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**ПОСІБНИК ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ З
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ
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(ОПШ «Пожежна безпека»)**

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Навчальний посібник призначений для використання під час самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти денної та заочної форми навчання, що навчаються за першим (бакалаврським) рівнем вищої освіти у галузі знань 26 «ЦИВІЛЬНА БЕЗПЕКА» за спеціальністю 261 «ПОЖЕЖНА БЕЗПЕКА».

Мета посібника – удосконалення навичок читання та перекладу аутентичних текстів з фаху та навичок аудіювання, Окрема увага приділяється навичкам анотування текстів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчання іноземній мові у немовному вузі спрямоване на підготовку майбутніх фахівців до роботи зі спеціальною літературою та до професійного спілкування іноземною мовою. Успіх у досягненні цієї мети багато в чому залежить від поєднання аудиторної та позааудиторної роботи. Належну педагогічну дієвість навчально-виховного процесу може забезпечити поєднання колективної, самостійної та індивідуальної роботи. Облік індивідуальних потреб особистості у вищій школі вимагає здійснення диференціації в різних формах роботи з курсантами та студентами.

Основу самостійної роботи становлять різні типи індивідуальних завдань. Запропоновані індивідуальні завдання з «Професійної англійської мови» спрямовані на розвиток навичок читання - одного із видів мовленнєвої діяльності іноземною мовою. Метою застосування завдань є вдосконалення навичок читання та перекладу аутентичних текстів з фаху. Завдання розроблені таким чином, щоб відпрацювати навички володіння кожним із 4 видів читання. Вивчаюче читання передбачає стопроцентне розуміння інформації, що міститься в тексті. Головною метою ознайомлювального читання є розуміння загального змісту тексту. Проглядове читання передбачає визначення головної мети та проблем, що розглядаються в тексті. Пошукове читання спрямоване на вилучення з тексту конкретної інформації.

Окремим завданням є анотаційний переклад, що полягає у складанні анотації до наукової статті або тексту. Особливість цієї форми перекладу в тому, що курсанти та студенти навчаються аналізувати, критично мислити під час роботи над текстом, давати стислу характеристику оригіналу. Саме ця форма перекладу навчає курсантів та студентів виділяти головну думку у тексті, визначати найважливішу та додаткову інформацію, просліджувати логічну лінію тексту.

Також посібник містить тексти та завдання на аудіювання.

Посібник призначений для курсантів та студентів 4 курсу денної та заочної форми навчання.

Текст №1. FIRE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS

Water. Water is a universal extinguishing agent, but it's not the best choice for all types of fires. It is inexpensive, plentiful and non-toxic. But it conducts electricity and freezes in cold climates. Water is the best choice for Class A fire extinguishment and for boundary cooling. Water affects the fire by removing the heat. The smaller the water droplets are, the more heat is absorbed; smaller water droplets create greater surface area than large water droplets.

Foam. Foam is the best choice for Class A & B fires. Foam can also be used for fire prevention and protection. Applying foam to a flammable liquid spill greatly reduces the chances of a fire. Foam performs multiple actions on a fire while most other extinguishing agents perform only one. The three actions of foam are cooling, smothering and separating. Water is the largest component in foam and therefore cools the fire. The foam "blanket" smothers the fire. The foam separates the flammable vapours from mixing with oxygen, preventing the liquid from igniting.

Carbon Dioxide. Carbon Dioxide can be used for Class B & C fires. CO₂ affects the fire by displacing the oxygen. CO₂ is the first choice for an electrical fire because it does not destroy or damage equipment and it does not conduct electricity. Carbon dioxide dissipates rapidly allowing re-flash. When it is possible, the first action before electrical fire extinguishment is power isolation. Once the power is isolated, there is a reduced risk of the fire re-flashing. The greatest hazard with CO₂ is suffocation as it displaces oxygen in the body if inhaled in large amounts. This can occur when CO₂ is discharged into small or confined spaces.

Dry Chemical (Dry Powder). Dry Chemical (or Dry Powder) can be used on multiple types of fires: Class A, B & C or B & C depending on the chemical makeup of the powder. A Multi-purpose Dry Chemical is appropriate for Class A, B & C fires, and Ordinary Dry Chemical is appropriate for B & C fires. Dry Chemical affects the fire by breaking the chemical chain reaction, thereby preventing the fuel and oxygen molecules from bonding together. Dry Chemical is the second choice for flammable liquids, if foam is not available, and it is the second choice for electrical fires due to the corrosive nature of the powder. Dry Chemical will work on a Class A fire, but there is a risk of re-flash because it may not reach the deep-seated heat in a Class A fire. The disadvantage of it is that it obscures vision and may be irritating.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Extinguishing agent, to conduct electricity, to remove the heat, flammable liquid, to damage equipment, confined spaces, to break the chemical chain reaction, to obscure vision, to dissipate rapidly, suffocation.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію, щоб заповнити таблицю.

	Class of fire	Advantages	Disadvantages
Water			
Foam			
CO2			
Dry chemical			

3. Зробіть речення заперечними.

1. Water is toxic and expensive. 2. Foam performs only one action on a fire. 3. Smaller water droplets create smaller surface area than large water droplets. 4. Foam is the best choice for Class C fires. 5. Carbon Dioxide can be used for Class A fires. 6. The first action before electrical fire extinguishment was power isolation. 7. The vapours were dangerous and flammable. 8. The foam separated the flammable vapours from mixing with oxygen. 9. Ordinary Dry Chemicals are appropriate for all types of fires. 10. The greatest hazard with CO2 will be suffocation.

4. Перекладіть подані речення, звертаючи увагу на сполучники.

1. Water is a universal extinguishing agent, but it's not the best choice for all types of fires. 2. Water is the best choice for Class A fire extinguishment and for boundary cooling. 3. Foam performs multiple actions on a fire while most other extinguishing agents perform only one. 4. Water is the largest component in foam and therefore cools the fire. 5. CO2 is the first choice for an electrical fire because it does not destroy or damage equipment. 6. When it is possible, the first action before electrical fire extinguishment is power isolation. 7. Once the power is isolated, there is a reduced risk of the fire re-flashing. 8. The greatest hazard with CO2 is suffocation as it displaces oxygen in the body. 9. Chemical affects the fire by breaking the chemical chain reaction, thereby preventing the fuel and oxygen molecules from bonding together. 10. Dry Chemical is the second choice for flammable liquids, if foam is not available.

5. Письмово перекладіть останній абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №2. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

A fire extinguisher, or extinguisher, is an active fire protection device used to extinguish or control small fires, often in emergency situations. It is not intended for use on an out-of-control fire, such as one which has reached the ceiling, endangers the user (i.e., no escape route, smoke, explosion hazard, etc.), or otherwise requires the expertise of a fire department. Typically, a fire extinguisher consists of a hand-held cylindrical pressure vessel containing an agent which can be discharged to extinguish a fire.

In the United States, fire extinguishers in all buildings other than houses are generally required to be serviced and inspected by a Fire Protection service company at least annually. Some jurisdictions require more frequent service for fire extinguishers. The servicer places a tag on the extinguisher to indicate the type of service performed (annual inspection, recharge, new fire extinguisher).

There are two main types of fire extinguishers: stored pressure and cartridge-operated. In stored pressure units, the expellant is stored in the same chamber as the firefighting agent itself. Depending on the agent used, different propellants are used. With dry chemical extinguishers, nitrogen is typically used; water and foam extinguishers typically use air. Stored pressure fire extinguishers are the most common type.

Cartridge-operated extinguishers contain the expellant gas in a separate cartridge that is punctured prior to discharge, exposing the propellant to the extinguishing agent. This type is not as common, used primarily in areas such as industrial facilities, where they receive higher-than-average use. They have the advantage of simple and prompt recharge, allowing an operator to discharge the extinguisher, recharge it, and return to the fire in a reasonable amount of time. Unlike stored pressure types, these extinguishers use compressed carbon dioxide instead of nitrogen, although nitrogen cartridges are used on low temperature (-60 rated) models. Cartridge operated extinguishers are available in dry chemical and dry powder types in the U.S. and in water, wetting agent, foam, dry chemical (classes ABC and B.C.), and dry powder (class D) types in the rest of the world.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Fire protection device, to endanger the user, pressure vessel, to discharge the agent, to require service, stored-pressure extinguisher, cartridge-operated extinguisher, expellant gas, industrial facilities, compressed carbon dioxide, propellant, to recharge the extinguisher.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію, щоб заповнити таблицю.

	The place for storing the expellant	Propellants used	Advantages
Cartridge-operated extinguisher			
Stored pressure extinguisher			

3. Поставте до речень загальні запитання.

1. A fire extinguisher is an active fire protection device. 2. There are two main types of fire extinguishers. 3. Cartridge-operated extinguishers contain the expellant gas in a separate cartridge. 4. These extinguishers used compressed carbon dioxide instead of nitrogen. 5. Only cartridge operated extinguishers were available. 6. The servicer places a tag on the extinguisher. 7. It was intended for use on an out-of-control fire. 8. In stored pressure units, the expellant will be stored in the same chamber as the firefighting agent itself.

4. Утворіть ступені порівняння наступних прикметників та прислівників. Складіть з ними речення.

Active, small, dry, many, useful, bad, hazardous, little, good, wet, low, common, high, simple, frequent, new.

5. Письмово перекладіть останній абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №3. SMOKE DETECTORS

A **smoke detector** is a device that senses smoke, typically as an indicator of fire. Commercial and residential security devices issue a signal to a fire alarm control panel as part of a fire alarm system, while household detectors, known as **smoke alarms**, generally issue a local audible or visual alarm from the detector itself. In the United States, the National Fire Protection Association estimates that nearly two-thirds of deaths from home fires occur in properties without working smoke alarms/detectors.

Most smoke detectors work either by optical detection (photoelectric) or by physical process (ionization), while others use both detection methods to increase sensitivity to smoke. Sensitive alarms can be used to detect, and thus deter, smoking in areas where it is banned such as toilets and schools. Smoke detectors in large commercial, industrial, and residential buildings are usually powered by a central fire alarm system, which is powered by the building power with a battery backup. However, in many single family detached and smaller multiple family housings, a smoke alarm is often powered only by a single disposable battery.

Photoelectric smoke detectors respond faster (typically 30 minutes or more) to fire in its early, smouldering stage (before it breaks into flame). The smoke from the smouldering stage of a fire is typically made up of large combustion particles. Ionization smoke detectors respond faster (typically 30–60 seconds) in the flaming stage of a fire. The smoke from the flaming stage of a fire is typically made up of microscopic combustion particles. Also, ionization detectors are weaker in high air-flow environments, and because of this, the photoelectric smoke detector is more reliable for detecting smoke in both the smouldering and flaming stages of a fire.

It is strongly recommended to replace home smoke alarms every 10 years. Smoke alarms become less reliable with time, primarily due to aging of their electronic components, making them susceptible to nuisance false alarms. In ionization type alarms, decay of the radioactive source is a negligible factor, as its half-life is far greater than the expected useful life of the alarm unit.

Regular cleaning can prevent false alarms caused by the buildup of dust or other objects such as flies, particularly on optical type alarms as they are more susceptible to these factors. A vacuum cleaner can be used to clean ionization and optical detectors externally and internally.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

To sense smoke, flaming stage of fire, to respond to fire, smouldering stage of fire, radioactive source, combustion particles, to prevent false alarms, to become less reliable, disposable battery, to increase sensitivity to smoke.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію, щоб заповнити таблицю.

	Principle of work	Stage of fire	Weak points
Photoelectric smoke detector			
Ionization smoke detector			

3. Поставте питання до виділених слів.

1. Smoke alarm issued a local audible or visual **alarm**. 2. It is strongly recommended to replace home smoke alarms **every 10 years**. 3. Ionization smoke detector responds faster **in the flaming stage of a fire**. 4. Smoke alarms become less reliable with time **due to aging of their electronic components**. 5. **Regular cleaning** can prevent false alarms. 6. Smoke detectors **in large commercial, industrial, and residential buildings** are usually powered by a central fire alarm system. 7. This smoke alarm was powered only **by a single disposable battery**. 8. **Ionization** detectors will be weaker in high air-flow environments. 9. Vacuum cleaners were used **to clean ionization and optical detectors** externally and internally. 10. Smoke detectors should be installed **in every residential building**.

4. Утворіть множину наступних іменників.

Device, process, hero, criterion, index, half, foot, fireman, datum, child, life, stage, roof, city, toy, watch, radius, zero, analysis.

5. Письмово перекладіть третій абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст 4. BREATHING APPARATUS

A **self contained breathing apparatus**, or **SCBA**, sometimes referred to as a **compressed air breathing apparatus** (CABA), or simply **breathing apparatus** (BA), is a device worn by rescue workers, firefighters, and others to provide breathable air in an immediate danger to life and health atmosphere. The term "self-contained" means that the breathing set is not dependent on a remote supply (e.g., through a long hose). If designed for use under water, it is called SCUBA (self-contained *underwater* breathing apparatus).

An SCBA typically has three main components: a high-pressure tank, a pressure regulator, and an inhalation connection (mouthpiece, mouth mask or face mask), connected together and mounted to a carrying frame. A self-contained breathing apparatus may fall into two different categories. These are open circuit and closed circuit.

The closed-circuit type filters, supplements, and recirculates exhaled gas. It is used when a longer-duration supply of breathing gas is needed, such as in mine rescue and in long tunnels, and going through passages too narrow for a big open-circuit air cylinder. Before open-circuit SCBA's were developed, most industrial breathing sets were rebreathers. Rebreathers used underwater have the advantage of not releasing tell-tale bubbles, making it more difficult to detect divers involved in covert operations.

Open-circuit industrial breathing sets are filled with filtered, compressed air, rather than pure oxygen. Typical open-circuit systems have two regulators; a first stage to reduce the pressure of air to allow it to be carried to the mask, and a second stage regulator to reduce it even further to a level just above standard atmospheric pressure. This air is then fed to the mask via either a demand valve (activating only on inhalation) or a continuous positive pressure valve (providing constant airflow to the mask).

An open-circuit rescue or firefighter SCBA has a full-face mask, regulator, air cylinder, cylinder pressure gauge, and a harness with adjustable shoulder straps and waist belt which lets it be worn on the back. The air cylinder usually comes in one of three standard sizes: 4 liter, 6 liter, or 6.8 liter.

Air cylinders are made of aluminium, steel, or of a composite construction (usually carbon-fiber wrapped). The composite cylinders are the lightest in weight and are therefore preferred by fire departments, but they also have the shortest lifespan and must be taken out of service after 15 years. Air cylinders must be hydrostatically tested every 5 years.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Self-contained breathing apparatus, to provide breathable air, remote supply, high-pressure tank, exhaled gas, compressed air, fullface mask, adjustable shoulder straps, to test hydrostatically, to reduce the pressure of air.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію, щоб заповнити таблицю.

	Type of gas	Advantages	Components
Closed-circuit type			
Open-circuit type			

3. Поставте подані речення у всі вивчені часові форми.

1. Breathing apparatus provides breathable air in an immediate danger to life and health atmosphere. 2. The composite cylinders are the lightest in weight. 3. An SCBA has three main components.

4. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на модальні дієслова. Зробіть речення заперечними та поставте до них загальні та спеціальні запитання.

1. A self-contained breathing apparatus may fall into two different categories. 2. Air cylinders must be hydrostatically tested every 5 years. 3. The air cylinder can be of three standard sizes: 4 liter, 6 liter, or 6.8 liter. 4. The composite cylinders should be taken out of service after 15 years.

5. Письмово перекладіть перший і другий абзаци тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №5. STAGES OF FIRE

The Smoldering Phase

The first stage of any fire is the smoldering stage. When heat is applied to a combustible material, the material's surface is oxidized into combustible gases. The oxidation process is exothermic, meaning that the oxidation process itself produces heat. The heat from oxidation raises the temperature of surrounding materials, which increases the rate of oxidation and begins a chemical chain reaction of heat release and burning. A fire can progress from the smoldering phase immediately or slowly, depending upon the fuel, nearby combustibles, and the availability of oxygen in the surrounding air.

The Free Burning Phase

The second stage of fire growth is the "free" or "open burning" stage. When the temperature of a fire gets high enough, visible flames can be seen. The visible burning at this stage is still limited to the immediate area of origin. The combustible process continues to release more heat, which heats nearby objects to their ignition temperature, and they begin burning. In a wildland fire the surrounding growth will ignite and the flames will spread, quickly if wind and dry growth are present. A structure fire is different, because the gaseous products of combustion, most of which are flammable and lighter than air, rise and are contained in the upper levels of the structure.

At this point, the fire may go out if, for example, the first object burns completely before others start, or if sufficient oxygen cannot get into the room to keep the object burning. Sometimes, however, the heating of the other combustibles in the room continues to the point where they reach their ignition temperatures more or less simultaneously. If this occurs, flames suddenly sweep across the room, involving most combustibles in the fire.

Flashover

The third stage of fire growth is called flashover. Combustible gases produced by the two previous stages rise and form a superheated gas layer at the ceiling. As the volume of this gas layer increases, it begins to bank down to the floor, heating all combustible objects regardless of their proximity to the burning object. In a typical structure fire, the gas layer at the ceiling can quickly reach temperatures of 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. If there is enough existing oxygen, usually near floor level, flashover occurs and everything in the room breaks out into open flame at once. The instantaneous eruption into flame generates a tremendous amount of heat, smoke, and pressure. Usually at the time of flashover, windows in the room will break, allowing for the entry of fresh air. The introduction of fresh air serves to further fuel the growth of the fire, increase the temperature of the fire, and aid in the spread of the fire beyond the room of origin.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Combustible process, ignition temperature, superheated gas layer, amount of heat, to increase the temperature, availability of oxygen, rate of oxidation, visible flames, wildland fire, structure fire.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію.

- What does the word "exothermic" mean?
- Why the gaseous products of combustion rise?
- Why do windows in the room break at the time of flashover?

3. Виправте помилки у наступних реченнях. Поясніть.

1. The first stage of any fire are the smoldering stage. 2. The oxidation process produce heat. 3. A fire can to progress from the smoldering phase immediately or slowly. 4. The third stage of fire growth is call flashover. 5. Combustible gases rises and forms a superheated gas layer at the ceiling. 6. Usually at the time of flashover, windows in the room will breaks. 7. Sufficient oxygen do not can get into the room to keep the object burning. 8. The heat from oxidation did not raised the temperature of surrounding materials. 9. A structure fire does not different. 10. The temperature of a fire were getting high.

4. Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на виділені дієприкметники.

1. Combustible gases **produced** by the two previous stages rise and form a **superheated** gas layer at the ceiling. 2. As the volume of this gas layer increases, it begins to bank down to the floor, **heating** all combustible objects. 3. Usually at the time of flashover, windows in the room will break, **allowing** for the entry of fresh air. 4. The oxidation process is exothermic, **meaning** that the oxidation process itself produces heat. 5. The heat from oxidation raises the temperature of **surrounding** materials. 6. Sometimes the **heating** of the other combustibles in the room continues to the point where they reach their ignition temperatures more or less simultaneously.

5. Письмово перекладіть останній абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №6. FROM THE HISTORY OF FIREFIGHTING CLOTHING

Historically, firefighters did not have the same level of protective clothing used today. Because of this most fires were fought from the outside of burning buildings, and structures were rarely entered. Early in the history of firefighting, a firefighter's outer clothing were more for warmth and dryness than for protection from fire. In the early 19th century, felt caps were worn of various design and were more for decoration than service, this early headgear did not provide any protection against flame or head injury but did keep water off the firefighter's face. The forerunner of the modern firefighter's helmet was developed in 1830 by a luggage maker Henry Gratacap who was a volunteer firefighter in New York City. He saw a need for a better designed helmet that was both functional and provided protection to the wearer. This helmet is immediately recognizable today as the "New Yorker" style and little has changed in its general shape. The helmet had a high peaked front to retain a helmet shield which was usually adorned with a company name and number and it also featured eight rib sections on the dome (for added rigidity) and a long rear brim that channeled water away from the wearer's neck.

The early use of long trench coats, made of leather or canvas and later made of rubber, was the forerunner of modern turnout jackets. Early coats had felt or wool liners to provide warmth in the winter. These liners later developed in basic thermal protection liners found in today's modern coats. Earlier rubber coats were much longer than today's modern turnout jackets, reaching down to a firefighter's mid thigh and were worn with long rubber boots called "three-quarter boots" which came above the firefighter's knees. This interface of boot and coat left a large gap of protection against fire. This system has since been replaced by the modern combination of a jacket, pants with suspenders, and shorter rubber or leather boots, although some departments still wear the traditional old style of gear.

The combination of modern triple-layer turnout gear with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), PASS device, and modern communications equipment made it more feasible and survivable to enter burning buildings. Modern turnout jackets and pants are made of fire resistant fabrics or polybenzimidazole.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Protective clothing, felt caps, to provide protection, head injury, volunteer firefighter, turnout jacket, rubber coat, pants with suspenders, communication equipment, fire resistant fabrics.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію.

- What function did the early headgear perform?
- Why most fires were fought from the outside of the burning building many years ago?
- Describe modern firefighter's clothing.

3. Зробіть негативні речення стверджувальними, стверджувальні – негативними.

1. Firefighters did not have the same level of protective clothing used today.
2. Most fires are fought from the outside of burning buildings.
3. Little has changed in its general shape of the helmet.
4. Modern turnout jackets and pants are not made of fire resistant fabrics.
5. Firefighters wear protective clothing for warmth.
6. Helmet provides protection against flame.
7. Rubber or leather boots can protect the feet from puncture wounds.
8. This helmet does not have a high peaked front.
9. He is wearing rubber gloves.

4. Знайдіть у тексті форми минулого часу поданих неправильних дієслів. Складіть з ними власні речення.

Be, have, fight, wear, make, keep, see, burn, find.

5. Письмово перекладіть другий абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №7. FIREFIGHTING CLOTHING

Turnout trousers. Once the need arises for actual firefighting protective equipment to be worn, also known as turnouts, a firefighter must properly wear protective equipment required. Turnout trousers will be the first article of clothing that a firefighter will usually wear. Suspenders worn with the turnout trousers should be the heavy duty type in order to stand up against such heavy weights and rigorous activities they will face. Most experienced interior firefighters (firefighters that enter the structure in an emergency) will carry, in their turnout trouser pockets, various tools and equipment as well as rope they may need during an emergency. The turnout trousers, when not in use, are usually stored scrunched down around the boots for efficient and fast access when they are needed. The firefighter may then step into each boot and pull up the trousers and suspenders.

Turnout coat. A turnout coat is the type of jacket typically worn by firefighters. Oversized pockets allow for carrying tools and equipment, and reflective safety stripes ensure that firefighters remain visible to each other. Protective coats will usually have Velcro or zipper functions which will enable a firefighter to properly and efficiently do this piece of gear. There is also a storm flap which covers this closure area and protects it against damage and loosening and as an extra measure to the firefighter as these areas can be exposed to fire and heat. Wristlets, 4 inch 100% Nomex coverings along the distal end of the coat arms, fit around the firefighter's hand and provide redundant protection where the skin may show between the glove and coat. They are designed to prevent burns to the wrist, while preventing bunching and remaining flexible.

Boots. Firefighter turnout boots are usually sized as a regular shoe, but are made of rubber or leather with a Boron Steel toe insert. The boots are slipped inside the legs of the trousers to maintain a barrier from the heat given off by the fire. When the trousers and boots are not being actively used, the trousers will fold down and out around the shins of the boots, ready for quick access for the firefighter. Due to the enormous amounts of potential hazards at a fire scene to the feet, turnout boots are required to be able to handle a variety of different burns and blows. All boots are required to be outfitted with safety toes and a puncture resistant midsole plate to prevent puncture from sharp objects that may be stepped on.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Turnout trousers, oversized pockets, to carry tools and equipment, to be exposed to fire and heat, to provide redundant protection, to prevent burns to the wrists, to be made of rubber or leather, quick access, interior firefighters, potential hazards.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію.

- What do firefighters carry in their pockets?
- What are the requirements to turnout boots?
- What are wristlets designed for?

3. Переробіть подані речення в пасивний стан.

1. Firefighters will usually wear turnout trousers. 2. A firefighters always wears a turnout coat. 3. Firefighters stored turnout trousers scrunched down around the boots. 4. They are actively using different tools and devices at the moment. 5. They have made boot of leather. 6. They should wear suspenders with the turnout trousers.

4. Складіть речення в пасивному стані з такими словосполученнями:

To design wristlets, to require protective equipment, to carry rope in the pocket, to protect against damage, to slip the boots inside the legs of the trousers.

5. Письмово перекладіть другий абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №8. SMOKE

Smoke is a collection of tiny solid, liquid and gas particles. Although smoke can contain hundreds of different chemicals and fumes, visible smoke is mostly carbon (soot), tar, oils and ash. Smoke occurs when there is incomplete combustion (not enough oxygen to burn the fuel completely). In complete combustion, everything is burned, producing just water and carbon dioxide. When incomplete combustion occurs, not everything is burned. Smoke is a collection of these tiny unburned particles. Each particle is too small to see with your eyes, but when they come together, you see them as smoke.

One of the ordinary combustible materials is wood. It is made up of:

- water
- volatile organic compounds – a compound is volatile if it evaporates (becomes a gas) when it is heated
- carbon
- minerals in the tree's cells, like calcium, potassium and magnesium (which are non-burnable and become ash).

When you put wood on a hot fire, the smoke you see is the volatile organic compounds (hydrocarbons) evaporating from the wood. They start to evaporate at about 149°C. If the fire is hot enough, the hydrocarbons will burst into flames. Once they burn, there is no smoke because the hydrocarbons are turned into water and carbon dioxide.

Smoke inhalation is the primary cause of death in victims of indoor fires. Nearly 75% of home fire victims die because of the effects of the smoke rather than the fire. Depending on the house contents, the smoke generated can be extremely toxic or irritating. For example, burning plastics often produce soot and poisonous gases like carbon monoxide and hydrogen chloride. Another danger is that smoke contains flammable compounds. With increased oxygen, these can ignite either through open flames or by their own temperature. This leads to a backdraught or flashover effect. Smoke also obscures visibility. This makes it difficult to evacuate from a fire. Many deaths occur because people (including firefighters) become disorientated in smoke and can't find their way out of a building. Smoke can often cause more damage to a building than flames or the heat of the fire. Smoke will leave widespread stains and smells that are difficult to remove.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Solid and liquid particles, volatile organic compounds, to burst into flames, soot and poisonous gases, backdraught, incomplete combustion, to evaporate at about 149°C, carbon dioxide, smoke inhalation, the primary cause of death.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію.

- Why is smoke dangerous?
- What does smoke consist of?
- What leads to a backdraught?

3. Поставте дієслово у дужках в необхідну часову форму.

1. Wood (to be) one of the ordinary combustible materials. 2. Nearly 75% of home fire victims (to die) because of the effects of the smoke last year. 3. If the amount of oxygen (to increase), backdraught (to occur). 4. Smoke (to contain) flammable compounds. 5. The volatile organic compounds (to evaporate) from the burning wood at the moment. 6. Smoke (to leave) already stains and smells that are difficult to remove. 7. Visibility (to be) very poor a couple of hours ago. 8. Many deaths (to occur) because people can't find their way out of a building. 9. Firefighters (to become) disorientated in smoke yesterday. 10. Hydrocarbons (to be) turned into water and carbon dioxide.

4. Замість пропусків вставте прийменники часу.

... night, ... March, ... Monday, ... spring, ... Monday morning, ... the evening, ... 1992, ... weekends, ... Christmas day, ... 3 o'clock, ... the third of October, ... midnight, ... noon.

5. Письмово перекладіть останній абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №9. FIRE BEHAVIOUR

Fire is influenced by many factors, like geography, climate, weather, and topography.

Time. The time of year influences the effects of fire. For example, wildland fire season in the western U.S. is June through October, while March through May is the fire season in the south-eastern U.S. Most fires occur in the New England states in late fall. During some seasons, more moisture is present than in other seasons, thus reducing fire threat, this varies by geographic region.

Fuel. A fuel's composition, including moisture level, chemical makeup and density, determines its degree of flammability. Moisture level is the most important consideration. Live trees usually contain a great deal of moisture while dead logs contain very little. The moisture content and distribution of these fuels define how quickly a fire can spread and how intense or hot a fire may become. High moisture content will slow the burning process since heat from the fire must first eliminate moisture.

In addition to moisture, a fuel's chemical makeup determines how readily it will burn. Some plants, shrubs and trees contain oils or resins that promote combustion, causing them to burn more easily, quickly or intensely than those without such oils. Finally, density of a fuel influences its flammability. If fuel particles are close together, they will ignite each other, causing the fuel to burn readily. But, if fuel particles are so close that air cannot circulate easily, the fuel will not burn freely. Soil types also must be considered because fire affects the environment above and below the surface. Soil moisture content, the amount of organic matter present and the duration of the fire determine to what extent soil will be affected by fire.

Weather. Weather conditions such as wind, temperature and humidity also contribute to fire behaviour. Wind is one of the most important factors because it can bring a fresh supply of oxygen to the fire as well as push the fire toward a new fuel source. Temperature of fuels is determined by the ambient temperature since fuels attain their heat by absorbing surrounding solar radiation. The temperature of a fuel influences its susceptibility to ignition. In general, fuels will ignite more readily at high temperatures than at low temperatures. Humidity, the amount of water vapour in the air, affects the moisture level of a fuel. At low humidity levels, fuels become dry and, therefore, catch fire more easily and burn more quickly than when humidity levels are high.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

To reduce fire threat, fuel's composition, moisture level, degree of flammability, to contain oils and resins, fuel particles, density of a fuel, to

affect the environment, the amount of organic matter, susceptibility to ignition.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію.

- What weather conditions contribute to the fire?
- How does density of a fuel influence its flammability?
- Why moisture level of a fuel is the most important factor?

3. Поставте питання до виділених слів.

1. **The temperature of the fuel** influenced its susceptibility to ignition. 2. Weather conditions contribute **to fire behaviour**. 3. **A fuel's composition** determines its degree of flammability. 4. Humidity affected the **moisture level of a fuel**. 5. **Live trees** usually contain a great deal of moisture. 6. **High moisture content** will slow the burning process. 7. **Fire** is influenced by many factors. 8. **A fire** can spread very quickly.

4. Перекладіть словосполучення, звертайте увагу на прийменники.

Слухати музику, боятися висоти, чекати швидку допомогу, просити про допомогу, дякувати за допомогу, шукати постраждалих, залежати від погоди, дивитися на вогонь, наповнений димом, бути злим на когось.

5. Письмово перекладіть останній абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

Текст №10. RECRUITMENT PROCESS

The first stage of the Recruitment process is initial application. Then candidates are required to undertake the Cognitive Tests. The Fire Service uses three cognitive tests to assess an applicant's basic literacy, mathematical skills and to assess an applicant's ability to solve problems relative to the demands of the role. The first test constitutes the linguistic section, which includes verbal analogies, vocabulary, similarities, and verbal reasoning. The second test constitutes the mathematic section, which includes number series, arithmetic reasoning, and number matrices. The third test measures the ability to reason symbolically, think abstractly, and the capacity to solve new or non-routine problems. All of the items present visual patterns that require matching and completion.

Those candidates who pass the cognitive testing proceed on to attempt the Physical Pre-Entry Testing (PPT) on the same day. The test is a measure of physical strength, fitness, endurance and agility while candidates perform tasks related to the operational role of a firefighter. The Physical Pre-entry Test is composed of 8 job related scenarios, an aerobic capacity test and 4 tests of general strength and endurance. Successful completion of the PPT indicates that a candidate is likely to have the physical ability to successfully perform essential job functions of firefighting, when properly trained.

Then candidates have fitness test consisting of three stages and practical assessment course. The practical assessment course was developed to assess core competencies that are required in the later stages of the recruiting process. This process enables candidates who have successfully passed the cognitive, and PPT tests to show competencies in a range of skills and attributes that make up the job description of a firefighter in the Fire Service. The PAC is held at an operational Fire Station for approximately 4 hours. This involves 10 different workstations that run for 20 minute intervals and other exercises.

After candidates have successfully completed all previous parts of the selection process a formal interview is conducted. Selected candidates are interviewed by a 2 or 3 person panel where the ability to demonstrate the five competencies required of trainee firefighters is explored. The interview lasts for approximately 1 hour and candidates will be asked to provide examples from their previous work or personal experience that demonstrate competency across the five areas: 1) drive energy and achievement focus (motivation for application); 2) people and teamwork skills; 3) applied problem solving skills; 4) physical fitness; 5) communication skills.

1. Перекладіть та запам'ятайте такі слова та словосполучення:

Cognitive test, recruitment process, required competencies, personal experience, to solve problems, physical fitness, communication skills, endurance and agility, to think abstractly, verbal reasoning.

2. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть необхідну інформацію.

- What is the aim of practical assessment course?
- What do cognitive tests consist of?
- What is asked at the formal interview?

3. Виправте у реченнях помилки. Поясніть.

1. The candidate are required to undertake the Cognitive Tests. 2. The Fire Service does uses three cognitive tests. 3. After candidates have successfully complete all previous parts of the selection process a formal interview is conducted. 4. The candidates have fitness test consisting of three stages and practical assessment course yesterday. 5. The candidates is passing the cognitive testing now. 6. Candidates will performs tasks related to the operational role of a firefighter. 7. The candidates who pass the cognitive testing can to proceed on to the Physical Pre-Entry Testing (PPT). 8. Candidates will be ask to provide examples from their previous work or personal experience.

4. Перекажіть текст.

5. Письмово перекладіть перший абзац тексту.

6. Складіть анотацію до тексту.

ВПРАВИ НА АУДІЮВАННЯ.

THE RESCUE OF OCCUPANTS

The most important and hazardous duty of a firefighter is the rescue of occupants from buildings involved in fire. These are certain search procedures that will help to find and rescue victims successfully and safely. Completely search each room and make sure that it is empty. Start your search on an outside wall. This will allow you to ventilate by opening windows as soon as possible. Ventilate only if ventilation does not cause spread of fire. Move all furniture, searching behind and under all furniture. Search all closets and cupboards including shower stalls. After searching the room, leave a sign indicating that the room has been searched. Close entry door to room to prevent the spread of fire. Occasionally, pause during search and listen for cries of help or other such signals.

If you find victims inside the building make sure they are safely out. If necessary you may share your breathing apparatus with a person you are rescuing. This is accomplished by removing your facepiece. Place the facepiece on victim's face, allowing for two or three breaths. Then take two or three breaths yourself. Repeat this procedure until you are both safely out of the building. Shallow breathing will extend the remaining air in the breathing apparatus.

If you become trapped in a hallway or stairs try to move down. Never go up. Conditions will be worse on upper floors. If unable to go down and out, go to a room off the hallway. Close the door behind you. Open the window, call for help or drop available articles out to attract attention.

Exercise 1. Listen to the text "The rescue of occupants".

Exercise 2. Put the sentences in the order they appear in the text.

- a) Place the facepiece on victim's face, allowing for two or three breaths.
- b) Open the window, call for help or drop available articles out to attract attention.
- c) Completely search each room and make sure that it is empty.
- d) Move all furniture, searching behind and under all furniture.
- e) If you find victims inside the building make sure they are safely out.

Exercise 3. Write if these statements are true or false.

1. If necessary give your breathing apparatus to the victim.
2. Deep breathing will extend the remaining air in the breathing apparatus.
3. After searching firefighters should leave signs indicating that the room has been searched.

4. Firefighters should search all closets and cupboards including shower stalls.
5. After searching the room a firefighter should leave the door open.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. If you become trapped in a hallway or stairs
 - a) try to move down; b) try to move up; c) stay where you are.
2. Conditions are ... on upper floors.
 - a) better; b) worse; c) the same.
3. Start your search
 - a) on the door; b) on an inside wall; c) on an outside wall.
4. a) Always ventilate the room; b) Don't ventilate the room; c) Ventilate only if it doesn't cause spread of fire.
5. Search
 - a) behind the furniture; b) behind and under the furniture; c) under the furniture.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What should firefighters pause during search for?
2. What should you do if you are trapped in a hallway and are unable to go down and out?
3. What is the procedure of sharing your breathing apparatus with a victim?
4. What do people drop articles out of the windows for?
5. What is the most important and hazardous duty of a firefighter?

Exercise 6. Retell the text in writing.

TURNTABLE LADDERS

A turntable ladder, also known as an aerial ladder is the best-known form of specialized fire apparatus. Turntable ladders are used to rescue people from high-rise buildings or help firefighters to get access to fires occurring at height if they cannot get in through the lower floors and where other ladders can't reach.

The name is derived from the fact that the large ladder is mounted on a turntable on the back of a truck, allowing it to move around a stable base, which in turn allows to achieve a much greater ladder length. In order to increase its length, the ladder is telescopic. Modern turntable ladders are hydraulic or pneumatic in operation.

In some cases, there may be a monitor at the top of the ladder. It can pump up to 1000 liters of water per minute down, or up, onto a fire that may be otherwise inaccessible to the crew below. Some turntable ladders may have a basket or platform mounted at the top of the ladder, and these are called tower ladders. These can provide a secure place for a firefighter to operate equipment from, and allow multiple people to be carried (including rescued persons).

A turntable ladder performs three key functions.

- It allows access and escape of firefighters and victims at height;
- It provides a high level water supply for firefighting;
- It provides working platform from which tasks such as ventilation or overhaul can be executed.

Turntable ladders are constructed of metal and are trussed to provide adequate strength. Their usual weight is 14 tones. The ladders generally range in length from 65 to 100 feet, but longer turntable ladders do exist. The usual width is 2,4 m. The ladder can reach up to 30 m in height. Since firefighting takes places in a very hot and dangerous environment with high risks, firefighters work in pairs. That is why the crew of two people operates the ladder.

Exercise 1. Listen to the text “Turntable ladders”.

Exercise 2. Put the sentences in the order they appear in the text.

- a) The large ladder is mounted on a turntable on the back of the truck.
- b) Some turntable ladders may have a basket or platform mounted on the top of the ladder.
- c) Turntable ladders are used to rescue people from the high-rise buildings.
- d) The ladders generally range in length from 65 to 100 feet.
- e) Turntable ladder provides a high level water supply for firefighting.

Exercise 3. Write if these statements are true or false.

1. Modern turntable ladders are hydraulic or pneumatic in operation.
2. There are no turntable ladders longer than 100 feet.
3. Turntable ladders are used to get access to fires occurring at height.
4. In order to increase its length the ladder is telescopic.
5. The monitor can pump up to 1,500 liters of water per minute down or up.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Turntable ladders are constructed of
a) metal; b) wood; c) plastic.
2. The weight of turntable ladder is
a) fifteen tons; b) four tons; c) fourteen tons.
3. The turntable ladder can reach up to ... in height.
a) thirteen meters; b) thirty meters; c) thirty-three meters.
4. The crew of ... people operates the turntable ladder.
a) two; b) three; c) four.
5. The usual width of the ladder is
a) 2,5 meters; b) 2,4 meters; c) 4,2 meters.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What are turntable ladders used for?
2. What is the length of the ladder?
3. Why do firefighters work in pairs?
4. What is a tower ladder?
5. How is turntable ladder sometimes called?

Exercise 6. Retell the text in writing.

FIRE HOSE COUPLINGS

Since the early use of leather and canvas hoses to carry water to fires, some means has been necessary to connect sections of the hose together. Even then hose couplings were made of metal. Fire hose couplings of today are made of durable material and so designed that it is possible to couple and uncouple in a short time with little effort. The materials used for fire hose couplings are generally alloys of brass, aluminum, or magnesium in varied percentages. Such materials do not corrode easily. Much of the efficiency of the fire hose operation depends upon the condition and maintenance of its couplings.

When the couplings are connected there is less danger of damage during common usage. Connected couplings seldom receive injury from being dropped or dragged. It is the disconnected separated ends that require the most protection. Connected couplings can be bent or crushed when they are run over by heavy vehicles.

Here are some simple rules for the care of fire hose couplings.

- Avoid dropping or dragging couplings;
- Do not permit vehicles to run over fire hose;
- Examine couplings when hose is washed and dried;
- Clean of tar, dirt, oil.

Exercise 1. Listen to the text “Fire hose couplings”.

Exercise 2. Put the sentences in the order they appear in the text.

- a) Do not permit vehicles to run over fire hose.
- b) It is the disconnected separated ends that require the most protection.
- c) Fire couplings of today are made of durable material.
- d) Examine couplings when hose is washed and dried.
- e) The materials used for fire hose couplings are generally alloys of brass, aluminum, or magnesium in various percentages.

Exercise 3. Write if these statements are true or false.

1. Connected couplings require the most protection.
2. You must clean the couplings of tar, oil, dirt.
3. You should avoid dropping or dragging couplings.
4. Connected couplings can be bent or crushed when they are run over by heavy vehicles.
5. When the couplings are connected there is more danger of damage during common usage.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Earlier hose couplings were made of
a) metal; b) leather; c) wood.
2. Alloys of brass, aluminum and magnesium
a) do not corrode easily; b) corrode easily; c) do not corrode at all.
3. It is necessary to examine couplings
a) every day; b) after every use; c) when hose is washed and dried.
4. Connected couplings ... receive injury from being dropped or dragged.
a) never; b) often; c) seldom.
5. Today you can couple and uncouple hose couplings
a) without any effort; b) with much effort; c) with little effort.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What are fire hose couplings of today made of?
2. What does the efficiency of fire hose operation depend upon?
3. What were fire hose couplings used for?
4. What are the main rules for the care of fire hose couplings?
5. How are fire hose couplings of today designed?

Exercise 6. Retell the text in writing.

VISIBLE SMOKE CONDITIONS.

Smoke conditions will vary according to how burning has progressed. A free-burning fire must be treated differently than one which is in the smoldering stage. A fire which is localized is frequently mistaken for a large fire because of the great volume of smoke. Smoke accompanies most ordinary forms of combustion, and it differs greatly with the nature of the substances of materials being burned. A fire that is just starting and is consuming wood, cloth, and other ordinary materials will ordinarily give off gray-white or blue-white smoke of no great density. As the burning progresses, the density may increase, and the smoke may become darker because of the presence of large quantities of carbon particles.

Black smoke is usually the result of burning rubber, tar, roofing, oil, or other flammable liquids. It is said that brown smoke may indicate nitrous fumes and that gray-yellow smoke is a danger signal of approaching back draft. A firefighter should remember that the materials which smoke contains can only be determined by chemical analysis. Although the smoke colour may be of some value in determining what is burning, it is not always a reliable indicator.

It is sometimes quite easy for firefighters to classify what is burning by distinctive odours, especially during the early stages of the fire. Smoke from burning rubber, rags, pine wood, feathers or grass all have a characteristic odour and will permit a firefighter to determine what kind of material is burning. As the smoke grows denser, irritation to the nasal passages soon decreases the ability of firefighters to recognize odours.

Exercise 1. Listen to the text “Visible smoke conditions”.

Exercise 2. Put the sentences in the order they appear in the text.

- a) It is sometimes quite easy for firefighters to classify what is burning by distinctive odours.
- b) A firefighter should remember that the materials which smoke contains can only be determined by chemical analysis.
- c) Smoke conditions will vary according to how burning has progressed.
- d) It is said that the brown smoke may indicate nitrous fumes.
- e) A fire which is localized is frequently mistaken for a large fire because of the great volume of smoke.

Exercise 3. Write if these statements are true or false.

1. A free-burning fire must be treated in the same way as the one which is in the smoldering stage.
2. Smoke differs with the nature of the substances of materials being burned.
3. As the burning progresses the density of smoke decreases.

4. Smoke becomes darker because of the presence of large quantities of carbon particles.
5. As the smoke grows denser the ability of firefighters to recognize odours increases.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. As the burning progresses the smoke ...
a) may become darker; b) may become lighter; c) has the same colour.
2. ... smoke is usually the result of burning rubber, tar, roofing, oil.
a) black; b) white; c) yellow.
3. Smoke is ... a reliable indicator in determining what is burning.
a) always; b) never; c) sometimes.
4. ... smoke indicates nitrous fumes.
a) grey; b) brown; c) blue.
5. It is sometimes easy to classify what is burning by distinctive odours ...
a) during all stages of fire; b) during early stages of fire; c) during late stages of fire.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

1. What will smoke conditions vary according to?
2. Why is a fire which is localized frequently mistaken for a large fire?
3. How can the materials which smoke contains be determined?
4. What does a grey-yellow smoke indicate?
5. What will the colour of smoke be when the fire is just starting?

Exercise 6. Retell the text in writing.

**СЛОВОТВОРЕННЯ
СУФІКСИ
ІМЕННИКИ**

Суфікс	Початкова форма	Переклад	Утворене слово	Переклад	Значення
-er/-or	build	будувати	builder	будівельник	особа, яка виконує дію
-ist	science	наука	scientist	науковець	особа, яка займається діяльністю
-ess	actor	актор	actress	актриса	особи та тварини жіночого роду
-ing	train	тренувати	training	тренування	
-ism	hero	герой	heroism	героїзм	вчення, політичний рух
-ness	hard	твердий	hardness	твердість	стан, наявність якості
-ent/-ant	inhabit	населяти	inhabitant	житель	
-eer/-ier	engine	машина	engineer	інженер	особа
-ese	Japan	Японія	Japanese	японець	житель країни
-ian/-an	America	Америка	American	американець	
-ling	duck	качка	duckling	качечка	зменшувальний суфікс
-age	leak	витікати	leakage	витік	
-ance/-ence	assist	допомагати	assistance	допомога	
-al	renew	оновлювати	renewal	оновлення	
-dom	free	вільний	freedom	свобода	стан, володіння

-hood	child	дитина	childhood	дитинство	стан, ступінь відносин
-(i)ty	real	реальний	reality	реальність	
-ics			physics	фізика	назва галузі науки, рід занять
-y			biology	біологія	
-ment	move	рухатися	movement	рух	результат, засіб дії
-tion/-ation	limit	обмежувати	limitation	обмеження	
-sion	suppress	придушувати	suppression	придушення	
-ture	depart	відправлятися	departure	відправлення	

ПРИКМЕТНИКИ

Суфікс	Початкова форма	Переклад	Утворене слово	Переклад	Значення
-able/-ible	change	змінювати	changeable	змінний	той, що має якість
-al	experiment	експеримент	experimental	експериментальний	
-an	Russia	Росія	Russian	Російський	
-ed	approve	схвалювати	approved	схвалений	
-ful	peace	мир	peaceful	мирний	той, що має якість
-ic	period	період	periodic	періодичний	
-ish	red	червоний	reddish	червонястий	
-less	limit	межа	limitless	безмежний	відсутність якості
-en	wood	деревина	wooden	дерев'яний	
-ive	protect	захищати	protective	захисний	

ДІЄСЛОВА

Суфікс	Початкова форма	Переклад	Утворене слово	Переклад	Значення
-ate	origin	походження	originate	походити	
-en	red	червоний	reddden	червоніти	
-i(fy)	pure	чистий	purify	очищати	
-ize/-ise	organ	орган	organize	організувати	

ПРИСЛІВНИКИ

Суфікси	Початкова форма	Переклад	Утворене слово	Переклад	Значення
-ly	quick	швидкий	quickly	швидко	напрямок
-ward	back	задній	backward	назад	
-fold	two	два	twofold	удвоє	

ПРЕФІКСИ

Префікс	Початкова форма	Утворене слово	Переклад	Значення
dis-	appear	disappear	зникати	заперечення
extra-	ordinary	extraordinary	екстраординарний	<i>екстра-</i> , <i>понад-</i>
inter-	act	interact	взаємодіяти	<i>взаємо-</i> , <i>між-</i>
de-	compose	decompose	розкладати на частини	заперечення
anti-	body	antibody	антитіло	протилежне
post-	graduate	postgraduate	аспірант	після
pre-	caution	precaution	пересторога	перед, завчасно
re-	write	rewrite	переписувати	знову, ще раз
sub-	division	subdivision	підрозділ	положення нижче чогось
co-	operation	cooperation	співробітництво	спільність
en-	large	enlarge	збільшувати	приведення в якийсь стан
in-	correct	incorrect	неправильний	заперечення
im-	possible	impossible	неможливий	заперечення
il-	legal	illegal	нелегальний	заперечення

ir-	regular	irregular	нерегулярний	заперечення
mis-	understand	misunderstand	неправильно зрозуміти	неточність
out-	number	outnumber	перевершити у кількості	перевершити у чомусь
bio-		biography	біографія	той, що відноситься до живих істот
chrono-		chronology	хронологія	відноситься до часу
cent(i)-	metre	centimetre	сантиметр	сота частина
a-	moral	amoral	аморальний	заперечне
ex-		exclude	вилучати	
fore-	see	foresee	передбачати	
ge(o)-		geology	геологія	пов'язаний із землею
multi-	coloured	multicoloured	багатокольоровий	<i>багато-, мульти-</i>
non-	toxic	nontoxic	нетоксичний	заперечне
poly-		polyglot	поліглот	<i>багато-, полі-</i>
semi-	conductor	semiconductor	напівпровідник	<i>напів-</i>
super-	man	superman	супермен	<i>над-, супер-</i>
tele-		telegram	телеграма	зв'язок на відстані
ultra-	modern	ultramodern	надсучасний	<i>над-, ультра-</i>
un-	known	unknown	невідомий	заперечне
under-	ground	underground	підземний	нижче, під
up-	stairs	upstairs	нагору	
bi-		bilingual	двомовний	подвійний

ДОДАТОК

Граматичний довідник

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

інфінітив без частки to (в третій особі однини + -s (-es))

sometimes, usually, often, seldom, from time to time, always, every day, twice a week

Ствердження		Заперечення		Запитання		
I	write.	I	do not write.	Do	I	write?
You		You			you	
We		We			we	
They		They			they	
He	writes.	He	does not write.	Does	he	write?
She		She			she	

THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

правильні дієслова: інфінітив без частки to + -ed

неправильні дієслова: таблиця, II колонка

yesterday, last year, a month ago, the day before yesterday

Ствердження		Заперечення		Запитання		
I	went to Kyiv.	I	did not go to Kyiv.	Did	I	go to Kyiv?
You		You			you	
We		We			we	
He		He			he	
She	translated the text.	She	did not translate the text.		she	translate the text?
They		They			they	

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

shall (I особа), will (II, III особи)+ інфінітив без частки to

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next Sunday, in an hour

Ствердження		Заперечення		Запитання		
I	shall go shopping.	I	shall not (shan't) go shopping.	Shall	I	go shopping?
We		We			we	
You	will go shopping.	You	will not (won't) go shopping.	Will	you	go shopping?
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
They		They			they	

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE
to be (Present Indefinite) + Participle I
(інфінітив без частки to + -ing)
now, at this moment

Ствердження		Заперечення		Запитання		
I	am working <u>ing</u> .	I	Am not working <u>ing</u> .	Am	I	working <u>ing</u> ?
You We They	are working <u>ing</u> .	You We They	are not (aren't) working <u>ing</u> .	Are	you we they	working <u>ing</u> ?
He She	is working <u>ing</u> .	He She	is not (isn't) working <u>ing</u> .	Is	he she	working <u>ing</u> ?

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
to have (Present Indefinite) + Participle II
(правильні дієслова: інфінітив без частки to + -ed
неправильні дієслова: таблиця, III колонка)
ever, never, just, already, since

Ствердження		Заперечення		Запитання		
I We You They	have written the letter.	I We You They	have not (haven't) written the letter.	Have	I We You They	written the letter?
He She It	has written the letter.	He She It	has not (hasn't) written the letter.	Has	he she it	written the letter?

SEQUENCE OF TENSES
I. СТВЕРДЖУВАЛЬНІ РЕЧЕННЯ

He says He tells me (I am told)	that he	1) will translate this text tomorrow. 2) translates such texts without a dictionary. 2) is translating this text now. 3) has already translated this text. 3) translated this text yesterday.	He said He told me (I was told)	that he	1) would translate the text tomorrow. 2) translated such texts without a dictionary. 2) was translating the text then. 3) had already translated that text. 3) had translated the text the day before.
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II. ПИТАННЯ

a) ЗАГАЛЬНІ

We ask him (He is asked)	if whether	he	1) will translate this text tomorrow. 2) translates such texts without a dictionary. 2) is translating this text now. 3) has already translated this text. 3) translated this text yesterday.	We asked him (He was asked)	if whether	he	1) would translate the text tomorrow. 2) translated such text without a dictionary. 2) was translating the text then. 3) had already translated that text. 3) had translated the text the day before.
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б) СПЕЦІАЛЬНІ

We ask him (He is asked)	what what texts how where when	he	1) will translate. 2) translates. 2) is translating. 3) has translated. 3) translated.	We asked him (He was asked)	what what texts how where when	he	1) would translate. 2) translated. 2) was translating. 3) had already translated. 3) had translated.
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PASSIVE VOICE

to be + PARTICIPLE II

(правильні дієслова: інфінітив без частки to + -ed
неправильні дієслова: таблиця, III колонка)

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Indefinite	am is asked are	was were asked	shall will be asked
Continuous	am is being asked are	was were being asked	
Perfect	have has been asked	had been asked	shall will have been asked

MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

Tense	must – to have to		can – to be able to		may – to be allowed to			
Present	must	have to has to	can	am is are	able to	may am is are	allowed to	
Past	—	had to	could	was were	able to	might was were	allowed to	
Future	—	shall will have to	—	shall will	be able to	—	shall will	be allowed to

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Називний відмінок	Об'єктний відмінок
1 особа: I - я, we - ми	1 особа: me - мене, мені us - нас, нам
2 особа: you - ви, ти	2 особа: you - вас, вам, тебе, тобі
3 особа: he - він, she - вона, it - воно (він, вона) they - вони	3 особа: him - його, йому her - її, їй it - його, йому, її, їй them - їх, їм

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Залежна форма		Незалежна форма	
my	мій	mine	мій
our	наш	ours	наш
your	твій, ваш	yours	твій, ваш
his	його	his	його
her	її	hers	її
its	його (с. рід)	its	його (с. рід)
their	їх	theirs	їх

ФОРМИ НЕПРАВИЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

to be	was / were	been	бути
to become	became	become	ставати
to begin	began	begun	починати
to blow	blew	blown	дути
to break	broke	broken	ламати
to bring	brought	brought	приносити
to build	built	built	будувати
to burn	burnt	burnt	горіти
to buy	bought	bought	купувати
to catch	caught	caught	ловити
to choose	chose	chosen	вибирати
to come	came	come	приходити
to cost	cost	cost	коштувати
to cut	cut	cut	різати
to deal	dealt	dealt	мати справу
to dig	dug	dug	копати
to do	did	done	робити
to draw	drew	drawn	малювати, вести
to drink	drank	drunk	пити
to drive	drove	driven	керувати
to eat	ate	eaten	їсти
to fall	fell	fallen	падати
to feel	felt	felt	відчувати
to fight	fought	fought	боротися
to find	found	found	знаходити
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	забороняти
to forget	forgot	forgotten	забувати
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	вибачати
to freeze	froze	frozen	замерзати
to get	got	got	отримувати
to give	gave	given	давати
to go	went	gone	їти
to grow	grew	grown	рости
to hang	hung	hung	висіти
to have	had	had	мати
to hear	heard	heard	слухати
to hide	hid	hidden (hid)	ховатися
to hold	held	held	тримати
to hurt	hurt	hurt	шкодити, боліти
to keep	kept	kept	зберігати
to know	knew	known	знати
to lead	led	led	вести
to learn	learnt	learnt	вивчати

to leave	left	left	залишати
to let	let	let	дозволяти
to light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	запалювати
to lose	lost	lost	губити
to make	made	made	робити
to mean	meant	meant	означати
to meet	met	met	зустрічати
to pay	paid	paid	платити
to put	put	put	класти
to read	read	read	читати
to ring	rang	rung	дзвонити
to rise	rose	risen	підніматися
to run	ran	run	бігти
to say	said	said	казати
to see	saw	seen	бачити
to sell	sold	sold	продавати
to send	sent	sent	посилати
to set	set	set	встановлювати
to shake	shook	shaken	трясти
to shine	shone	shone	сяяти
to shoot	shot	shot	стріляти
to show	showed	shown	показувати
to sing	sang	sung	співати
to sit	sat	sat	сидіти
to sleep	slept	slept	спати
to smell	smelt	smelt	мати запах
to speak	spoke	spoken	говорити
to spend	spent	spent	проводити
to spread	spread	spread	поширюватися
to stand	stood	stood	стояти
to steal	stole	stolen	красти
to strike	struck	struck	бити, ударити
to swear	swore	sworn	клястися
to sweep	swept	swept	підмітати
to swim	swam	swum	плавати
to take	took	taken	брати
to teach	taught	taught	навчати
to tell	told	told	розповідати
to think	thought	thought	думати
to throw	threw	thrown	кидати
to understand	understood	understood	розуміти
to wake	woke	woken	прокидатися
to wear	wore	worn	носити
to win	won	won	перемагати
to write	wrote	written	писати

СЛОВНИК

Aa

abdominal	черевна порожнина
ability	здатність
to absorb	поглинати, всмоктувати
absorption	всмоктування, абсорбція
access	доступ
accident	аварія, нещасний випадок
to accumulate	накопичувати, акумулювати
accumulation	накопичення, маса, акумуляція
adjacent	сусідній, той, що знаходиться поруч
administration	управління, управлінська діяльність
advice	порада
to advise	радити
aid	допомога
to aid	допомагати
air	повітря
alarm	тривога
alert	пильний, тривога
to alert	піднімати по тривозі
amount	кількість
apparatus	прилад, інструмент, апаратура
to appear	з'являтися
appearance	поява
appliance	прилад, пристрій
to apply	подавати заяву, застосовувати
to arrange	упорядковувати, розташовувати
arrangement	упорядкування, розташування
area	територія, площа, район
arm	рука
to arrive	прибувати
arson	підпал
arsonist	палій
artificial	штучний
to attend	приділяти увагу, відвідувати, піклуватися
attention	увага
attentive	уважний
attitude	ставлення
to avoid	уникати

Bb

back	спина, задній
bandage	бинт, пов'язка
to begin	починати

to behave	поводити себе
behaviour	поведінка
to blame	засуджувати, звинувачувати
to bleed	кровоточити, стікати кров'ю
to block (with)	блокувати, перешкоджати, загороджувати
to blow	дути
to boil	кип'ятити
to breathe	дихати
bruise	синець
to build	будувати
building	будівля
bump	гуля
to burn	горіти
to burst (out)	вибухнути, спалахнути, вийти з берегів
to buy	купувати

Cc

candle	свічка
to capture	захопити
car	машина
carbon	вуглець
care	турбота
careful	турботливий
to catch fire	підпалити
cause	причина
to cause	спричинити
cautious	обережний
cautiously	обережно
to charge	заряджати
chemical	хімічний
chemicals	хімікати, хімічні речовини
to check	перевіряти
chest	грудна клітка
chimney	промислова труба
civil	цивільний
cloth	тканина, скатертина
code	правило, код
collapse	руйнування
to collapse	зруйнувати
collar-bone	ключиця
communication	зв'язок
competition	змагання
to conceal	приховувати
to conclude	робити висновок, приймати рішення
conclusion	висновок, рішення

condition	стан, умова
conflagration	сильна пожежа
to connect	з'єднувати
connection	зв'язок, з'єднання
conscious	свідомий
consciousness	свідомість
consequences	обставини
to consider	вважати, думати
consideration	розгляд, обговорення, міркування
considerable	значний
to construct	будувати, створювати
construction	будівля, конструкція
to consume	поглинати, споживати
consumption	споживання
to contain	містити
to contaminate	забруднювати
contamination	забруднення
to contend (with)	боротися з
to control	контролювати, управляти
to convict	засуджувати, визнавати винним
conviction	вирок, засудження, переконання
to cooperate	співпрацювати
cooperation	співробітництво
to cover	накривати, прикривати, закривати
covering	покриття, пов'язка
crash	катастрофа, аварія, крах
to crawl	повзти
to create	створювати
crew	команда, розрахунок, екіпаж
crust	земна кора
curious	цікавий
current	струм
to cut	різати, рубати

Dd

damage	шкода
to damage	наносити шкоду
damp	вологий, мокрий
danger	небезпека
dangerous	небезпечний
debris	уламки
to decide	вирішувати
decision	рішення
to decrease	зменшувати
to defend	захищати

defence	оборона, захист
to demolish	руйнувати, зносити
department	частина, відділ, відомство, міністерство
to depend (on)	залежати від
desert	пустеля
to destroy	руйнувати
to detect	виявляти, відкривати
detection	виявлення, відкриття
detector	детектор, індикатор
to determine	визначати
device	пристрій, прилад
to dig	копати
to direct	керувати, направляти
direction	керівництво, напрямок, вказівка
dirt	бруд
dirty	брудний
to disappear	зникати
disappearance	зникнення
disaster	катастрофа, стихійне лихо
to disconnect	роз'єднувати, відключати
to discover	робити відкриття, дізнаватися, відкривати
discovery	відкриття, виявлення
to disturb	турбувати, порушувати, хвилювати
to divide	ділити
drought	засуха
to drown	тонути, затоплювати
dry	сухий

Ee

ear	вухо
earthquake	землетрус
east	схід
education	навчання
efficient	діючий, ефективний, підготовлений
efficiency	дієвість, ефективність, продуктивність
egress	вихід, вихід на поверхню
elbow	лікоть
emergency	надзвичайна ситуація
employee	службовець, працівник
engine	машина, двигун, знаряддя, інструмент
enough	достатній
to enter	заходити, вступати у ВНЗ
entrance	вхід, в'їзд, вступ
environment	навколишнє середовище
to equip	обладнувати, споряджати, оснащувати

equipment	обладнання, устаткування
eruption	виверження (вулкану), вибух
escape	втеча, порятунок
especially	особливо
establishment	заклад
evidence	доказ, підстава
to examine	оглядати, досліджувати
excessive	надмірний
exhaust	вихлоп, вихлопна труба
to exist	існувати
exit	вихід
to explain	пояснювати
to explode	вибухати
explosion	вибух
external	зовнішній
to extinguish	гасити
extinguisher	вогнегасник

Ff

face	обличчя
to fasten	застібати, прикріпити
fault	геологічний розлом, недолік, дефект
to feel	відчувати
to fight	боротися
to fill (in)	заповнити (бланк)
to fill (with)	наповнити чимось
final	кінцевий
finger	палець
fire	вогонь, пожежа
fire-applied sport	пожежно-прикладний спорт
firefighter	вогнеборець, пожежник
firefighting suit	пожежно-захисний костюм
fireman	пожежник
fireproof	вогнетривкий
flame	полум'я, яскраве світло
flammable	легкозаймистий, вогненебезпечний
flashlight	ліхтар, сигнальний вогонь
flood	повінь
foam	піна
to follow	слідувати, дотримуватися
foot	стопа
to forbid	забороняти
forest	ліс
form	форма
to form	утворювати, формувати, будувати

fracture	перелом, тріщина
frame	каркас, будова, структура
fraud	шахрайство
fuel	паливо, пальне

Gg

gas	газ
gaseous	газовий, газоподібний
to get	отримувати
to get burned	обпектися
to get hurt	поранитися
to give (out)	віддавати
gloves	краги
grease	жир, мастило, мастильна речовина
greenhouse effect	парниковий ефект
grown-ups	дорослі
to guard (with)	охороняти, стояти на варті
guideline	вказівка, порада

Hh

half	половина
hand	рука
to handle	регулювати, керувати, орудувати
to happen	траплятися
harm	шкода, збиток
to harm	шкодити, наносити збитки
harmful	шкідливий
hazard	небезпека
hazardous	небезпечний
head	голова
headquarters	управління, штаб
to hear	чути
heart	серце
heat	тепло
to heat	нагрівати, розжарювати
heavy	важкий
helmet	каска
homeowner	домовласник
hose	пожежний рукав
household	домашнє господарство, сім'я, родина
hurricane	ураган

Ii

icescap	льодовик
to ignite	запалювати, загорятися

ignition	запалювання, спалах, запал
to impede	заважати, затримувати, ускладнювати
incendiary	палій, підпалювач
to include	включати
to increase	збільшувати, зростати
to indicate	вказувати, позначати
indication	позначка, знак, ознака, показання приладу
indicator	показник, індикатор
indoors	в приміщенні
inhabitant	житель, мешканець
initial	початковий
to injure	пошкодити, поранити, зіпсувати
injury	пошкодження, поранення, рана
to inspect	оглядати, інспектувати
inspection	нагляд, інспекція, огляд
inspector	інспектор
to install	встановлювати апаратуру
installation	установка, устаткування
to insure	страхувати
insurance	страхування
interaction	взаємодія
internal	внутрішній
to investigate	досліджувати, розслідувати
investigation	розслідування, аналіз
investigator	слідчий, дослідник
to involve	залучати
iron	праска, залізо
irreparable	непоправний

Jj

jet	реактивний літак,
job	робота, місце служби

Kk

to keep	тримати, зберігати
kettle	чайник
knee	коліно
to knock (down)	зносити, розвалити
to knock (off)	перевернути
to know	знати
knowledge	знання

Ll

ladder	драбина
layer	шар

to lead
leakage
to leave
leg
level
light
to light
lightning
line
to liquidate
liver
to load
to lock up
to lose
lungs

вести, керувати
витік
залишати, від'їжджати
нога
рівень
світло, світлий, легкий
освітлювати
блискавка
лінія
ліквідувати, знищити
печінка
навантажувати, заряджати
замикати, тримати під замком
втрачати, губити
легені

Mm

to maintain
to manage
manpower
to master
match
measure
to measure
measures
medicine
to melt
moist
mouth
to move
multiple
multipurpose

підтримувати, зберігати
управляти, керувати, приборкати
особовий склад
опанувати, оволодіти
сірник, матч
міра, мірка, захід
вимірювати
заходи
ліки, медицина
танути
вологий, вогкий
рот
рухатися, переводити, переносити
багаторазовий, складений
багатоцільовий

Nn

neck
negligence
neighbour
north
nose
to notice
to notify
notification
nozzle

шия
недбалість
сусід
північ
ніс
помічати
сповіщати, оголошувати
сповіщення, оголошення
ствол

Oo

to observe	спостерігати
observation	спостереження
to obstruct	перешкоджати, закривати, забивати
to obtain	отримувати
to occur	траплятися
occupant	мешканець, житель
odour	пахощі, аромат, запах
officer	офіцер
officer-in-charge	відповідальний офіцер
oil	нафта
ointment	мазь, притирання
to be on / off	бути ввімкненим / вимкненим
to operate	діяти, розробляти, експлуатувати
operation	операція, дія, робота, процес
origin	початок, походження
outdoors	надворі
to owe	завдячувати, бути зобов'язаним
oxygen	кисень

Pp

pain	біль
to pain	боліти
panic	паніка
to participate	брати участь
peculiar	особливий, характерний, специфічний
to perform	виконувати
performance	виконання
to permit	дозволяти
personnel	особовий склад, штат
to persuade	переконувати, умовляти
poison	отрута
to poison	отруювати
poisonous	отруйний
pole	полюс
to pollute	забруднювати
pollution	забруднення
population	населення
powder	порошок
to predict	передбачати, пророкувати, випереджати
prediction	передбачення, прогнозування
premise	будинок з прилеглими приміщеннями
to preserve	зберігати, охороняти
preservation	збереження, охорона
pressure	тиск

to prevent	запобігати, попереджати
prevention	попередження, запобігання
preventive, preventative	запобіжний, профілактичний
primary	первинний, першочерговий
to produce	виробляти, утворювати, подавати
prone	схильний
proper	правильний, належний, властивий
proof	доказ
to prove	доводити
property	майно, власність
to protect	захищати
protection	захист
protective	захисний
to provide	забезпечити
pulse	пульс
pump	насос
pupils	зіниці
to put (out)	гасити пожежу

Qq

qualification	кваліфікація
quality	якість
quantity	кількість

Rr

rate	швидкість, норма, тариф
to reach	досягати
to react (to)	реагувати
reaction	реакція
to receive	отримувати
to recharge	перезаряджати
to recognize	розпізнавати
to record	записувати
to reduce	скорочувати, зменшувати
regular	регулярний, постійний
regularity	регулярність, постійність
to remember	пам'ятати
to repair	ремонтувати
to require	потребувати
to rescue	рятувати
rescuer	рятівник
research	дослідження, вивчення
resident	мешканець
to respire	дихати
to respond (to)	відповідати, реагувати

response
responsible
responsibility
resuscitation
to reveal
revenge
ribs
road
to ruin
ruinous
rule

відповідь, реакція
відповідальний
відповідальність
реанімаційні заходи
викривати, виявляти
помста
ребра
дорога
руйнувати
руйнівний
правило

Ss

safe
safety
to save
scald
to scatter
scene
science
seat-belts
secondary
secure
to secure
security
to see
to seek
service
to set on fire
severe
shelter
shipwreck
shoulder
sign
signal
to signal
to send
size-up
skills
skin
to smell
smoke
smoky
to smother
sound

безпечний
безпека
рятувати
опік
розсіювати
місце нс, сцена
наука
паски безпеки
вторинний, другорядний
безпечний, надійний
охороняти, гарантувати, забезпечувати
безпека
бачити
шукати
служба, обслуговування
підпалити
суворий, сильний, жорстокий
укриття
аварія корабля
плече
симптом, знак, ознака
сигнал
давати сигнал, сигналізувати
посилати
оцінка нс на місці
уміння, навички
шкіра
пахнути, нюхати
дим
димовий, задимлений
гасити
здоровий, непошкоджений, звук

south	південь
specifications	пожежно-технічні характеристики
speed	швидкість
special	спеціальний, надзвичайний
specialized	спеціалізований
species	вид, рід, порода
to spill	розливати
spinal column	хребет
to spread	поширюватися
stairs	сходи
state	стан, держава
stomach	шлунок
strength	сила
to strengthen	посилювати, підсилювати
substance	речовина
to suffer	страждати
suffocation	задуха, задушення
to supply	постачати
supplies	припаси, продовольчі товари
to support	підтримувати
survey	огляд, інспектування
to survive	виживати
survivor	той, хто вижив
to suspect	підозрювати
suspicion	підозра
suspicious	підозрілий

Tt

takeoff	зліт літака
technique	техніка, метод, спосіб
to test	тестувати, випробовувати
thorough	ретельний
threat	загроза
to threaten	загрожувати
throat	горло
to throw	кидати
thunderstorm	грім
traffic	вуличний рух, транспорт
to train	тренувати, готувати
to treat	лікувати, ставитися до кого-небудь
treatment	лікування, догляд, ставлення
tremor	тремтіння
triage	сортування постраждалих
to try	намагатися
toe	великий палець на нозі

tools
to touch
tourniquet
toxic
to train
trap
trauma
to treat
tunnel

інструменти
торкатися
пов'язка
отруйний, токсичний
навчати, готувати, тренувати
пастка
травма
обробляти
тунель

Uu

unit
to use
usage
to utilize

підрозділ, одиниця
використовувати
використання
застосовувати

Vv

to vanish
vehicle
velocity
victim
to violate
violation
violent
visible
visibility

зникати
транспортний засіб
швидкість
жертва
порушувати
порушення
сильний
видимий
видимість

Ww

waist
to wake (up)
to walk across
watch
to watch
west
wet
wick
wildfire
wind
wire
wound
wrist

талія
прокидатися
переходити вулицю
варта
спостерігати
захід
мокрый, вологий
гніт
лісова пожежа
вітер
дріт
рана
зап'ясток