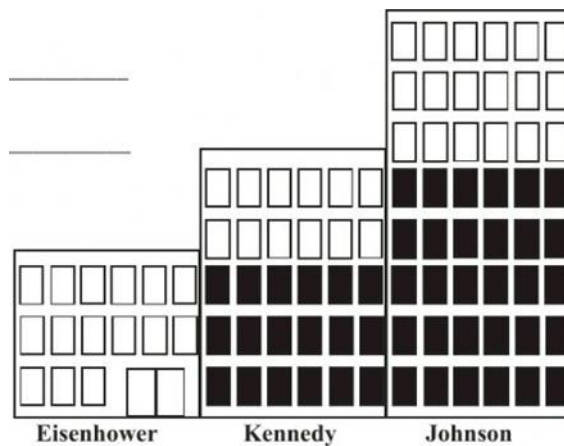
Task 12.2. Study the building. Then use cardinal and ordinal numbers to answer each question.

Remember! Cardinal numbers tell us how many, such as 1, 2 or 3. Ordinal numbers show position in order, such as the 1st, 2nd or 3rd

1. If the bottom floor is the 1st floor, what is the top floor?
2. How many floors have exactly 4 windows?
3. Which floors have 5 windows?
4. How many floors are between the 6th and the 15th floors?
5. How many floors are between the 4th and the 11th floors?
6. Which floors have no

windows? 7. Which floor has doors? 8. How many floors have only 2 windows? 9. Which floors are between the 15th and the 18th floors? 10. How many floors are above the 7th floor?

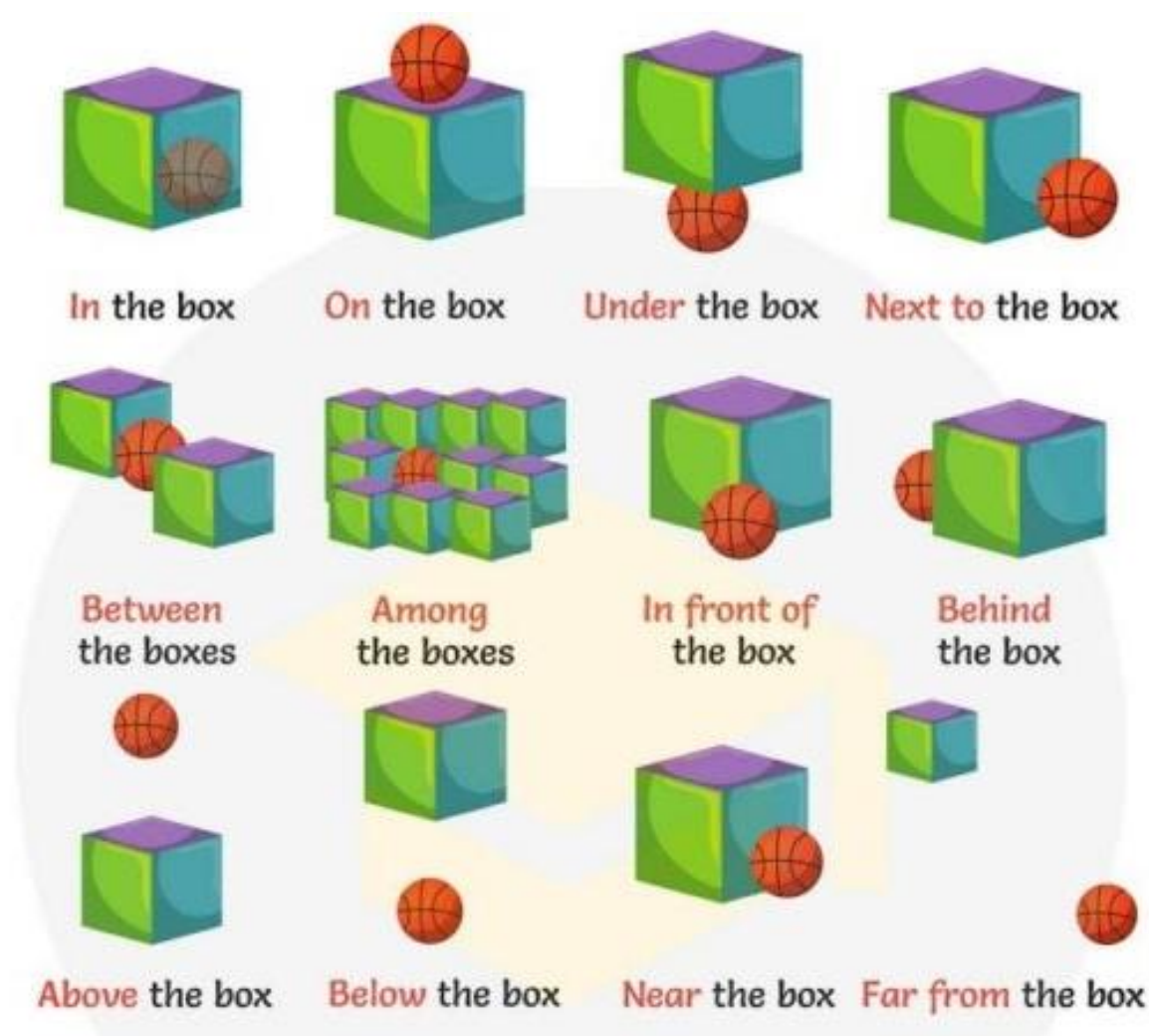
Task 13.2. Imagine you work in a hotel that has three buildings. The Eisenhower building is three stories high. The Kennedy building is five stories high. The Johnson building is eight stories high. Guests often get confused about which part of the building they are staying at. In the picture, the dark windows are offices. Answer these guests' questions for them.



1. In which building is room 321? 2. In which building is room 100?
3. In which building is room 842? 4. In which building is room 501?
5. In which building is room 300? 6. In which building is room 205?
7. In which building is room 736? 8. In which building is room 800?
9. In which building is room 700? 10. In which building is room 601?
11. In which building is room 222? 12. In which building is room 412?

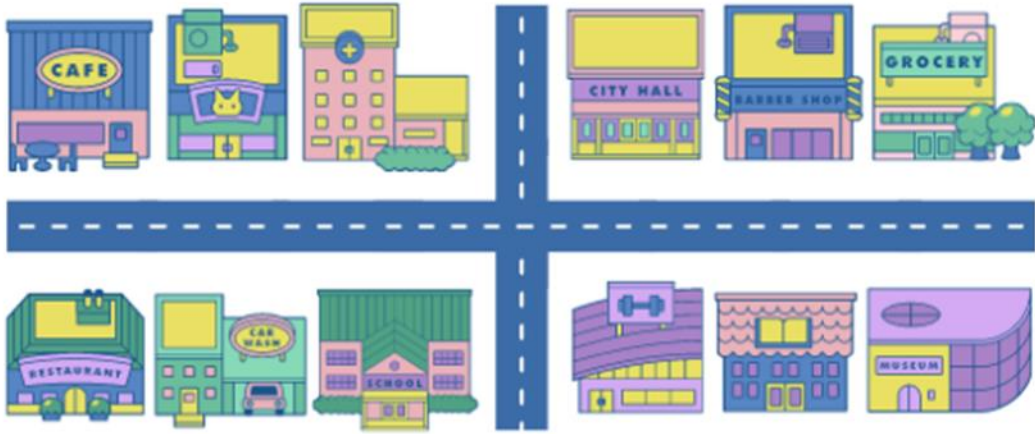
Grammar Bank

Prepositions of Place



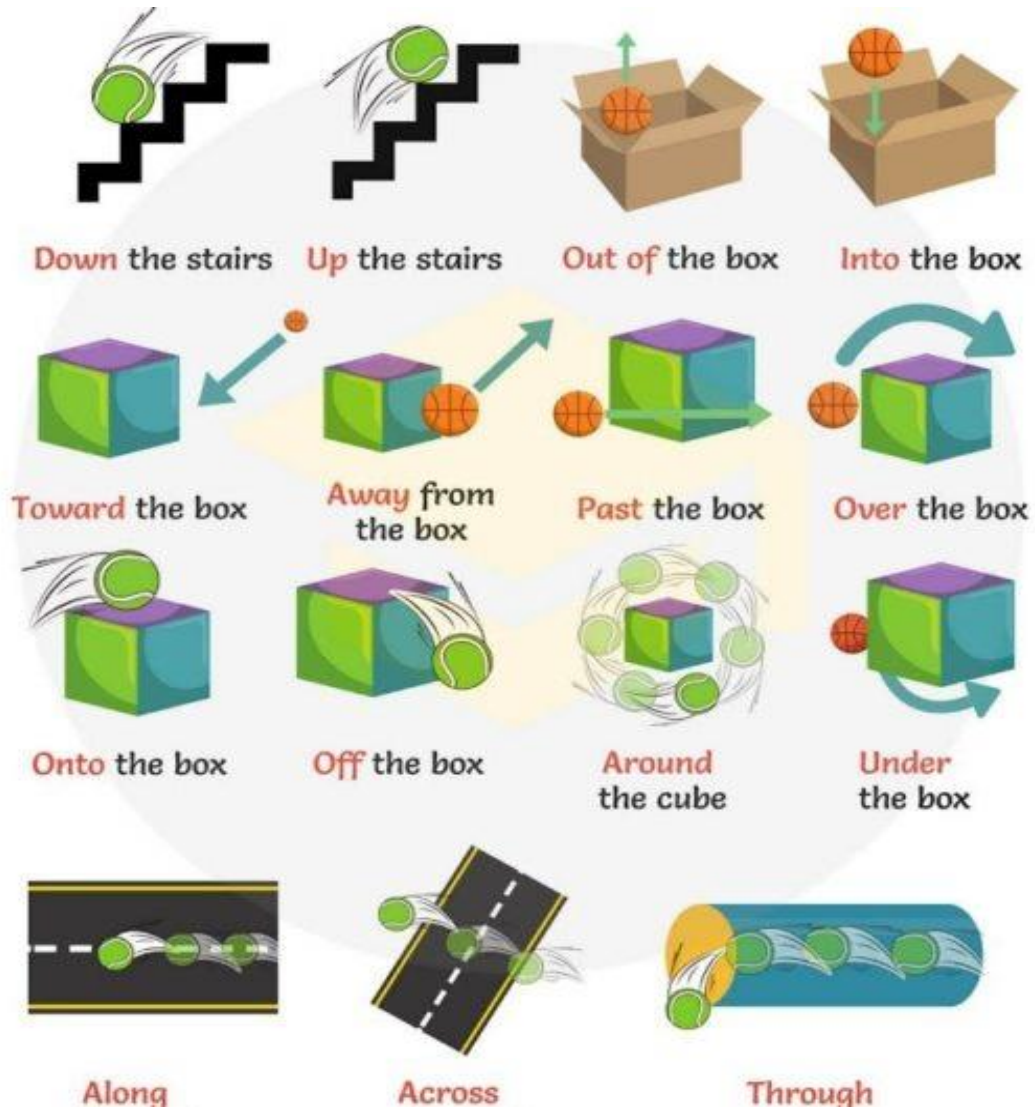
Task 14.2. Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the prepositions of place.

1. There is a car wash the restaurant.
2. There is a gym the school.
3. There is a library the gym and the museum.
4. There are trees .
5. There is a car the car wash.
6. There are plants the restaurant.
7. There is a barber shop the library.
8. There is a pet shop the café and the hospital.
9. There is a grocery the barber shop.
10. There is a city hall the barber shop.



in | next to | between | opposite | in front of | on the corner

Prepositions of movement





Task 15.2. Read and translate the sentences with prepositions of place and movement.

1. Our lieutenant lives above the fire station. 2. There is a storage room below the canteen. 3. I like this motivational poster on the wall. 4. The rescue dog is under the table. 5. Olena sits in front of me during training. She is very tall, so I sometimes have a hard time seeing the instructor's demonstrations. 6. Mike sits behind me in the classroom and he always punches me with his pencil. I hate that! 7. Emma's flashlight is in her gear bag. 8. Bohdan and Alysa sit next to each other in the classroom. He always copies from her during the test. 9. Oleh likes sitting between his instructor during the debrief. 10. The chief usually stands among the cadets for our daily roll call. 11. There is a big training ground near the station. We practice there on weekends. 12. My training center isn't very far from my apartment. 13. He jumped onto the fire truck platform at the last moment. 14. He fell off the ladder and hurt his arm during practice. 15. The equipment fell off the shelf in the storage room. 16. The hose flew over my head during the water supply exercise. 17. Move away from the fire! It's spreading! 18. He went away from the fire scene since he didn't want to face the flames. 19. I went past the institute yesterday and the lights were off. Where were you? 20. I can see some fire hydrants through the window of the training room. 21. Don't run downstairs! You may slip on the wet floor! 22. Some very famous volunteers live downstairs. 23. She ran out of the fire station in a hurry to respond to the call. 24. Take these hoses into the garage. 25. The dog ran around the fire truck chasing the cat. 26. Just go along this street and you will see the sport complex. 27. Hey! Can you see our captain over there, across the street? He is talking to the medic. 28. Can you reach the first aid kit that is on the top shelf? 29. Divers swam below the bridge to check for anyone in the water. 30. Come and sit next to me. I would like to discuss the exam with you.

Task 16.2. Write 10 sentences with prepositions of place and movement.

Unit 3. Firefighting History Facts

Vocabulary:

to destroy; sparks; flame; fire brigade; to burn; damage; temporary; danger; to spread; fire horn; dangerous; fire engine; to invent; water pump; fire hydrant; fire department; ladder; aerial ladder truck; emergency; to rebuild; heat; gear; technique; arsonist; to cause; to allow; hook; heart attack; temporary; to put out

Simple Past Tense englishan.com

The Past Simple Tense is used to talk about things that happened and finished in the past. You often just add "-ed" to the verb to show this.

Timeline They were there. ← Past X ————— Now —————> Future

They	visited	the museum	Time Words
Subject	Verb	Object	

Time Words: Yesterday, Last night, A week ago, In 1990, Last year, Long ago

	Structure	Examples
+	Sub + Past Simple V (reg or irreg) + Obj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She visited the museum. They played soccer. He studied for the exam.
-	Subject + didn't + V + Obj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She didn't visit the museum. They didn't play soccer. He didn't study for the exam.
?	Did + Sub + V + Obj + ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did she visit the museum? Did they play soccer? Did he study for the exam?

Usage	Examples
Completed Actions in the Past	She visited Paris last summer.
Sequences of Past Actions	First, I woke up, then I had breakfast.
Past Habits or Routines	She always watched that show.
Past Facts or General Truths	Columbus discovered America in 1492.

Task 1.3. Translate into English.

1. Вогонь знищив багато дерев у лісі. 2. Пожежна бригада отримала виклик о півночі. 3. Сигналізація спрацювала об 11.30. 4. Вони винайшли новий метод для гасіння пожежі. 5. Пожежники використовували драбину для порятунку людей. 6. Пожежники використали воду з гідранта біля школи, щоб загасити вогонь. 7. Вони організували тренування для пожежників. 8. Пожежники боролися з вогнем цілий день. 9. Вогонь поширився на сусідні поля. 10. Пожежна бригада швидко прибула на місце події.



Task 2.3. Read and translate the following text. Write the correct past tense verbs in the blank spaces.

On September 2, 1666, a fire _ (to start) in London. In 4 days, it _ (to destroy) 80% of city. At that time houses _ (to be) made of wood and very close to each other. People _ (to use) wood for heating and cooking, and candles or oil lamps for light. So, fires _ (to be) common, but the Great Fire in 1666 _ (to be) bigger than any before or after.

It _ (to begin) at about 1.30 a.m. in the royal bakery situated in Pudding Lane. The baker's family _ (to wake up) but _ (can) do nothing to stop the fire. By 7 a.m. 300 houses _ (to be) destroyed and the fire _ (to be) out of control. The wind _ (to blow) and _ (to send) sent sparks and flames everywhere. At that time there _ (to be) no fire brigade. The method for stopping fire _ (to be) "bucket chains" (a line of people who _ (to pass) buckets of water from the river Thames to the burning buildings). The fire _ (to burn) for 4 days, and _ (to stop) near Westminster. It _ (to stop) not because people _ (to know) how to stop it, but because the wind _ (to stop).

The cost of fire _ (to be) 10 million pounds at that time. The Great Fire _ (to cause) big damage: 13,500 houses, 87 churches, 4 bridges, some theatres, a prison _ (to be) burnt. Thousands of people _ (to become) homeless. They _ (to have) to live in tents or temporary homes in the ruins in the long cold winter.

Many historians think that the fire _ (to save) thousands of lives. Like other cities, London _ (to have) regular epidemics of the bubonic plague.

King Charles II _ (to order) to rebuild the city with a new street plan with wider streets and buildings made of brick, not wood. By 1700, London _ (to be) the biggest city in northern Europe.

Task 3.3. Answer the questions.

1. When did the Great Fire begin in London? 2. How many houses were destroyed by 7 a.m. on the first day? 3. What did people use to stop the fire? 4. In 1666 London, what material were the buildings made of? 5. How long did the Great Fire burn? 6. Where did the fire start? 7. Why did the fire stop? 8. How much did the fire cost in 1666? 9. How many churches were burnt during the Great Fire? 10. What did King Charles II order after the fire? 11. By what year did London become the biggest city in northern Europe?

Task 4.3. Imagine you're a journalist. Write a newspaper article about the Great Fire of London.

London's Burning

twinkl

Headline

Where?

When?

Facts...

Why? How?

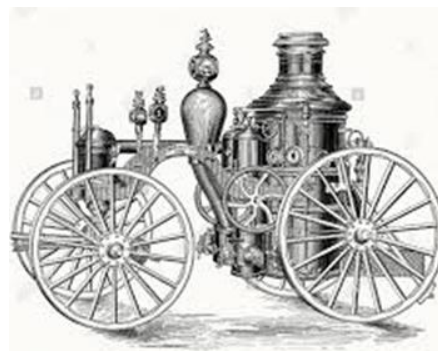
Task 5.3. Read and translate.

The History of Firefighting

Fire has always been a danger to people and their homes. In ancient Rome, there were special teams called the "Vigiles" whose job was to fight fires and keep the city safe. But for a long time after that, especially in the 1600s, fire was a big fear. Houses were built very close

together, often made of wood, and roofs were covered with straw. This made it easy for fires to spread quickly. People used candles for light, which made fires more likely.

In larger towns, night watchmen helped keep everyone safe. They walked around the streets at night, reminding people to be careful with their lights. These watchmen had fire horns to call for help quickly if a fire started. If a fire broke out, families passed a leather bucket filled with water from person to person

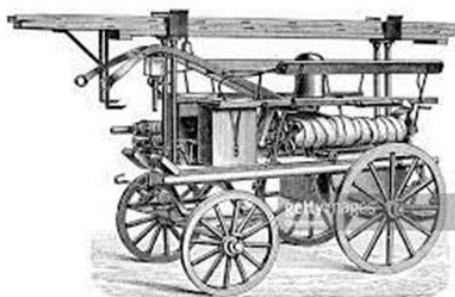


to put out the flames. Unfortunately, this took a lot of time, and the last person in line had to get very close to the fire, which was dangerous.

A big change happened in 1655 when the first fire engine was invented. These early fire engines were water pumps on wheels, making it easier to fight fires. They were pulled by horses or people. Since there were no fire hydrants, firefighters often got water from nearby wells, lakes, or rivers. One of the first known fire engines was made in the Netherlands by Jan van der Heyden.

In the 1800s, fire engines started to change. They still looked similar, but they had steps on the back so firefighters could ride along to the fire. Instead of sirens, they used horns and bells to warn people. The Great Chicago Fire in 1871 showed everyone that better firefighting tools were needed, so many cities built professional fire departments.

By the 1930s, ladders were added to fire engines to help firefighters reach the upper floors of tall buildings.



This was very important as cities grew bigger, and buildings became taller. The first aerial ladder truck, which could reach tall places, was introduced in 1853.

Today's fire trucks look similar, but the tools and technology are much better.

Firefighters now use computers and GPS to find fires quickly. They also have special cameras to see through smoke. Some fire trucks even have drones to look at big fires from above! Modern firefighters train a lot to be ready for emergencies.

Task 6.3. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. The Vigiles were a special team in ancient Rome that fought fires.
2. Houses were mostly made of stone and brick in the 1600s.
3. Night watchmen used bells to alert people about fires.
4. The first fire engine was invented in 1700.
5. Firefighters in ancient times often got water from lakes and rivers.
6. The Great Chicago Fire occurred in 1881.
7. Aerial ladder trucks were introduced in the early 1900s.
8. Modern fire trucks have better technology than those in the past.
9. Firefighters today do not use any technology to help them find fires.
10. Firefighting methods have remained unchanged over the years.

Task 7.3. Answer the questions.

1. Who were the Vigiles, and what role did they play in ancient Rome?
2. What materials did people use to build houses in the 1600s, and how did this affect fire risk?
3. How did night watchmen alert residents of fires during their patrols?
4. In what year was the first fire engine invented?
5. From where did early firefighters source water before the introduction of modern hydrants?
6. What was the impact of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 on fire safety regulations?
7. How did the introduction of ladders on fire engines in the late 1800s change firefighting practices?
8. What advanced tools do modern fire trucks have?
9. Why do firefighters use drones?
10. Did firefighting techniques change over time?

Task 8.3. Look attentively at the pictures. Think about similarities and differences of firefighting in the past and in the present.





Task 9.3. Read and translate.

AMAZING FACTS ABOUT FIREFIGHTERS THAT YOU DIDN'T KNOW

Did you know that about 100 firefighters per year are arrested for STARTING FIRES. That's right, there are serial arsonists who decide to become firefighters. These people do it more for the money or fun, rather than it being a psychological disorder.

Benjamin Franklin is responsible for the first fire company in Philadelphia. These firefighters were sometimes known as Benjamin Franklin's Bucket Brigade. They met monthly to discuss different techniques to fight fires.

A firefighter needs 100 hours of training before he is legally allowed to enter a burning building.

How long do you think firefighters have to get dressed? Less than two minutes! This includes all of their gear, which can weigh from ten to twelve kilos.

From 1603 to 1867, Japanese firefighters used a special way to fight fires. They soaked themselves with water so they would not catch fire, which made their uniforms very heavy—up to 34 kilograms! They tried to stop the fire from spreading instead of saving the burning buildings. They pulled down parts of buildings with long hooks to put out the fire. Because of this, only 5% of fires caused deaths in Japan during that time, which showed that their methods worked well.

Molly Williams was a brave woman who became one of the first female firefighters in New York City in 1815. She was also one of the first African American firefighters. Molly was a slave and worked for a man named Benjamin Aymar, who was part of a fire company called Oceanus Engine Company #11. In 1818, a big snowstorm hit, and many male firefighters got sick with the flu. Molly decided to help out and worked hard, pulling the fire pump through the deep snow to put out fires. Even today, most firefighters are still men, and only about 4 out of 100 firefighters are women.

You can think firefighters are most at risk from fires, but heart attacks are their biggest danger. About 45% of firefighters who die on the job do so because of heart problems. When fighting a fire, they are 12 times more likely to have a heart attack than when doing other tasks.

Unit 4. Emergency Services

Vocabulary:

Emergency; emergency service; force; flooding; car accident; chemical spill; to rescue; rescuer; to put out fire; equipment; to equip; to be trapped; to respond; alarm; full-time job; to repair; to keep fit; to lift; flashing sirens; poisonous; hazardous; helmet; steel-reinforced boots; injury; to injure; at high-speed; emergency scene; to provide

Firefighters	Police	Paramedics
<p>What do they do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put out fires Check and clean their equipment Check fire safety in houses Search and rescue Medical calls 	<p>What do they do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect us and our property Deal with emergencies Gather and prepare information Manage traffic and road safety Help stop crime 	<p>What do they do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give medical help on the spot Transport people to the hospital Clean and sterilise equipment Perform life saving treatment Stay calm under pressure
		

Task 1.4. Read and translate the texts.



Firefighters are part of the emergency services. The fire brigade works closely with the police force and paramedics. The main role that a firefighter has is to respond to emergency situations and keep everyone safe. They respond to different emergencies including car accidents, flooding, chemical spills, water rescues and general rescues and fires. They put out fires, use their equipment to cut strong metal to rescue people who are trapped. Firefighters work 24 hours a day.

Full-time firefighters work in a fire station where they wait for an emergency call. In-between alarms, they practice their firefighting



skills, rest, clean and repair the fire engines and the equipment. Firefighting is a difficult job and firefighters must exercise to keep fit to lift people from a building if they are in a danger.

Fire stations are all around the country so that they can get to everyone who needs help. Firefighters travel to emergencies in their fire engine. The fire engines can hold 1800 liters of water and carry rescue equipment. The fire

engine is painted red and has blue flashing sirens which are easy to see.

Firefighters have two different uniforms. The first is for when they are training and in the fire station. Firefighting is a dangerous work. During a fire, flames and smoke can burn or seriously injure people. Firefighters may come in contact with poisonous gases or hazardous materials. That is why firefighters wear special gear that protects them from injuries. They wear a hard helmet which protects their head from falling objects and steel-reinforced boots so that their feet are safe from injury.



Paramedics are one of the emergency services. If there is an accident or someone is hurt or seriously ill, it is the responsibility of paramedics to provide them the lifesaving treatment at high-

speed and transport them alive to the hospital. There are paramedics everywhere across the country, in large cities and out in the countryside. They work 24 hours a day.

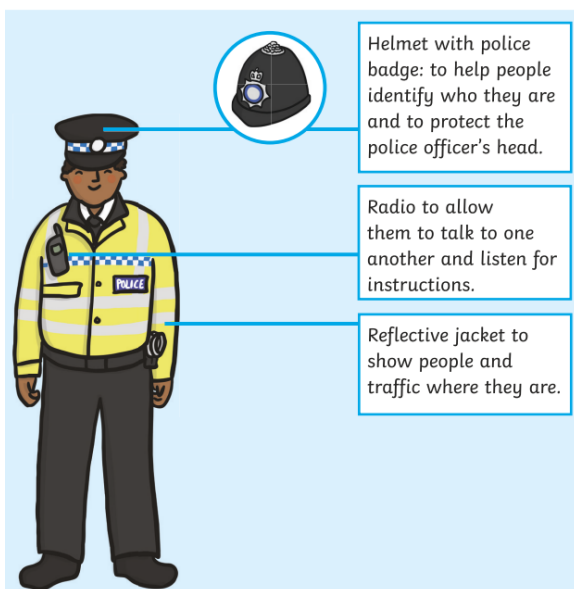
Paramedics spend most of their time on the road so that they can help people quickly. They use transport that allows them to get quickly to the scene of emergency. Paramedics can drive an ambulance, motorbike, specially-modified cars and even a helicopter. They can be called to an accident anywhere: a beach, motorway or a mountain. Some paramedics are especially brave as they choose to help people in war zones.

The job of a paramedic differs from day to day. Some paramedics choose to work in strange and even dangerous places, like climbing Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain, with a group of sportsmen in case someone is injured. They can provide emergency care at a football match or a jungle expedition, splint a broken arm of a rock climber or deliver a newborn baby. They can restart someone's heart using a defibrillator, or assist their breathing by using an oxygen mask. Paramedics wear bright clothes with reflective stripes so that people can see them in the dark. They wear a uniform, so people can trust them.



Police officers are part of the emergency services team, who respond to emergencies. A police officer's main job is to make sure that everyone is safe and that people follow the laws, solve crimes and protect the public. Police officers are trained in first aid and rescue, because they are often one of the first people to get to a place where people are sick or injured, such as a car accident or a fire.

Police officers work mainly in police stations where they carry out any paper work and duties that need to be recorded. They also work in towns, sports stadiums, concerts, football matches and festivals. Police officers travel to these places with dogs and even horses. Horses are used at large events where a police officer may need to see above the people in the crowd. A police dog's nose is about 50-times more sensitive than a human nose. Police dogs use their sense of smell to help find dangerous objects, drugs and chemicals. The dogs are specially trained and can find people who are lost by smelling their clothing.



Police officers wear a uniform that lets people identify who they are. The formal uniform of a police officer consists of a helmet, white shirt, black tie, reflective jacket and dark trousers. Police officers also carry a radio to listen to instructions, a light in case they are somewhere dark and a pair of handcuffs for moving criminals to a police station.

Task 2.4. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. Firefighters only respond to fires and do not respond to other emergencies. 2. Fire engines used by firefighters are typically painted blue and do not have flashing lights. 3. Full-time firefighters practice their skills and maintain equipment when they are not responding to emergencies. 4. Firefighters wear protective outfits that include a hard helmet and steel-reinforced boots for safety. 5. Firefighters are only available during regular business hours for emergency calls. 6. Paramedics are only available during the day and not at night. 7. Some paramedics work in extreme environments, such as climbing Mount Everest. 8. Paramedics wear bright clothing to be visible in the dark environment. 9. The main task of paramedics is to transport patients to the hospital without providing treatment. 10. Police officers only work in police stations and do not respond to emergencies. 11. Police dogs can detect dangerous objects, drugs, and chemicals due to their highly sensitive sense of smell. 12. Police officers do not receive training in first aid and rescue. 13. Horses are used by police officers to help them see over crowds at large events.


Task 3.4. Answer the questions.

1. What are some of the emergency situations that firefighters respond to besides fires? 2. What activities do full-time firefighters do in

between emergency calls at the fire station? 3. How much water can a fire engine hold, and what is its primary color? 4. What types of uniforms do firefighters have, and when do they wear each? 5. Why is it important for firefighters to wear protective outfits, and what specific protective gear do they use? 6. What types of transport do paramedics use to reach emergency scenes quickly? 7. In what kinds of locations do paramedics provide assistance? 8. Why do paramedics wear bright uniforms with reflective stripes? 9. What are the main responsibilities of a police officer? 10. Where do police officers carry out paperwork? 11. Why do police officers use horses? 12. What special ability do police dogs have that helps them in their duties?

Task 4.4. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.

Emergency!
A cat is stuck up a tree!
Help is needed!



Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A house is on fire!
Help is needed!



Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A rugby player is hurt!
Help is needed!




Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A jewellery shop has been burgled!
Help is needed!



Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A car has crashed on the motorway!
Help is needed!



Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A bear has escaped from the zoo!
Help is needed!




Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A car is stuck in the snow!
Help is needed!



Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A ferry is sinking!
Help is needed!



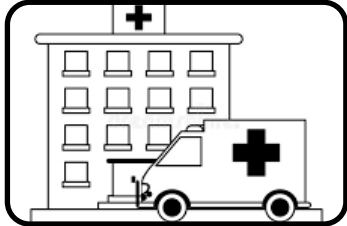
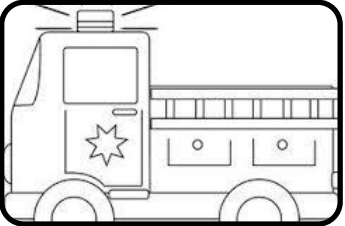
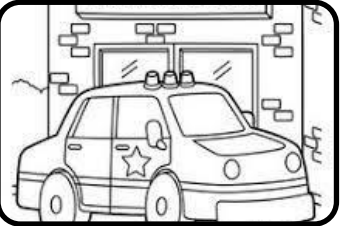
Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Emergency!
A bus has broken down!
Help is needed!



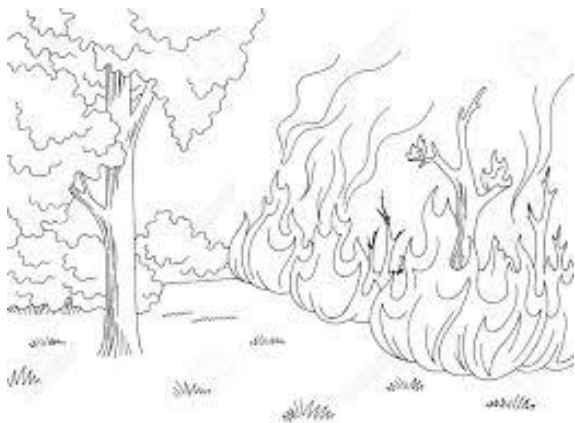
Which emergency services?
What equipment should they bring?
What can you do to help?

Task 5.4. Complete the diagram. Use the information from the text. Surf the internet.

		
<p>emergency service people danger equipment telephone number</p>	<p>emergency service people danger equipment telephone number</p>	<p>emergency service people danger equipment telephone number</p>

Task 6.4. Read and translate the conversations.

Conversation 1



Operator: Hello. Fire Department.

Alice: I want to report a fire.

Operator: OK. Where is the fire?

Alice: On Bridge Street. Behind the Ljubava.

Operator: Is it a house fire?

Alice: No, I don't think so. I see a lot of smoke and I think it's

coming from the park.

Operator: OK. Is everybody safe?

Alice: Yes.

Operator: Right. Fires can be pretty dangerous. So just make sure that everyone stays away from the smoke and flames. The firefighters are on their way.

Alice: Thank you.

Operator: Can we contact you at this number?

Alice: Yes, you can.

Conversation 2



Operator: Emergency services. Please state your emergency.

Alice: I would like to report a break-in at my house.

Operator: When did this happen?

Alice: I believe it happened last night.

Operator: Was anything stolen?

Alice: It looks like just the television.

Operator: And how did they break in?

Alice: Well, my front window was broken.

Operator: OK, we'll send a patrol car shortly.

Conversation 3



Operator: Emergency services. Please state your emergency.

Alice: We need an ambulance right away.

Operator: What is your name?

Alice: Alice. Alice Johnson.

Operator: And can you tell me what happened?

Alice: There's been a car accident.

Operator: OK. Where are you?

Alice: I'm on Clifford Road, in front of the cinema.

Operator: Can you see if anyone is hurt?

Alice: One of the drivers is unconscious. And there is someone trapped in the back of her car. I can't quite see.

Operator: OK, madam, I'm sending an ambulance right now. It will be there very soon.

Alice: OK, please hurry!

Conversation 4



Operator: Ambulance. What's your emergency?

Caller: Please, help me. My friend passed out and does not react.

Operator: Is the person with vital signs?

Caller: Yes, she has signs but does not react.

Operator: What's her name and age?

Caller: Her name is Diana. She's 26 years old.

Operator: What's your address?

Caller: My address is Kalinina Street 68. Near river port.

Operator: Got it. An ambulance is on its way.

Caller: Ok. Can I do something meanwhile?

Operator: You must keep calm.

Caller: I think an ambulance is near.

Operator: Don't hang up until the ambulance is there.

Caller: Ok. I'll wait.

Conversation 5

Operator: 9-1-1. Do you need police, fire or ambulance?

Caller: Ambulance

Operator: I'll put you through.

Ambulance operator: Ambulance, for what city?

Caller: Vancouver.

Ambulance operator: What's the address of the emergency?

Caller: Beside the grocery store at McGill and Slocan.

Ambulance operator: Okay, tell me what happened?

Caller: A man fell down and he's not moving.

Ambulance operator: I have an ambulance on the way. Are you with the patient?

Caller: Yes.

Ambulance operator: How old is he?

Caller: He's in his late 40s it looks like.

Ambulance operator: Is he awake?

Caller: No.

Ambulance operator: Is he breathing?

Caller: Yes.

Ambulance operator: Stay calm. An ambulance will be right there.

Task 7.4. Choose a partner and then take in turns to be either the emergency operator or the person calling to report an emergency.

Emergency Cards



Name: Susan Wendle

Address: 23 Mount Peak

Telephone: 780 374 596

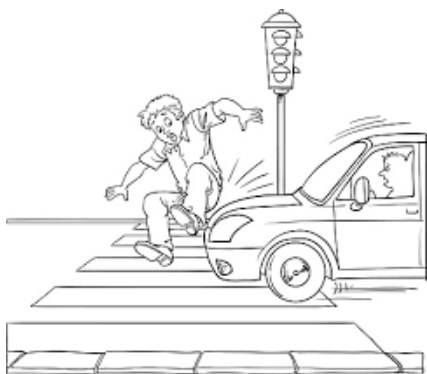
Date of birth: 10/06/1991

Current location: Next to the River Ouse

in Norfolk. I can see the town of Lynn on the other side of the river. I'm in a boat with my husband.

Problem: My husband has fallen in the river and cannot get out. He is holding on to a boat.

Injuries: He is very cold and tired. I tried to help but I don't swim very well.



Name: Tracy Buckford

Address: 10 Mersey Road

Telephone: 782 385 198

Date of birth: 07/02/1987

Current location: Onoprijenko Street. Next to ATB supermarket. I'm with my children.

Problem: I've just run over a man. He walked out into the road without looking and my car went right over him. My little girl hit her head during the accident.

Injuries: the man is conscious and there is blood on his head and on the back of his jacket. He can't move. My little girl (Karen) has a headache.

Name: Andrey Shelly

Address: 27 Mycroft Street

Telephone: 783 374 582

Date of birth: 27/08/1980

Current location: At home alone in a hall.

Problem: I fell down the stairs.

Injuries: Can't move my legs.



Name: Brian Morton

Address: 92 Center Street

Telephone: 781 293 745

Date of birth: 29/05/1979

Current location: Corner of Volkova Street and Sedova Street

Problem: Car has come off the road and hit a

tree after trying to avoid running over a dog.

Injuries: I may have broken my leg. My head is cut. My wife is unconscious. Unfortunately, the dog is dead.

Name: Steven Carter

Address: 18 Zelinska Street

Telephone: 784 384 923

Date of birth: 31/01/1995

Current location: At home alone and I'm



trapped upstairs.

Problem: Kitchen and a large area of the downstairs floor is on fire.

Injuries: I can't breathe very well.



Name: Alex Peterson

Address: 146 Real Road

Telephone: 067 794 317

Date of birth: 07/10/1981

Current location: In front of the house.

Problem: A boy was attacked by the dog.

Injuries: He's awake and breathing, but his leg is bleeding.

Name: Lyndsey O'Brian

Address: 72 Shevchenko Street

Telephone: 098 423 957

Date of birth: 19/06/1960

Current location: Near the new high-rise building on Smirnova Street 5.

Problem: A cat is stuck up on a tree. He's scared, hungry and mews loudly.

Injuries: I have no injuries.



Name: Norman Bailey

Address: 14 Kirova Street

Telephone: 783 654 289

Date of birth: 08/09/1983

Current location: Town center park. I sit on a park bench near the main gates. I'm alone.

Problem: I have a very bad pain in my chest and in my left arm. It is difficult to breathe.

Injuries: I have no injuries apart from pain.

Unit 5. Firefighter's Job

Vocabulary:

to work a 24-hours shift; to rescue; rescuer; to put out fire; roll call; to update; to go off duty; to complete incident report; fire suppression; oncoming shift; local; fire-proof material; fire extinguisher

Task 1.5. Read and translate the fact cards. Discuss.

Did You Know?

Firefighters rescue people and put out fires.



Did You Know?

Firefighters don't just put out fires. Firefighters go into lots of buildings, like schools or hospitals, to make sure that everything is safe and to try to stop fires from happening.



Did You Know?

In the UK, if you need help from the fire service in an emergency, you ring 999.



Did You Know?

Firefighters work in a fire station. They have to be ready to go out in an emergency.



Did You Know?

It takes a firefighter less than 2 minutes to get dressed in all of their kit!



Did You Know?

Firefighters have to wear special fire-resistant jackets, trousers, boots, gloves, helmets and goggles to protect them in a fire.



Did You Know?

Firefighters drive lots of different emergency vehicles.

**Did You Know?**

A fire engine has lots of firefighting equipment on board, such as hoses, ladders and tools.

**Did You Know?**

When firefighters go to put out a fire, they need to wear a mask and air cylinders to help them to breathe.

**Did You Know?**

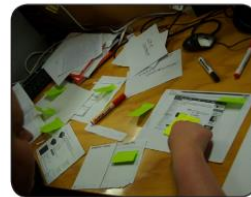
Fire engines pump water and foam through hoses to put fires out.

**Did You Know?**

Firefighters have to be brave, strong and fit. They need to work well in a team.

**Did You Know?**

It takes a long time to train to be a firefighter. They have to learn lots of things.



Task 2.5. Translate the words and phrases into Ukrainian.

Rescue people; put out fires; safe; stop fires from happening; fire service; emergency; fire station; fire resistant jacket; goggles; helmet; gloves; protect; drive a vehicle; fire engine; firefighting equipment; hose; ladder; tools; wear a mask; air cylinder; breath; pump water; foam.

Task 3.5. Find the words about firefighting.

x f i r e f i g h t e r
 h e w a t e r p t c f y
 e m i f t s m r j q i l
 l e s t r o n g u r r i
 m r f v c h a r l i e t
 e g a r r h e r n v s u
 t e v h m a s m a y t t
 e n j o b n r r f t a s
 a c e s m q b k k t t r
 m y r e s c u e c i i a
 d a n g e r o u s u o f
 f i r e e n g i n e n n

Task 4.5. Read and translate the text about career firefighter Frank.



Firefighters at Frank's department work a 'California shift'. They are on duty 24 hours; off 24, on 24, off 24, on 24, off 4 days. They have 3 shifts; red, blue and green shifts. Each shift is staffed with 31 members. In addition to emergency response services,

firefighters/paramedics train regularly and take care of their stations and equipment.

Here's a typical day of Frank. The day starts at 08.00 with roll call, update of daily events, exchange of information from the shift going off duty. Then Frank and other firefighters check the equipment and apparatus. Afterwards they attend to station duties, such as cleaning and maintenance of equipment and stations.

The firefighters pool their money and buy groceries at the local mall for lunch and dinner. Some shifts have certain firefighters who usually do

all the cooking because they enjoy it; other shifts rotate the cooking duties.

Frank and his colleagues spend afternoons in training, doing fire inspections of local businesses, apartments and manufacturing facilities.

The firefighters eat dinner at seven.

In the evening some firefighters complete incident reports, training, watch television, study or workout. Each station has a workout room.

The shift is relieved at 8 o'clock by the oncoming shift.

Throughout the 24-hour time period, firefighters respond to an average of 17 calls for service. 75% of emergency calls are for Emergency Medical Technicians/Paramedic service. The remaining 25% of calls are for fire suppression, ice rescue, and water rescue.

Task 5.5. Answer the questions.

1. What time does Frank wake up in the morning? 2. How does Frank commute to the fire station? 3. What type of shift schedule does Frank work? 4. How many members are on each shift at Frank's department? 5. What is the first activity Frank and his colleagues do at the start of the day? 6. Where do the firefighters buy groceries for their meals? 7. What time do they typically eat dinner? 8. What percentage of the emergency calls are for Emergency Medical Technicians/Paramedic services? 9. What do firefighters do in the afternoons besides training? 10. At what time does the shift change?

Task 6.5. Fill in the blanks.

1. Frank wakes up at __. 2. He leaves for work at __. 3. Frank rides his __ to the fire station. 4. The shift schedule Frank works is called a __ shift. 5. Each shift has __ members. 6. After roll call, the firefighters check the __ and __. 7. They pool their money to buy __ for meals. 8. Dinner is served at __. 9. The average number of calls they respond to each day is __. 10. Frank's shift ends at __.

Task 7.5. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. Frank works a 12-hour shift schedule. 2. Frank's shift is relieved by the blue shift. 3. The firefighters do not have a workout room at the station. 4. Frank enjoys cooking dinner for his colleagues. 5. The majority of calls are for fire suppression. 6. Frank goes grocery shopping alone. 7. The firefighters complete incident reports in the evening. 8. Frank's shift lasts for 48 hours. 9. Firefighters perform fire inspections during the afternoons. 10. Frank's department has only one shift.

Task 8.5. Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Verb Form.

1. Frank (wake) up at half past five. 2. After he (take) a shower, he (get) dressed. 3. Frank usually (ride) his bike to the fire station. 4. The firefighters (check) the equipment every morning. 5. Each shift (consist) of 31 members. 6. They (buy) groceries at the local mall. 7. Frank and his colleagues (attend) training in the afternoons. 8. They (eat) dinner at seven every evening. 9. During the day, they (respond) to an average of 17 calls. 10. The shift (relieve) at 8:00 am.

Task 9.5. Change to Negative.

1. Frank wakes up early at half past five. 2. He rides his bike to the fire station. 3. Firefighters at Frank's department work a 'California shift.' 4. Each shift is staffed with 31 members. 5. Frank and his colleagues check the equipment. 6. They attend to station duties every day. 7. The firefighters buy groceries for lunch and dinner. 8. Frank enjoys cooking for his colleagues. 9. The shift is relieved at 8:00 am. 10. They respond to an average of 17 calls for a shift.

Task 10.5. Ask WH-questions and give answers based on the information about Frank's routine.

1. What (Frank do) when he wakes up? 2. Where (Frank ride) his bike to? 3. How many (members are there) in each shift? 4. What (firefighters check) every morning? 5. When (they have) dinner? 6.

Where (the firefighters train) in the afternoons? 7. Why (Frank enjoy) cooking for his colleagues? 8. Where (the firefighters train) in the afternoons? 9. What time (the shift change)? 10. Who (relieve) the firefighters at the end of the shift?

Task 11.5. Play role.

Firefighters are important first responders. They keep us safe not only from fires but from other threats as well. Brainstorm questions to ask a firefighter, then interview one from a local fire station. Record your conversation below.

Question 1: _____

Response: _____

Question 2: _____

Response: _____



Task 12.5. Answer the questions. Discuss answers.

1. Did you see firefighters before? What did they do?
2. What kind of clothes do firefighters wear? Why do they wear this kind of clothes?
3. How is the building called that firefighters are waiting for emergency calls?
4. Where can you find this building in the place you live?
5. What kind of transport do firefighters use?
6. What equipment do firefighter use in their work?
7. How do firefighters put out fires?
8. Would you like to be a firefighter? Give reasons.
9. What steps can people take to avoid fires in their homes?

Grammar Bank

Simple Future Tense

englishan.com

The Simple Future is used to talk about things that will happen in the future. It's often formed by adding "will" or "shall" before the base form of the verb.

Now

Timeline: I will go there. ← Past ————— X ————— Future

They	will	buy	a new car
Subject	Will/Shall	V ₁	Object

Time Words

Tomorrow	Next week	Next year
In the future	Soon	Next month

Usage

Predictions	It will rain tomorrow.
Future Facts	The sun will rise in the morning.
Promises	I will help you with your homework.
Offers	Shall I make some tea for you?

Examples

+ Structure: Sub + will + V + Obj
 Examples:

- She will visit Paris next year.
- They will buy a new car.
- He will complete the project.

- Structure: Sub + will not(won't) + V + Obj
 Examples:

- She won't visit Paris next year.
- They will not buy a new car.
- He won't complete the project.


? Structure: Will + Sub + V + Obj + ?
 Examples:

- Will she visit Paris next year?
- Will they buy a new car?
- Shall he complete project on time?

Task 13.5. Look at the emergency cards and answer the questions.


The Fire Station Aistear

You are in trouble and you need the fire services. What will you say when you dial 999 or 112?




The Fire Station Aistear

You are a firefighter. A cat is stuck up a tree. What will you use to help it?




The Fire Station Aistear

You are a firefighter. There has been a car accident and people are stuck in the car. What tools will you use to help them?



The Fire Station Aistear

You are a firefighter and you answer an emergency call. What questions will you ask?



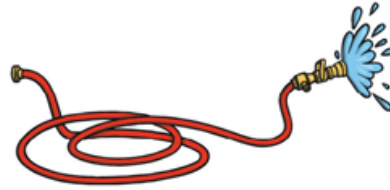
The Fire Station Aistear

You are a firefighter visiting a school. You are going to speak to the children about fire safety around Halloween. What will you say?



The Fire Station Aistear

You are a firefighter fighting a fire. The water is running low. What are you going to do?



The Fire Station Aistear

You are a firefighter. You've been called to a huge fire. What will you wear and why?



The Fire Station Aistear

How can you be fire safe in your house? Think of all the ways you can prevent fires from happening.



Grammar Bank

Asking for directions

Where?

Where is the library?

Where is the nearest library?

Where can I find the library?

Is there?

Is there a library around here/near here?

What?

What's the best way to the library?

Can/could?













Can/could you tell me the best way to the library?







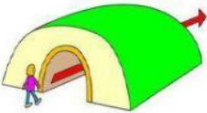
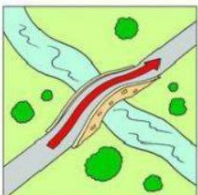
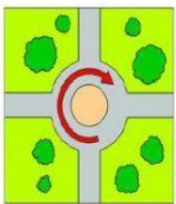



Can/could you tell me how do I get to the library?

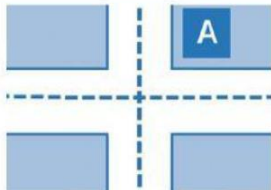
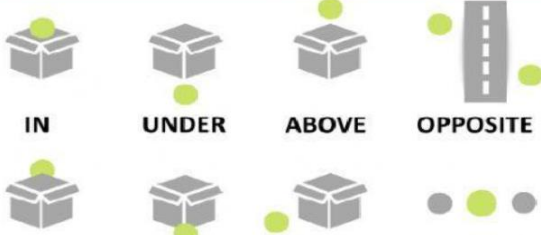

How?

How do I get to the library?

Giving directions

		
 TURN LEFT	 TURN RIGHT	 GO STRAIGHT AHEAD / GO STRAIGHT ON
		
 GO ALONG	 CROSS / GO ACROSS	 GO PAST

		
 GO UP	 GO DOWN	 GO UNDER
		
 GO THROUGH	 GO OVER	 GO ROUND

	
 ON THE CORNER	IN UNDER ABOVE OPPOSITE BEHIND IN FRONT OF NEXT TO BETWEEN



Pavement



Roundabout



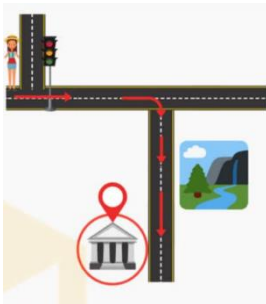
Zebra crossing



Traffic lights

Task 14.5. Read and translate the conversations.

Conversation 1



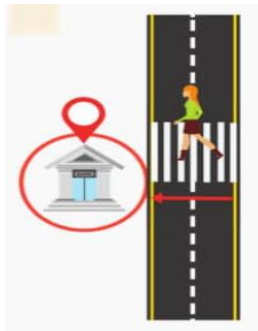
Jane: Excuse me! Can you tell me the way to the museum?

Mike: It's this way. Go straight ahead at the traffic lights. Turn right. Go along the street. Walk past the park, and keep going straight until you see the museum.

Jane: Great! Thanks for your help.

Mike: You're welcome.

Conversation 2



Kate: Excuse me! How do I get to the post office?

Mary: Sorry, I'm not from around here.

Jane: Do you know where the bank is?

Mary: If you cross the street, you'll find a bank there.

Kate: Thank you.

Jane: Don't mention it.

Conversation 3



Emily: Excuse, I'm afraid I can't find a petrol station. Do you know where one is?

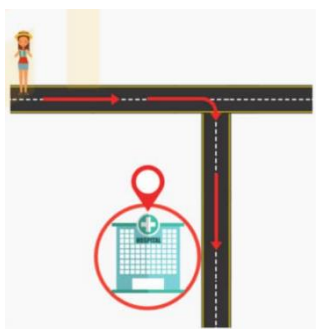
Bill: There's one near here.

Emily: How do I get there?

Bill: At the bus stop, take the first right and go straight on. It's opposite the shopping mall.

Emily: Thank you so much.

Conversation 4



Rose: Excuse me, is there a hospital near here?

Jack: Yes, there's one near here.

Rose: How's far is it to the hospital?

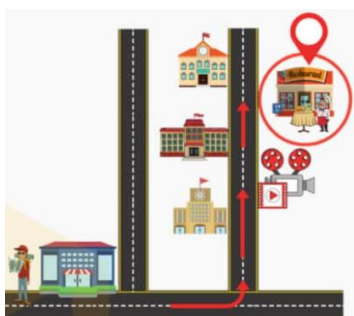
Jack: It's not far, maybe 300 meters.

Rose: Could you please guide me?

Jack: It's that way. Go straight ahead. Take a right at the crossroad. This straight road will lead you

to the hospital.

Conversation 5



Susan: Can you give me directions to the Thai restaurant?

Nicolas: Yes, sure. Do you know the supermarket?

Susan: Yes.

Nicolas: When you get to the supermarket, take the second left. You'll pass the cinema. The

Thai restaurant is next to the cinema.

Susan: Thank you very much.

Nicolas: Go slow, there are many schools on the way.

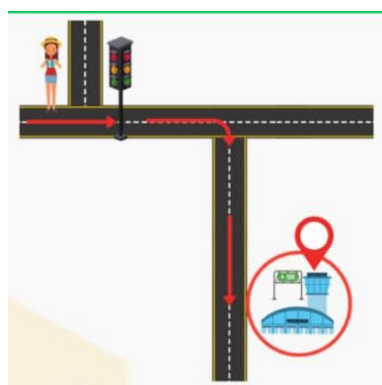
Conversation 6

Brenda: Can you tell me where the airport is?

Mark: Go straight ahead at the traffic lights. Turn right. Take this road. This straight road will take you to the airport. It'll be on your left.

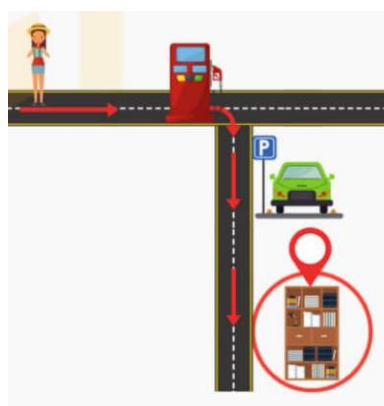
Brenda: Thanks a lot.

Mark: It's nothing.



Conversation 7

Linda: Can you tell me how to get to the bookstore from here?



John: I'm sorry. I'm not from here so I don't know anything around. But I know a library here.

Linda: How far is it?

John: It's about a kilometer from here.

Linda: Will you please tell me where the library is?

John: Go straight and turn right after the petrol station. Take this road. Go past the car park and you'll see the library.

Linda: Many thanks.

Conversation 8



Cindy: Sorry to bother you, but can you show me the way to the train station?

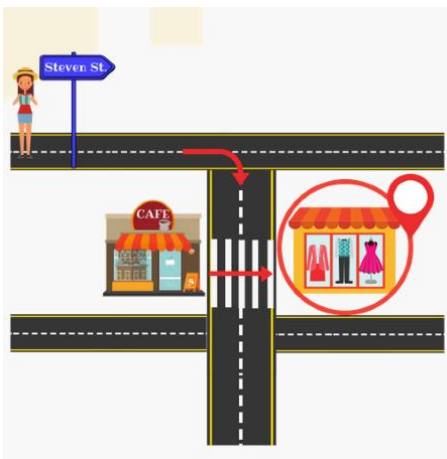
Martin: Certainly. Do you have a map?

Cindy: Yes!

Martin: Take the first left when you enter Steven Road. After you pass a restaurant on your left, take a right at the crossroad. Then you'll see a train station. It is behind the hospital.

Cindy: Sorry, but I didn't remember. Can you help me find it?

Martin: Okey. Follow me. I'll show you the way.



Conversation 9

Lisa: Can you show me the way to the clothes shop?

Jimmy: When you get to Steve Street, take your next right. It's on the corner, across from the café.

Lisa: Thanks, I just moved in, so I really don't know my way around yet.

Jimmy: Oh, I know how you feel. We moved here a year ago, and I still don't

know where everything is.

Task 15.5. Look at the picture. Give directions.



Where is the museum? Go _ (straight on / pass / through) and turn _ (left / right). Go _ (through / around / pass) the gallery and the museum is there, _ (next to / behind / between) the hotel and the gallery, on your _ (right / left).

How can I get to school? Go _ (along / under / straight ahead) and turn _ (left / right). The school is on _ (the left / the right), _ (behind / opposite / in front of) the cinema.

What's the best way to the hospital? Go _ (straight / along / over) the street and turn _ (left / right). Go _ (pass / under / over) the gallery and turn _ (left / right). The hospital is on _ (the left / the right), _ (behind / opposite / in front of) the zoo.



Task 16.5. Look at the picture. Complete the directions.

a) How do I get to the café?
Go straight on along _ Street. Turn _ at King's Road and go straight on. The café is _ the Italian restaurant.

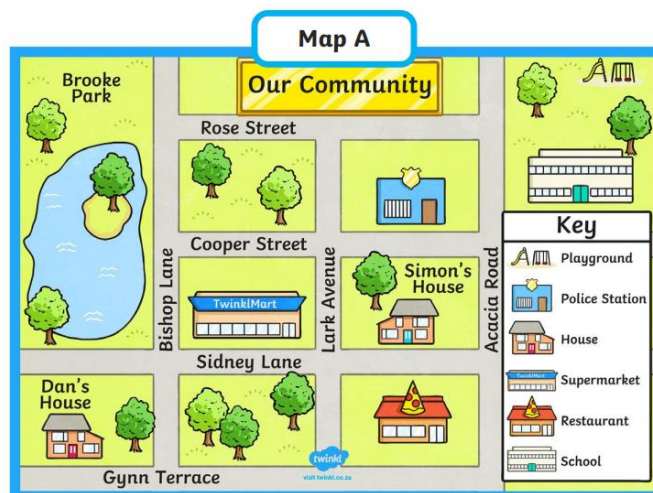
b) How do I get to the post

office? Turn _ at Green Street. It's _ the library, on your _ .

c) To go to the hospital, go _ on along Bond Street. Turn _ at King's Road. It's _ the cinema.

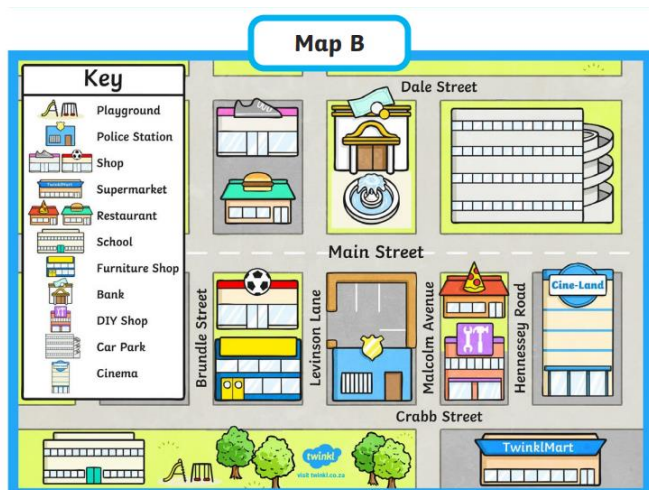
d) How do I get to the supermarket? Go straight on along _ Street. It's _ the bookshop, on your _ .

Task 17.5. Look at the map and answer the questions.



Map A. 1. How would you get from Dan's house to the restaurant? 2. Which road would you use to get from Simon's house to the school? 3. How do you get to Twinkl Mart from Brooke Park? 4. From the restaurant how can you go to the police station? 5. How do you get to Dan's

house from Simon's house?



would you get to the bank from the park?

Map B. 6. How do you get to the cinema from the furniture shop? 7. From the burger restaurant, how do you get to the police station? 8. How do you go to Twinkl Mart from the school? 9. From the DIY shop, how do you get to the bank? 10. How

Task 18.5. Read and translate.



Firefighting is an important job to keep people safe and help keep fires from damaging too much property. It is a tough job, but if you like to help people, it could be the job for you!

Firefighters have to take physical tests to make sure their bodies are strong enough to do all of the work required. They have to be able to carry heavy objects, go up many flights of stairs, and work for a long time. Firefighters also go through frequent training. They need to be aware of the latest techniques in fighting fires, and keeping themselves and others safe. Not only do they train themselves, but they also talk to other people about fire safety. Some schools have the firefighters come in every year to teach kids about how to stay safe around fire. One of the most important parts of being a firefighter is working as a team. Firefighters have to work together to stop fires, even down to holding the hose together! Some firefighters stay at the fire station for an entire day, including overnight. When there is not a fire going on, firefighters make sure all of their equipment is clean and in working order. After dinner,



they are able to use their free time to relax. Firefighting is stressful, though. Firefighters never know when a fire or other emergency is going to happen, so they have to be ready at all times.

This means that even if they just sat down to eat dinner when the fire alarm goes off, they can't finish eating. They have to leave all of their food where it is and go to help right away. Even in the middle of the night, firefighters have to be able to wake up quickly to get to the emergency.

Firefighters wear special equipment to keep them safe. They wear big jackets and pants made of special materials to deter fire. Helmets are another type of protective equipment to protect their heads from falling objects. They wear face masks and oxygen tanks to help them breathe even when the air is filled with smoke. Firefighters also wear boots to protect their feet from kicking objects and from the heat.

In addition to the equipment they wear, there is other equipment that firefighters use to help them do their jobs more easily. They use fire trucks and fire engines that are equipped with special tools. In the fire engines they have their tools organized so that they can quickly find and use them. Firefighters use hoses to connect to fire hydrants so that they can get a lot of water at one time. They use axes to break down doors for quick access to a fire. Also, they may bring smaller fire extinguishers in case the fire is a small one that they don't need a big hose for. They use ladders to reach people or animals in high places, such as second stories or trees.

Firefighters don't just put out fires. There are also rescue trucks that can help people who are in car crashes. These vehicles have other tools to help get people out of cars if they're stuck, such as jacks to lift the car, tools to break the windows, and other tools to help get car doors open.

In some places, firefighters also have to be prepared to help people who are sick or injured. These firefighters might be trained as paramedics. These fire departments have ambulances that carry the firefighters and paramedics to the accident, then have all the tools to help treat the injured.

Task 19.5. Answer the questions.

1. What are personality traits firefighters should have to be successful?
2. Why is it important for firefighters to do physical tests?
3. In addition to fighting house fires, what else do firefighters do?
4. What physical abilities do firefighters need to demonstrate during their physical tests?
5. Why is teamwork important for firefighters when responding to emergencies?
6. How do firefighters contribute to fire safety education in schools?
7. What are some key pieces of protective equipment that firefighters wear, and what purpose do they serve?
8. Describe the types of vehicles and tools that firefighters use to assist them in their work.
9. What additional responsibilities do firefighters have besides fighting fires?
10. How do firefighters ensure their equipment is ready for emergencies when they're not responding to calls?

Task 20.5. Make a diagram about firefighter's job.

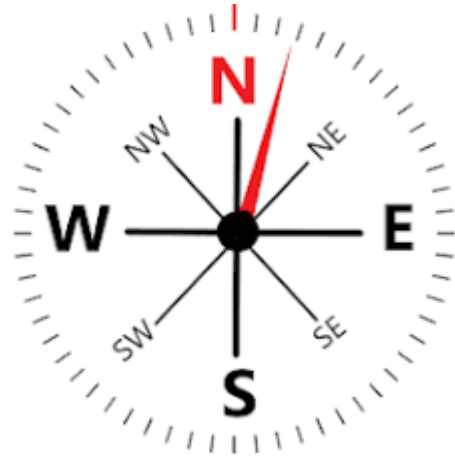


Task 21.5. Compass directions.

- a) 1. From the start, go north 4 squares. Where are you now? 2. Go east 3 squares. Where are you now? 3. Go south 3 squares. Where are you now? 4. Go west 6 squares. Where are you now? 5. Go east 2 squares.






















Where are you now? 6. Start at the school. How do you get to the taxi rank? 7. Give directions from the dentist to the toy shop.

b) 1. From the start, go north 4 squares. Where are you now? 2. Go north-east 1 square. Where are you now? 3. Go south 2 squares. Where are you now? 4. Go west 4 squares. Where are you now? 5. Go south-east 2 squares. Where are you now?



6. Start at the school. How do you get to the theme park? 7. Direct someone from the theme park to the hospital.

Compass Directions

		bakery 			mosque 	
church 		park 		hospital 		
	taxi rank 		postbox 			cafe 
fire station 		toy shop 		airport 		
	school 		vet 		pool 	
theme park 		police station 				beach 
bus stop 		dentist 			supermarket 	

Unit 6. Firefighting Equipment

Vocabulary:

protective gear; to combat fire; fire suit; gloves; hazardous environment; extreme heat; fire extinguisher; portable; firefighting agent; foam; powder; flammable liquid; self-activating; to suppress fire; device; to direct the water flow; to spray water; to put out fire; fire blanket; to assess; fire vehicle; water tank; public safety; flexible; to take actions; emergency scenario

Task 1.6. Read and translate the text.



What is Firefighting Equipment?

Firefighting equipment includes different tools, devices, and protective gear specifically designed to combat fires effectively. These important elements are essential for firefighters in their mission to extinguish flames, rescue individuals, and mitigate the impact of fire emergencies. Each piece of equipment serves a unique task of firefighting.

Protective gear, such as fire suits and gloves, protects firefighters from extreme heat, allowing them to work in hazardous environments.

Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers are important for suppressing and extinguishing small fires. There are many different types of fire extinguisher, each containing specific firefighting agents such as water, foam, dry powder, or CO₂.

Firefighters use different types of extinguishers



to fight ensures different classes of fires: ordinary combustibles, flammable liquids, electrical equipment, or gases. This allows firefighters and individuals to employ the most suitable extinguishing agent.

Fire Extinguisher Ball

An innovative self-activating fire suppression system, when exposed to flames, the ball bursts autonomously, releasing powder that swiftly and effectively extinguishes the fire.

This device is useful in areas with limited accessibility, where traditional firefighting methods may be difficult.

Fire Hoses

Fire hoses are important tools for firefighters dealing with large fires. These flexible hoses allow the directed flow of water onto the fire. Fire hoses are long and flexible, helping firefighters reach difficult places to effectively spray water on fires.

Fire Buckets

Simple in design yet highly effective, fire buckets are containers filled with either water or sand.

These buckets are placed for quick access, allowing to quickly put out small fires or control sparks.

Fire buckets are important for both trained professionals and public safety, they allow people to quickly take action and help suppress fires.



Fire Blankets

Fire blankets are made from fire-resistant materials and are useful in firefighting and emergencies. While their main job is to extinguish small fires, they also serve as protective wraps for individuals, protecting them from flames and heat.



Drones

Drones with advanced cameras provide aerial views that improve fire assessment. They give real-time information, acting as the eyes in the sky for firefighting teams. By quickly surveying large areas, drones help to make firefighting strategies and respond effectively to incidents. They enhance safety and efficiency, allowing firefighters to work and plan with speed.



Fire Fighting Vehicle

These vehicles carry important firefighting tools, water tanks, and hoses, ensuring a swift and effective response to fire emergencies.

Besides their mobility, the specialized equipment on these vehicles equips firefighters with the resources needed to extinguish different fires.

Ladders

Ladders are important tools for firefighters. They help reach high floors, rescue victims, and work in hazardous environments. Their portability and adaptability make them important tools during fighting fires in different buildings and during different emergency scenarios.

Task 2.6. Firefighting Equipment Quiz.

1. *What is the primary purpose of a fire extinguisher?*

- A) To cool down hot surfaces B) To extinguish small fires
C) To provide light in dark areas D) To signal for help

2. *Which type of firefighting equipment can be used to extinguish flames?*

- A) Fire bucket B) Fire blanket
C) Fire hose D) Drone

3. *What does a fire hose typically carry?*

- A) Chemicals B) Sand
C) Water D) Foam

4. *Fire extinguishers are categorized based on:*

- A) Their color B) Their size
C) The type of fire they can extinguish D) Their weight

5. *Which device automatically activates to extinguish fires?*

- A) Fire hose B) Fire blanket
C) Fire extinguisher ball D) Fire bucket

6. *Fire buckets are primarily used to hold:*

- A) Tools B) Water or sand
C) Firefighters' gear D) Smoke detectors

7. *Drones can be used in firefighting to:*

- A) Direct water hoses B) Capture aerial views of fires
C) Replace firefighters on the ground D) Deliver food to firefighters

8. *Which tool is important for accessing high places during a fire?*

- A) Fire hose B) Fire blanket C) Ladder

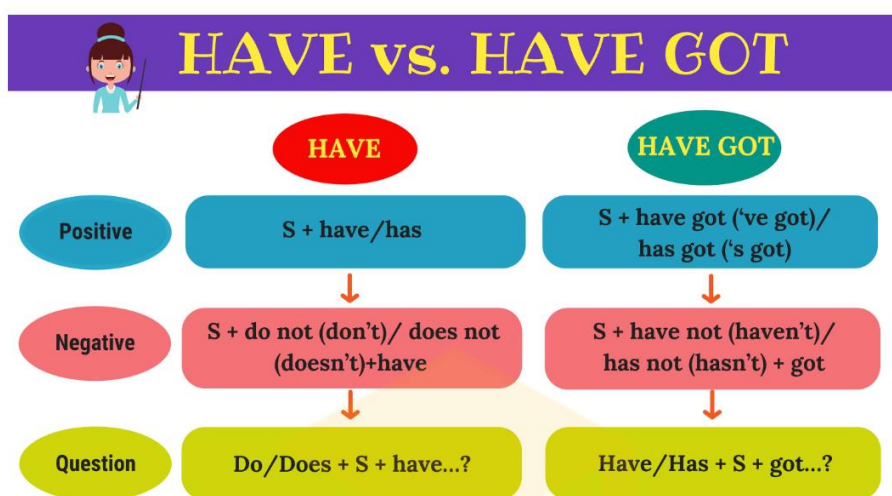
Task 3.6. Answer the questions.

1. What do fire suits and gloves protect firefighters from? 2. How do different fire extinguishers work for different types of fires? 3. What does a fire extinguisher ball do, and why is it helpful? 4. Why are fire hoses important for fighting big fires? 5. What do fire buckets hold, and how do they help put out small fires? 6. How can fire blankets be used in emergencies? 7. How do drones help firefighters during a fire? 8. What do firefighting vehicles carry to help in emergencies? 9. Why do firefighters use ladders? 10. Why is it important for fire buckets to have a simple design?

Task 4.6. True or False Exercise. Correct the false ones.

1. Firefighting gear protects firefighters from cold temperatures. 2. Fire extinguishers come in different types to fight various fire classes. 3. A fire extinguisher ball requires manual activation to work. 4. Fire hoses are used to spray water on small fires only. 5. Fire buckets are usually filled with water or sand. 6. Fire blankets can be used to smother small fires and protect people. 7. Drones provide ground-level views of fires for firefighters. 8. Firefighting vehicles carry tools and water tanks for emergency response. 9. Ladders are only used for reaching high places during fires. 10. Fire buckets are complex devices designed for advanced firefighting tasks.

Grammar Bank



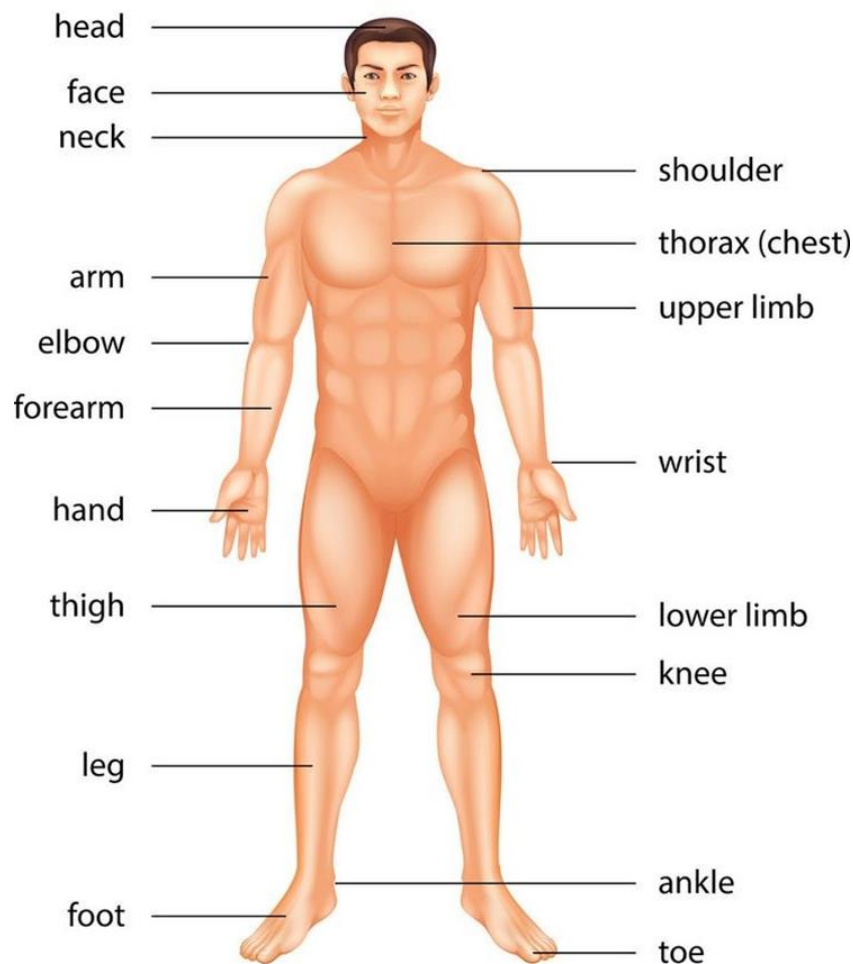
How to Use HAVE vs. HAVE GOT

- To talk about the things we possess
E.g. I have/have got a new mobile phone.
- To talk about our relationships with other people
E.g. Jane has/has got a brother.
- To talk about what we look like
E.g. She has/has got blue eyes.
- To talk about sickness or temporary state
E.g. I have/ I've got a cold.
- Use have (not have got) to talk about things we do (meals, holidays...)
E.g. I have a cup of coffee at seven o'clock.
- We don't use got in short answers
E.g. A: Have you got a dog? - B: No, I haven't.

Task 5.6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Firefighters have protective gear to keep them safe.
2. They have got fire suits that protect against extreme heat.
3. Firefighters have various types of fire extinguishers.
4. They have got portable extinguishers for small fires.
5. Fire hoses have a flexible design for ease of use.
6. Firefighters have got fire buckets filled with water or sand.
7. Fire blankets have fire-resistant materials for safety.
8. They have got drones to provide aerial views of fires.
9. Firefighting vehicles have essential tools and water tanks.
10. Firefighters have got ladders to reach high places.
11. They have different types of extinguishers for specific fire classes.
12. Fire buckets have a simple design yet are highly effective.
13. Drones have advanced cameras for real-time information.
14. Firefighters have got access to effective fire suppression systems.
15. Firefighting vehicles have specialized equipment for emergencies.

Human Anatomy (Male)



Task 6.6. Name the necessary body part.

1. You use this part of the body to hear. 2. She has eight of these, four on each hand. 3. They have two of these. They use them to walk. 4. You use these to see. 5. He uses this to talk, smile and eat. 6. The part of your body with your hair, eyes, mouth, nose and ears on. 7. At the bottom of your leg, you have a ____. You wear a shoe on it. 8. She has one ____ in the middle of her face. She uses it to smell. 9. After your mouth, your food goes down your ____. Sometimes this part of the body hurts when you are ill. 10. He has two of these. They have hands at the end.

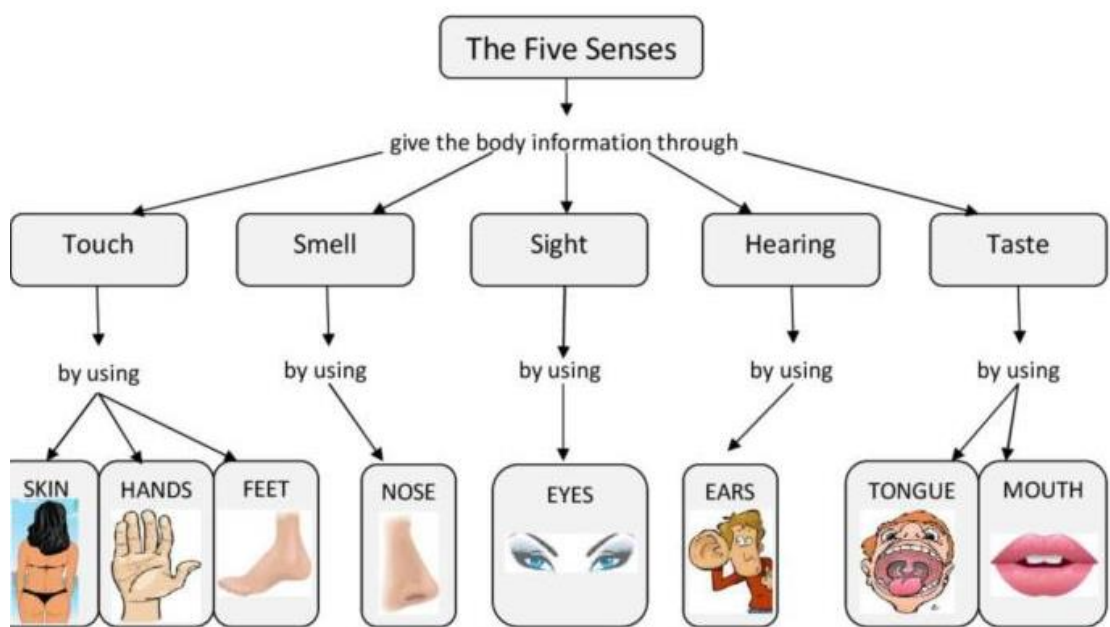
Task 7.6. Choose the correct option.

1. Your __ is in the middle of your face (eyes / shoulders / back / nose).
2. My feet are so cold that I can't feel my __ (fingers / toes / eyes / ears).
3. Tom was wearing shorts, so I could see his __ (arms / ears / legs / eyes).
4. Your hands are at the end of your __ (arms / legs / shoulders / eyes).
5. Henry has a big tattoo on his __ (ears / eyes / toes / chest).
6. Fred opened his __ and started to speak (ears / mouth / nose / fingers).
7. Dan is holding a pencil in his __ (head / nose / stomach / hand).
8. After eating a big lunch, my __ was full (nose / stomach / arms / back).
9. She kisses her children on the __ (ears / eyes / feet / cheeks).
10. Your __ are at the top of your arms (shoulders / ears / feet / eyes).
11. Sara is holding the baby in her __ (ears, eyes, arms, knees).
12. Open your mouth and show me your __ (fingers, knees, tongue, head).
13. I brush my __ (arms / knees / back / eyes / teeth) three times a day.
14. The baby's __ (tongue / back / knees / eyes / teeth / ears) were closed because it was sleeping.
15. I have five __ (ears / knees / feet / teeth / fingers) on each hand.
16. Your __ (eyes / tongue / ears / knees / arms / fingers) are in the middle of your legs.
17. John is lying on his __ (fingers / head / arms / knees / back), looking up at the sky.
18. Ken is wearing a blue hat on his __ (tongue / eyes / arms / back / fingers / head / teeth).
19. My __ (arms / back / feet / knees / fingers / ears / head / teeth) were cold, so I put on some warm socks.
20. The music was very loud, so I covered my __ (teeth / ears / feet / fingers / knees) with my hands.

Task 8.6. Fill in each gap with a word from the box below. You can use each option only ONCE:

eyes – feet – finger – hand – head – mouth – nose – stomach – teeth – toes

1. The firefighters' __ hurt when he wears these shoes. 2. Claudia has blonde hair and blue __. 3. Tony's __ often hurts because he eats a lot of cake. 4. We have five __ on each foot. 5. I can't see the top of Jim's __ because he is wearing a hat. 6. The paramedic was wearing a ring on her __. 7. Most adults have 34 __ in their mouth. 8. The old woman held the rescuer's __ when they crossed the road. 9. When the new cadet opened his __, I could see his white teeth. 10. The smell on the fire scene was very bad, so I covered my __.



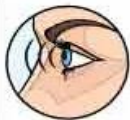








Task 9.6. Name 5 things that you can: touch (feel), smell, see, hear and taste.

Task 10.6. Complete the sentences.

1. I love the smell of __. 2. I hate the sight of __. 3. I love the feel of __. 4. I like the taste of __. 5. I like the sound of __.

Task 11.6. Describe your classroom using your senses. What you can hear, see, smell, touch and even taste?

Task 12.6. Check the senses you use for each thing.

Task 13.6. Read and translate.

Firefighter's Clothing

While entering a burning building, a firefighter meets many hazards such as heat, flames, smoke and falling debris. Firefighting equipment and clothing become better as technology and experience change. From head to toe, the clothing that firefighters wear protects them from the many dangerous conditions associated with their jobs.

Firefighters did not always have the protective clothing used today. Because of this, most fires were fought from the outside of burning buildings and buildings were rarely entered.

The combination of modern triple-layer turnout gear with self-contained breathing apparatus, personal safety system devices and

modern communications equipment have made it possible to enter burning buildings.



Helmets protect a firefighter's head from fire, falling debris, water and extreme temperatures. Helmets have a chin strap to keep it in place, a visor on the front to protect the firefighter's eyes and flaps to protect their ears. A firefighter's helmet is very important equipment, and should always be worn.

Fire Suit

Specially designed for firefighting, a fire suit is more than a uniform – it's a shield against extreme heat and flames. Made from fire-resistant materials, these suits protect firefighters during operations. With layers designed to withstand the harsh conditions of a fire, these suits ensure safety of firefighters.



Firefighter Gloves

Firefighters wear thick, leather gloves to protect their hands from burns, cuts and scratches. They also protect them from chemicals, glass, metal and other sharp objects. Made from materials resistant to high temperatures, they enable firefighters

to handle hot surfaces and materials.



Breathing Apparatus

In smoke filled environments, these devices play a crucial role, since they ensure the safety of firefighters and provide supply of clean air.

SCBA Face Piece ("Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus"). The SCBA supplies clean air to the firefighters so that they can breathe inside a building or an area with toxic smoke. An air tank connected to the SCBA mask supplies air and each

tank provides approximately 30-45 minutes of air. However, on the scene of a fire, a firefighter will use up the supply of air much faster and may only get 10 – 15 minutes of air. Motion alarms called PASS (personal alerting safety system) are attached to the firefighter and sounds an alarm if the firefighter stops moving for more than 30 seconds.

Boots. Firefighters face different hazards, including sharp objects, falling objects, extreme heat and flames, slippery surfaces, electrical hazards, and chemical exposure. A pair of special boots can provide protection against these hazards, reducing the risk of foot injuries and burns. Proper footwear with a slip-resistant sole and ankle support can help prevent slips and falls, allowing you to move quickly and safely on any surface.

Task 14.6. Answer the questions.

1. What types of hazards do firefighters encounter when entering a burning building? 2. How has modern technology improved firefighter protective clothing compared to the past? 3. What are the three main components of modern turnout gear mentioned in the text? 4. Why is a firefighter's helmet considered crucial safety equipment? 5. Name two specific features of a firefighter's helmet that enhance protection. 6. Describe the primary function of a fire suit. 7. What materials are used to make firefighter gloves, and what do they protect against? 8. What does the SCBA stand for, and why is it essential for firefighters? 9. How long can a typical air tank connected to the SCBA provide air under normal conditions? 10. What is the purpose of the PASS device attached to firefighters? 11. List at least three hazards that firefighter boots are designed to protect against. 12. Why is proper footwear important for firefighters working in hazardous environments?

Task 15.6. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Say, if they describe picture 1, 2 or both.



1. Two fire engines are already there. 2. There is also a police car. 3. The fire is on the 2nd floor. 4. There is no other car in the picture. 5. Someone is hurt. 6. The houses are white. 7. There are some trees. 8. A cook gives an interview. 9. There is a crowd of people on the street. 10. The shop is burning. 11. Two firefighters are crossing the crosswalk. 12. The sun does not shine brightly. 13. The front door is green. 14. A fireman is saving people on the first floor. 15. The firefighters extinguish the fire. 16. The fire is burning on more than one floor. 17. It's almost

evening. 18. There is a bike next to the police car. 19. The fire engines have long ladders.

Task 16.6. Answer the questions in full.

1. Why did the firefighters come? 2. What do the firefighters do at the fire scene? 3. Why is there an ambulance in picture 2? 4. What does the crowd do? 5. How do the firefighters extinguish the fire?

Unit 7. Natural Disasters

Vocabulary:

drought; earthquake; flood; hurricane; human activity; to contribute; disease; powerful; huge; to cause damage; pollution; to pollute; global warming; devastation; scientific; to predict; to become extinct

Task 1.7. Learn the natural disaster cards. Say if any of them happen in your region.

	<p>Drought When it does not rain the land is very dry. It is very difficult to grow food</p>		<p>Earthquake This is where the land shakes because of the plates of the earth moving.</p>
	<p>Bush Fire When trees and plants are very dry they can catch on fire easily. it is not easy to stop</p>		<p>Flood When it rains a lot rivers can get so full and can go over their banks and into homes!</p>
	<p>Hurricane These are VERY big storms, they can be called typhoons, or cyclones as well.</p>		<p>Tornado This is very fast wind that swirls round and round, big ones can knock down houses</p>
	<p>Tsunami These very big waves can be caused by underwater quakes, and can be dangerous.</p>		<p>Diseases These can make people sick and worse and cause all sorts of problems in the world</p>
	<p>Volcano These are mountains that can explode and put ash in the air and lava on the land</p>		<p>Avalanche These are caused when more and more snow falls quickly down a mountain.</p>

Task 2.7. Read and translate the text.

Natural disasters are nature-made, but there is a significant proof that human activity contributes to making some of these disasters worse. But what can man do to stop these disasters? It is clear that people are

helpless in the face of a hurricane or flooding such as the one that happened in New Orleans in the USA when the huge and powerful Hurricane Katrina hit the US southern coast on August 29, 2005 destroying beachfront towns in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The deadly storm left 1,883 people dead and caused catastrophic damage. 80% of New Orleans went under water. About 20% of its 500,000 citizens were trapped in the city without electricity, food and safe drinking water. President George Bush declared a state of emergency. He promised financial aid to victims and to get the whole region back on its feet.

The economic cost of the hurricane was the highest in the US history. The human cost was also high. Rescue services experiencing difficulties as they tried to save lives. Locals looked for a shelter on rooftops and in attics before help arrived. The city became a toxic pool of chemicals and garbage. Louisiana Governor told: "The devastation is greater than our worst fears".

Scientists said that the disaster was predicted 10 years earlier, but no one took it seriously until it happened. No real measures were taken to decrease the emissions of gases that added to the pollution and to the rise of ocean temperatures. They warn that unless the governments act soon to reduce the global warming, another fatal disaster may be coming very soon.

Task 3.7. Answer the questions.

1. Where did Katrina happen? 2. In which month did Katrina hit New Orleans? 3. How many people died as a result of Katrina? 4. Did anybody predict the hurricane? 5. Did the victims get any help from the government? 6. What were the consequences of Katrina? 7. Where did the locals find shelter? 8. Can people prevent natural disasters?

Task 4.7. Let's talk about disasters. Read the conversation cards.

What are natural disasters?
Give examples.

What are often the results of
natural disasters?

What can be done to prevent
natural disasters?
Make a list of disasters and
possible preventive measures.

Are there ever natural disasters
in your country?
Explain.

What natural disasters could
happen where you live?

Have you or any of your friends
or relatives ever been in a
natural disaster?
What happened?

What was the last natural
disaster you saw on TV?
Where did it happen?
How did it affect people?

What are the worst natural
disasters you can remember?

How can we help victims of a
natural disaster?

In your opinion, what's the worst
natural disaster?
Why?

How much warning time are
people usually given ahead of a
disaster?

How can you prepare when a
natural disaster is *imminent*
where you live? (= about to
happen)

Have you ever seen a natural
disaster movie?
Talk about it.

What are some of the problems
people often have after a
natural disaster?

What would you do if you knew
an inescapable disaster was
about to happen and you only had
one day to live?

Why did dinosaurs become
extinct?
Discuss possibilities.

What kills more people
worldwide: natural disasters,
war, terrorism, famine, other?
Brainstorm and discuss.

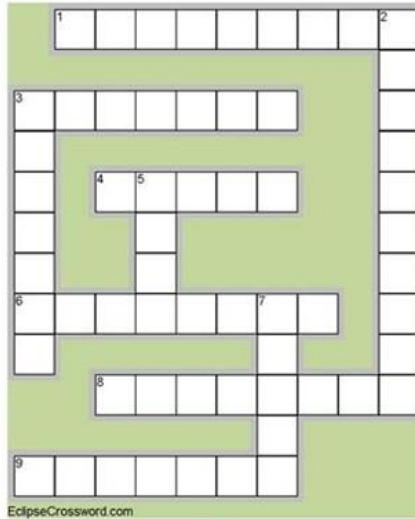
Could the Internet be helpful in
case of a disaster? How?
Could it be misused? How?

Task 5.7. Write down the words.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Across

1. a very strong wind in west Atlantic
3. tidal wave
4. a large amount of water spread from a river, sea etc. that covers an area that is normally dry
6. a very bad event, causing harm or death
8. move somebody from a dangerous place
9. a long period without rain



EclipseCrossword.com

Down

2. a sudden violent movement of the ground
3. a strong wind that blows in a circle
5. hot liquid rock
7. (of a volcano) to explode and throw out fire, lava, smoke etc.



Task 6.7. Look at the following disasters. Say whether each one is usually natural or human-made and write about how nature is affected.



Flood



Oil Spill



Volcanic Eruption



Nuclear Explosion

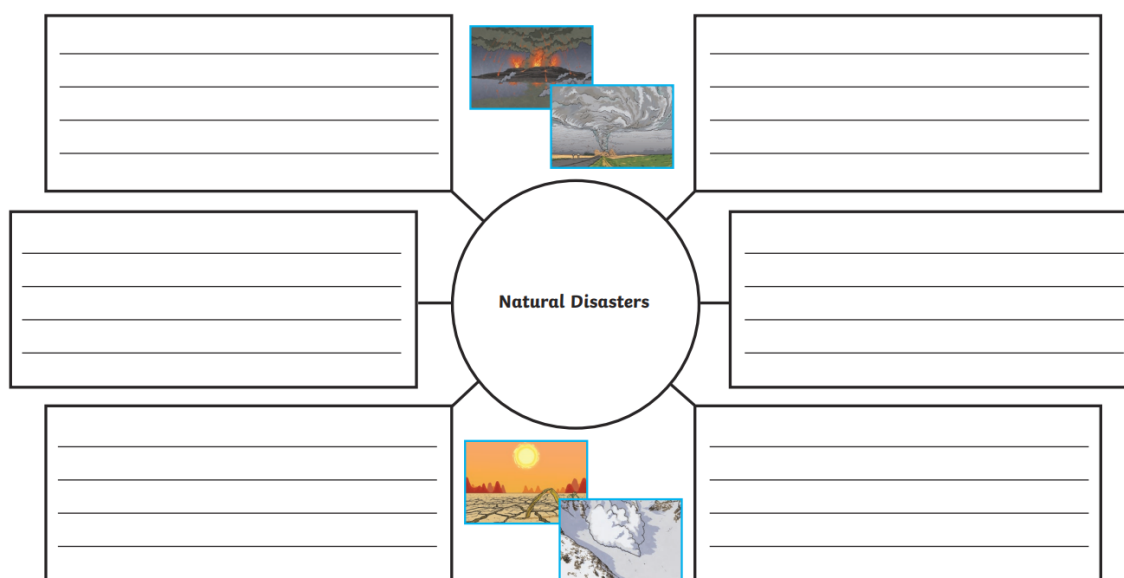


Forest Fire



Tornado

Task 7.7. Create a mind map below listing everything you know or can find out about natural disasters.



Task 8.7. Natural Disasters can happen at any time. So, it's a good idea to have a survival kit prepared. What kinds of items would you need? If you can think of anything else you would need, make sure to name them.

72-Hour Emergency Survival Kit Content

Water
 Canned food and biscuits
 Blanket
 First aid kit
 Flashlight
 Radio
 Matches or lighter
 Batteries
 Cash money



Pen and paper

Whistle

Personal hygiene needs

Valuable papers (insurance policies, contracts etc.)




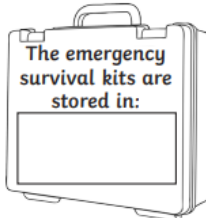
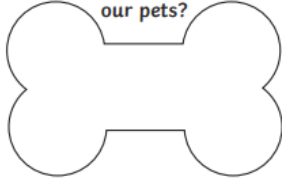
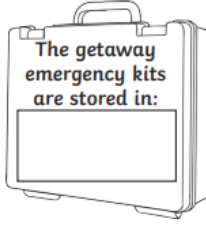






Important documents such as passports

For seniors

Medicines

A sheet of paper with important information such as contact numbers of relatives, medication list, etc.

Task 9.7. Work together as a family to plan what you will do in an emergency.

Our Household Address 	Members of Our Household Name: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____ Number: _____	
If we cannot get home, our meeting place is: 	Important Phone Numbers For emergency services call 111 	The emergency survival kits are stored in: 
What we will do with our pets? 		The getaway emergency kits are stored in: 
Who will collect the children from school or care? Name: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____ Number: _____		
People we need to check on:		
 Name: _____ Number: _____	 Name: _____ Number: _____	 Name: _____ Number: _____
 Name: _____ Number: _____	 Name: _____ Number: _____	 Name: _____ Number: _____

Grammar Bank

Modal Verbs

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David can speak three languages. • He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I sit in that chair please? • Could I open the window? • May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. • You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. • You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. • Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.

Task 10.7. Fill in the blanks with necessary modal verbs.

1. We _ see a tornado in the distance. 2. Earthquakes _ happen without warning. 3. You _ stay indoors during a hurricane. 4. Floods _ cause a lot of damage to homes. 5. People _ prepare for a tsunami if they live near the ocean. 6. In some places, volcanoes _ erupt suddenly. 7. You _ help by donating to disaster relief agencies. 8. They _ not ignore weather warnings. 9. We _ need to evacuate if the storm is strong. 10. Wildfires _ spread quickly in dry weather. 11. Children _ learn about safety during a natural disaster. 12. You _ find emergency kits in many stores. 13. The government _ provide support to people after a disaster. 14. People _ feel afraid during an earthquake. 15. Animals _ sense danger before a storm. 16. We _ see more floods because of climate change. 17. You _ listen to the news for updates on disasters. 18. The rescue team _ help those in need. 19. Many homes _ have a disaster plan. 20. Communities _ work together to rebuild after a disaster.

Task 11.7. Discussion Questions. Use modal verbs to answer the following questions.

1. What can people do to prepare for a natural disaster? 2. How might climate change affect natural disasters in the future? 3. What should communities do after a disaster occurs? 4. Why must we educate children about natural disasters?

Dictionary

- accident ('æksɪdənt) - нещасний випадок
- aerial ladder truck ('eəriəl 'lædər trʌk) - автодрабина
- alarm (ə'la:m) - сигнал тривоги
- allow (ə'laʊ) - дозволяти
- arsonist ('ɑ:rsənɪst) - підпалювач
- assess (ə'ses) - оцінювати
- battle ('bætəl) - боротися
- burn (bɜ:n) - горіти
- burning ('bɜ:nɪŋ) – горіння, палаючий
- car accident (kɑr 'æksɪdənt) - автомобільна аварія
- combat fire ('kɒmbæt faɪə) - боротися з вогнем
- chemical spill ('kemɪkəl spɪl) - витік хімікатів
- complete incident report (tʊ kəm'pli:t 'ɪnsɪdənt rɪ'pɔ:t) - завершити звіт про інцидент
- complete training (tʊ kəm'pli:t 'treɪnɪŋ) - завершити навчання
- contribute (tʊ kən'trɪbjʊ:t) - вносити вклад
- danger ('deɪndʒə) - небезпека
- dangerous ('deɪndʒərəs) - небезпечний
- damage ('dæmɪdʒ) - шкода
- devastating ('devəsteɪtɪŋ) - руйнівний
- device (dɪ'vaɪs) - пристрій
- direct the water flow (tʊ dɪ'rekt ðə 'wɔ:tər fləʊ) - направляти потік води

destroy (tu di'strɔɪ) - знищувати

drive a car (tu draɪv ə kɑː) - водити автомобіль

drought (draʊt) - посуха

emergency (i'mɜːrdʒənsi) - надзвичайна ситуація

emergency scene (i'mɜːrdʒənsi si:n) - місце надзвичайної ситуації

emergency service (i'mɜːrdʒənsi 'sɜːvɪs) – екстрена служба

emergency scenario (i'mɜːrdʒənsi sə'nɛəriəʊ) - сценарій надзвичайної ситуації

equip (tu i'kwɪp) - забезпечувати

equipment (i'kwɪpmənt) - обладнання

extreme heat (ɪk'stri:m hi:t) - екстремальна температура

family name ('fæmɪli neɪm) - прізвище

fire alarm ('faɪər ə'laɪrɪm) - пожежна сигналізація

fire blanket ('faɪər 'blæŋkɪt) - пожежна ковдра

fire brigade ('faɪər brɪ'geɪd) - пожежна бригада

fire department ('faɪər di'pɑːtmənt) - пожежна служба

fire engine ('faɪər 'endʒɪn) - пожежний автомобіль

fire extinguisher ('faɪər ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃər) - вогнегасник

fire hose ('faɪər haʊz) – пожежний рукав

flammable liquid ('flæməbl 'lɪkwɪd) - легкозаймиста рідина

flooding ('flʌdɪŋ) - затоплення

foam (foʊm) - піна

force (fɔːrs) - сила

get dressed (tu get drest) - одягатися

gear (gɪr) - спорядження

hazardous ('hæzərdəs) - небезпечний

hazardous environment ('hæzərdəs in'vaɪrənmənt) - небезпечне середовище

heart attack (hɑ:t ə'tæk) - серцевий напад

helmet ('hɛlmɪt) - шолом

hose (hoʊz) - рукав

injure (tu 'ɪndʒər) - травмувати

injury ('ɪndʒəri) - травма

invent (tu ɪn'vent) - винаходити

local ('ləʊkəl) - місцевий

lift (tu lɪft) - піднімати

morning drills ('mɔ:niŋ drɪlz) - ранкові тренування

morning line-up ('mɔ:niŋ 'laɪnlɪp) - ранковий збір

mother tongue ('mʌðər tʌŋ) - рідна мова

nationality (nə'ʃjə'nælɪti) - національність

nickname ('nɪkneɪm) - прізвисько

operate a fire truck (tu 'ɒpəreɪt ə 'faɪər trʌk) - керувати пожежним автомобілем

packed schedule (rækt 'ʃɛdju:l) - напружений графік

platoon (plə'tu:n) - взвод

portable ('pɔ:təbl) - портативний

powerful ('paʊərfəl) - потужний

prediction (prɪ'dɪkʃən) - прогноз

public safety ('pʌblɪk 'seɪfti) - громадська безпека

rare (rɛr) - рідкісний

- rebuild (tu ri'bild) - відновлювати
- respond (tu ri'spɒnd) - реагувати
- rescue (tu 'reskjʊ:) - рятувати
- rescuer ('reskjʊər) - рятувальник
- retired firefighter (ri'taɪərd 'faɪər,faɪtər) - пенсіонер-пожежник
- seldom (sɛldəm) - рідко
- shift - зміна
- spray water (tu spreɪ 'wɔ:tər) - розпилювати воду
- sparks (spɑ:ks) - іскри
- suppress (tu sə'pres) - придушувати
- take actions (tu teɪk 'ækʃənz) - вживати заходів
- technique (tek'ni:k) - техніка
- temporary ('tempərəri) - тимчасовий
- update (tu ʌp'det) - оновлювати
- volcanic eruption (vɒl'kæn.ɪk ɪ'grʌf.ʃən) – виверження вулкану
- volunteer (tu ˌvɒlən'tiər) - волонтерити
- waterproof - водонепроникний
- water resistant - водостійкий
- work a 24-hour shift (tu wɜ:k ə ˌtwenti'fɔ:əʊər ʃɪft) - працювати в зміні 24 години

Irregular Verbs List

This is a list of some irregular verbs in English. Of course, there are many others, but these are the more common irregular verbs.

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid	bid
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burned <i>or</i> burnt	burned <i>or</i> burnt
buy	bought	bought

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed <i>or</i> dreamt	dreamed <i>or</i> dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got (<i>sometimes gotten</i>)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned <i>or</i> learnt	learned <i>or</i> learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent



V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	showed <i>or</i> shown
shut	shut	shut

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
write	wrote	written

Resources used

- <https://www.Liveworksheets.com>
- <https://www.En.ISLCollective.com>
- <https://www.Englishworksheets.com>
- <https://www.Englishforeveryone.org>
- <https://www.Englishgrammarhere.com>
- <https://www.twinkl.co.nz>
- <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

Навчальне видання

Юлія НЕНЬКО, Оксана ІВАЩЕНКО

**BASIC ENGLISH
FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE
EMPLOYEES**

Навчальний посібник

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