

**ДЕРЖАВНА СЛУЖБА УКРАЇНИ З НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ СИТУАЦІЙ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ПОЖЕЖНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ІМЕНІ ГЕРОЇВ ЧОРНОБИЛЯ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНИ**

ЮЛІЯ НЕНЬКО, ОКСАНА ІВАЩЕНКО

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRACTICE:
RESCUE SERVICE**

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

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Навчальний посібник призначений для використання у відомчих закладах вищої освіти Державної служби України з надзвичайних ситуацій, а також може бути корисний працівникам практичних підрозділів та всім, хто прагне опанувати англійську мову.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник побудовано з урахуванням сучасних тенденцій іншомовної підготовки здобувачів. Зміст видання безпосередньо пов'язаний з майбутнім фахом здобувачів. Структура і зміст посібника покликані максимально забезпечити формування та розвиток мовних навичок і мовної культури здобувачів на основі опанування й використання в англomовній практиці різноманітного фонетичного, граматичного, лексичного матеріалу. Уміщені в посібнику додатки, таблиці, ілюстрації, адаптовані тексти, вправи та завдання сприяють раціональній організації освітнього процесу.

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Unit 1. Personal information



Vocabulary: last name/surname; nickname; platoon; apply; apartment; occupation; siblings; jogging; surf the internet; horror/action/sci-fi movie; detachment; chief; guard; graduate from



Task 1. Ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. What's your name? My name is
2. How old are you? I'm ... years old.
3. What is your birth date? I was born on
4. Where are you from? I'm from
5. What platoon (group) do you study in? I study in the platoon (group)
6. What's your hobby? I like
7. What's your favorite subject? My favorite subject is
8. What is your future profession? I want to be a ... when I graduate from the institute.

Task 2. Complete your partner's introduction and present it.

1. Her/His name is
2. She's/He's... years old and he/she was born on
3. She's/he's from
4. She's/He's studying in the ... platoon (group).
5. She/He likes ... , and her/his favorite subject is
6. She/He wants to be a



Task 3. Read about Tomas, then answer the questions.

Hello. My name is Tomas Felix. I am from Portugal. I am 22 years old. I came to Ukraine in November 2020 to volunteer in the local fire station. I live in a 2-room apartment in Cherkasy with two other people from the USA and Brazil. I like playing computer games and talking to people when I have free time. I don't like doing the washing up or cleaning but I have to do it twice a week.

1. What is his name? 2. Where is he from? 3. How old is he? 4. What does he do in Ukraine? 5. When did he come to Ukraine? 6. Where does he live? 7. What does he like doing in his free time? 8. What things doesn't he like doing?

Task 4. Fill in the missing letters in the name of the months.

J _ _ _ _ y F _ _ _ _ _ y M _ _ _ _ A _ _ _ _
 M _ y J _ _ _ J _ _ y A _ _ _ _ _ S _ _ _ _ m _ _ _
 O _ _ _ _ _ r N _ _ _ _ b _ _ D _ _ _ _ _ e _

Task 5. Complete the profile below. Follow the example:

Mike.
 34 years old.
 Canada.
 Business man.
 3956 4553
mikecanada@zip.com



What's his name? His name is Mike.
How old is he? He is 34 years old.
What's his occupation? He is a business man.
What is his telephone number? His telephone number is 3956 4553.
Where is he from? He is from Canada.
What is his e-mail? Mike's e-mail is mikecanada@zip.com

Jessica.
 28 years old.
 USA.
 Architect.
 4587 7652
jessicaarchitect@zip.com



What's her name?
How old is she?
What's her occupation?
What is her telephone number?
Where is she from?
What is her e-mail?

Robert.
 39 years old.
 Finland.
 Pilot.
 8766 2341
robertpilot@zip.com



What's his name?
How old is he?
What's his occupation?
What is his telephone number?
Where is he from?
What is his e-mail?

Anderson.
 21 years old.
 Italy.
 Waiter.
 7689 32234
andersonwaiter@zip.com



What's his name?
How old is he?
What's his occupation?
What is his telephone number?
Where is he from?
What is his e-mail?

Emily.
Australia.
19 years old.
Student.
6773 2100
emilystudent@zip.com



What's her name?
How old is she?
What's her occupation?
What is her telephone number?
Where is she from?
What is her e-mail?

Grammar Bank: Subject Pronouns + Possessive Adjectives + Present Simple + question words

Subject Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	
I	I play basketball.	My	This is my teacher.
You	You are a cadet.	Your	Wash your hands.
He	He is very brave.	His	This is his book.
She	She is an engineer.	Her	That is her pencil.
It	It is a cat.	Its	Its teeth are very sharp.
We	We love English.	Our	We begin our classes at 9 o'clock.
You	You are smart students.	Your	Is that your book?
They	They are the smartest girls in the platoon.	Their	Their boots are dirty.

Task 6. Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences.

1. Where is ... classroom? We can't find it. 2. Susan, is that ... pen on the table?
3. What is ... name? ... name is Thomas. 4. I think this is ... book. She dropped it on the floor. 5. ... names are Kevin and Stewart. ... are ... best friends. 6. He forgot to write ... name on the test. 7. What is ... phone number? My phone number is 555-9826. 8. Mariam and Jennifer like ... new teacher. 9. I really like my new home, especially ... location. 10. This is a picture of my friend. He is ... best friend. 11. Do you think your father likes ... birthday present? 12. We still have twenty minutes before ... class begins. 13. Brazil is located in South America. ... capital city is Brasilia. 14. Oh no! I can't find ... keys! Where are they?



Task 7. Read and translate.

Student: Good morning.

Teacher: Good morning. Have a sit, please. So, what's your name?

Student: My name is George.

Teacher: And what's your surname?

Student: My surname is Perebuynis.

Teacher: Can you spell that, please?

Student: It's P-E-R-E-B-U-Y-N-I-S.

Teacher: Interesting surname you have. Never heard it before. Where do you come from, George?

Student: Well, speaking about my surname, my parents are both from Ukraine, but I was born and grew up in the USA.

Teacher: I see. Why did you choose our college?

Student: I've heard lots of positive feedback about it. Besides, it's the nearest educational institution where I can study engineering and civil protection.

Teacher: That's true. We offer a range of opportunities for students who are interested in these subjects.

Student: That's why I'm here.

Teacher: Can you tell me a little bit more about your basic education?

Student: Yes, of course. I graduated from Old Town High School. My favourite subjects at school were English, Maths, History and Physical Education.

Teacher: That's good to know, as there is a large sportsground in our college. Our basketball and football teams are well known in the city as multiple winners.

Student: Great. That's another reason for me to want to study here.

Teacher: Beside that, we have numerous interesting leisure activities. If you join us, you'll have an active student life.

Student: All right. Thanks for your time. If I pass successfully all the entrance tests, you'll see me here soon.

Teacher: I hope so. Good bye for now. And good luck with the tests.

Student: Thank you once again.

Grammar Bank: Present Simple

Present Simple indicates an action that happens in the present, unchanging situations, general truths, scientific facts, habits, regularly occurring events.

Time words/phrases used with the Present Simple:

- every day/week/weekend/month/year;
- every morning/afternoon/evening/night;
- every Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/... ;
- always/usually/often/sometimes/hardly ever/seldom/rarely/never;
- once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year

POSITIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	QUESTION (?)
I start	I do not (don't) start	Do I start?
You start	You do not (don't) start	Do you start?
He starts	He does not (doesn't) start	Does he start?
She starts	She does not (doesn't) start	Does she start?
It starts	It does not (doesn't) start	Does it start?
We start	We do not (don't) start	Do we start?
They start	They do not (don't) start	Do they start?

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Bob always *take/takes* a cold shower in the morning. 2. What *do/does* she *like/likes*? 3. My sister *don't/doesn't* want to be a fire inspector. 4. They often *visit/visits* their son in Cherkasy. 5. Cadets sometimes *go/goes* to the river in summer. 6. Where *do/does* they *come/comes* from? 7. *Do/does* you *want/wants* to go home? 8. I *don't/doesn't* watch television after classes.

Task 9. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple.

1. Whom ... Victor ... in Spain? (visit) He ... his aunt and uncle. (visit) 2. ... Tom ... to the institute by bus? (go) No, he doesn't. He ... to the institute on foot.

(go) 3. What ... she ... on TV? (watch). She ... the news but she ... soap operas. (watch, not watch). 4. ... they ... swimming? (like). Yes, they do, but they ... running. (not like). 5. When ... you ... to a football match? (go). I ... to a football match on Sundays. (go).

Task 10. Put the words in the correct order.

1. Visits / sometimes / Mary / at the weekend / her parents. 2. You / eating / do / like / chocolate? 3. Vasyl / not / does / do / homework / his / always / in / evening / the. 4. Always / we / parents / Sunday / with / our / go / the / to / cinema / on. 5. Sometimes / watch / in / we / TV / the / evening. 6. I / on / never / at / 7:00 / get / Sunday / up. 7. Parents / not / my / do / at / work / hospital. 8. You / 9:00 / do / start / your / on / classes / Monday / at?

Task 11. Complete with affirmative (V) or negative (X) of like.

1. I ... (X) jogging in the morning. 2. She ... (V) drinking orange juice. 3. My sister ... (X) studying history. 4. We ... (V) playing football. 5. Alfred ... (X) reading books. 6. You ... (V) playing computer games. 7. They ... (X) getting up early. 8. John ... (X) surfing the internet. 9. He ... (X) swimming in cold water. 10. Kate and Ben ... (V) helping their mother.

Grammar Bank: question words



Task 12. Complete the Present Simple questions with a suitable question word.

1. ... are my keys? 2. ... are those boots? 3. ... is your favorite teacher? 4. ... do you want to become an officer? 5. ... do you get to the institute? 6. ... do you like more, boots or sneakers? 7. ... is the toilet? 8. ... are you so late? 9. ... does the winter semester start? 10. ... do you prefer? 11. ... is his job?

Task 13. Read the questions carefully, then complete them using the correct question word.

1. ... are you going? To the fire department. 2. ... is Ann? She is a cynologist. 3. ... do the firefighters clean their boots? Every day. 4. ... kind of films do you like? Horror. 5. ... is my English exercise book? On the table. 6. ... does the bus to Kyiv leave? At 10:30. 7. ... do you look so sad today? Because I lost my mobile phone. 8. ... is that? My best friend Oksana. 9. ... is your new mobile phone number. 063-46-98-162. 10. ... is your Chemistry teacher? Jane Robinson. 11. ... can you help me with my homework? Tonight. 12. ... is David travelling to on Monday? Dubai. 13. ... does the film start tonight? At 9:00.



Task 14. Read and translate the story about Mathew.

Let's meet Mathew

My name is Mathew but everybody calls me Matt. My last name is Clapton. I was born in Mexico on November 12th. I am 21 years old. I am tall, skinny with blond hair and brown eyes. I live with my parents and my siblings, we live in New York, USA, now, on 25 Bedford Street.

I speak Spanish, which is my mother tongue, and English.

My father's name is George. He is 46 years old. My mother's name is Lisa. She is 43 years old. My sister is Danna and my brother is Tom. Danna is 19 years old and Tom is 16 years old. We have a pet. Its name is Luna. It's a dog.

My favorite color is blue. In my free time I like going to the movies, reading and walking, sometimes I also like visiting my relatives and my friends.

My telephone number is 550-1267. I study Engineering and Technology at Columbia University. It is a great place to study. My favorite kind of music is pop and my favorite type of movie is horror. I am not interested in dancing, and I don't like playing tennis. I prefer playing the guitar and I love playing football at weekends.

Task 15. Answer the questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What is Mathew's nickname? 2. What is his birthdate? 3. What does he look like? 4. How old is Matt? 5. Where does Matt live? 6. What is his mother's name? 7. How old are his siblings, Danna and Tom? 8. What's his pet's name? 9. What is Matt's favorite color? 10. What are his hobbies?



Task 16. Complete with question words.

Mathew: Hi, Dough! ... are you?

Dough: Not bad. are you from, Matt?

Mathew: I was born in Boston but we live in New York now.

Dough: ... do you study?

Mathew: I study at Columbia University.

Dough: ... do you study?

Mathew: Engineering and Technology.

Dough: Wow, sounds interesting. ... kind of films do you like?

Mathew: My favorite type of movie is horror films. Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

Dough: That's a good idea! Let's meet at 7:30 near the cinema hall.

Mathew: Fine. See you there.



Task 17. Please fill the International Student Application Form correctly.

Name

First name ____

Last name ____

Date of birth

Day ____ Month ____ Year ____

Age ____

Gender Female ____ Male ____

Country of birth ____ **Nationality** ____

Language(s) spoken at home ____

Permanent Home Address

Street Address ____ City ____ State / Province ____

Postal / Zip Code ____ Country ____

Mailing Address

Same as above ____ Add a different mailing address ____

Mobile ____ E-mail ____

Who is your emergency contact?

Name ____ Phone ____ Relationship to you ____

Do you suffer from any medical condition/disability that may affect your studies? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, please specify from the following

Hearing _____ Learning _____ Mobility _____
Visual _____ Medical _____ Other _____ (please, specify)

Task 18. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

Months: *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December*

Subjects: *English, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, History, Computer Science, Social Studies, PE*

Hobbies – free time activities: *reading, writing, painting, playing computer games, surfing the Internet, collecting stamps/coins..., going to the cinema, playing with my dog/cat..., going to the parks/beach..., listening to music, shopping, singing, travelling, camping, hiking, playing the guitar/violin...*

Movies: *action movie, comedy, romantic comedy, horror film, thriller, war movie, animated cartoon, sci-fi movie*

Jobs: *teacher, cleaner, doctor, psychologist, waiter, policeman, fire inspector, driver, pyrotechnist, cynologist, detachment commander, chief of fire department, diver, chief of guard*

- ✓ Hi, my name is... .
- ✓ I'm from ... (country).
- ✓ I live in ... (city).
- ✓ I'm ... years old.
- ✓ My birthday is on
- ✓ I'm a student/cadet at
- ✓ My favorite subjects are
- ✓ My favorite sport is
- ✓ There are ... people in my family.
- ✓ They are
- ✓ My father is a ... and my mother is a
- ✓ I would like to be a ... because
- ✓ My hobby is
- ✓ In my free time I also like
- ✓ I don't like ... because

- ✓ My favorite food is
 - ✓ My favorite drink is
 - ✓ My favorite day of the week is ... because
 - ✓ My favorite month is ... because
 - ✓ My favorite singer (or band) is
 - ✓ I like ... (movies).
 - ✓ My favorite place is ..., I like it because
 - ✓ I (don't) like travelling. I have been to
 - ✓ The most beautiful place in my country is
 - ✓ I study English because
-

Because ...

I like it a lot.

I think it's important.

I have to.

I can relax there.

It's relaxing/popular/nice... .

It's the last day of the week.

I'm good at English/maths



Task 18. Introduce yourself to the class. Tell us 12 things about yourself.

Unit 2. Daily routine



Vocabulary: daily routine; put out a fire; fire hose; spray water; fire truck; fire engine; helmet; dangerous; equipment; tool; response; emergency; prank call; escape route; extinguisher



Task 1. Read and translate.

A Day in a Life of a Firefighter

Firefighters in the US and the UK work the 24 hours shift and then have 48 hours off. Firefighter Jim Roberts tells us about his routine.



Jim lives in Los Angeles, California. He is 27 years old and he is a firefighter. He's brave and strong. Every morning he starts his day at about half past five. Jim puts on his track suit and goes jogging for forty minutes. Then he comes back home and takes a quick shower, brushes his teeth and puts on his uniform. Then he has breakfast.

At a quarter to seven he leaves home for a fire station. Jim usually walks to work. His working day starts at 7:30 when the captain calls the names of the firefighters. Each morning Jim and his co-workers check the tools and other equipment to make sure they are in a good condition.

Jim often helps people. He saves people by putting out fires. The fireman uses a long hose to spray water on buildings that are on fire. He can drive the fire truck.

Jim wears special clothes that protect him from fires. He also wears a helmet and boots. His job is dangerous but he loves it. He is a hero.

Jim says that a quick response is needed every time they receive an emergency call. It could be a house on fire, a road accident, a kitten trapped on a tree or a snake found in a garden. In any of these cases, Jim and his friend Dough are ready to help.

However, there are sometimes prank calls from people who report false emergencies. They put real lives in danger because it is a waste of time and

resources. Fire station is Jim's home for 24 hours. Firefighters tidy up the rooms, make the beds, clean the floors, wash the uniforms and empty the rubbish bins.

At 10:00 Jim and Dough do exercises in the gym. At 11:00 they get ready for the lunch. Jim and Dough don't cook, so they buy food. The fire station pays for the food.

After lunch firefighters do different things. Jim gives first aid classes. Dough visits local schools and talks about fire safety. It is important to know fire safety rules. Each building must have an escape route where people can run to safety in case of a fire. Smoke detectors and fire extinguishers can help save lives.

At 17:00 Dough arrives at a fire station and the firefighters check the equipment again. Then they prepare dinner. At 19:30 they wash the dishes and then watch TV or read. Dough doesn't watch TV – he plays chess. At 23:00 the firefighters go to bed. In the morning they all go home.

This timetable doesn't include emergency calls.

Task 2. TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false ones.

1. Jim is a Spanish firefighter. 2. He wakes up at a quarter past six. 3. He rides a bike every morning. 4. Jim doesn't eat at home in the morning. 5. There is a restaurant at a fire station. 6. Jim doesn't have friends at his work. 7. He is a captain of a fire station. 8. Dough is Jim's cousin. 9. The fire station has got a gym. 10. Jim is an expert in fire safety. 11. Emergency calls are only fires. 12. Firefighters pay people to clean the station.

Task 3. Translate into English.

Працювати цілодобово; заведений порядок; одягати спортивний костюм; вирушати до пожежної частини; в хорошому стані; швидко відповідь; отримати екстрений виклик; дзвінок-розіграш; повідомляти про неправдиву надзвичайну ситуацію; втрата часу та ресурсів; проводити заняття з першої допомоги; розповідати про пожежну безпеку.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1. What's the firefighter's name? 2. How old is he? 3. Where does Jim work? 4. Does Jim live in Great Britain or Canada? 5. How long do the firefighters work? 6. At what time does Jim wake up? 7. Does he eat in the morning? 8. Does he drive a car to his work? 9. When does Jim's working day start? 10. What do the firefighters usually do in the morning? 11. Do firefighters

have any physical exercises? 12. What emergencies can happen during the day? 13. What are prank calls? 14. Do the firefighters cook at the fire station? 15. Who is Dough? 16. Why does he go to schools? 17. Does Jim go to schools too? 18. How do the firefighters spend their free time? 19. Does Jim like his work?

Grammar Bank: Prepositions of Time: at, in, on

At exact time	In months, years, centuries and long periods	On dates and days
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30 am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the past/future	on my birthday
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day

Notice the use of the preposition of time at in the following standard expressions: at night; at the weekend; at Christmas; at the same time; at present

Notice the use of the prepositions of time in and on in these common expressions:

in	on
in the morning	on Tuesday morning
in the afternoon(s)	on Sunday afternoon(s)
in the evening(s)	on Monday evening(s)

When we say last, next, every, this we do not also use at, in, on.

- I went to London last June. (*not in last* June)
- He's coming back next Tuesday. (*not on next* Tuesday)

- I go home every Easter. (*not at every Easter*)
- We'll call you this evening. (*not in this evening*)

Task 5. Complete the sentences below with prepositions of time (in/on/at). Remember the rules before deciding which one to use.

1. George visits us ... Christmas every year. 2. They graduated from school ... June the 12th 2020. 3. Cadets don't have classes ... Saturday and Sunday. 4. I am going to Kharkiv ... April. 5. She always goes jogging ... the weekend. 6. Some people rest ... the afternoon. 7. American celebrate Halloween ... October. 8. I always get flowers ... my birthday. 9. Students go to the institute ... weekdays. 10. The weather is usually cold ... January. 11. The course starts ... Tuesday afternoon. 12. Classes start ... 9:00 every day. 13. I do not work ... at night. 14. They left ... Saturday morning. 15. Shakespeare was born ... 1564 ... 26th of April and died ... 1616. 16. I have an important job interview ... 9 am ... Monday morning. 17. Jack is not here ... the moment. 18. The stars shine brightly ... night ... summer. 19. The shops close ... midnight and open ... 10 am ... the morning. 20. I don't usually work ... weekends so I don't have to get up early as I do ... weekdays. 21. Many people visit their families ... Christmas and have lunch together ... Christmas day. 22. Jane usually has a sandwich and an apple ... lunchtime.

Grammar Bank: Telling the Time

Am – from midnight till noon

Pm –from noon till midnight

What time is it? It is one o'clock.

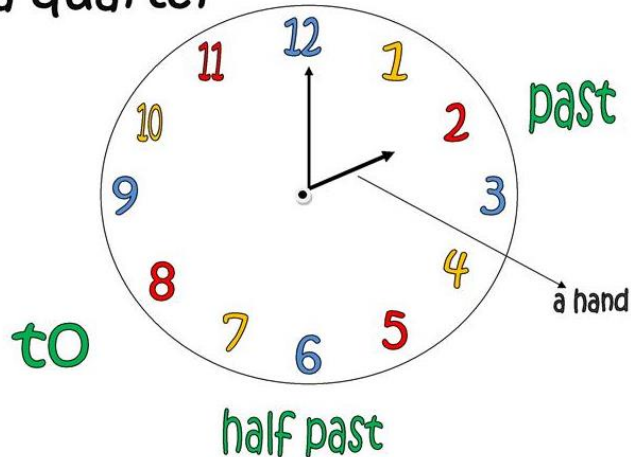
It is ten past one.

It is a quarter to two.

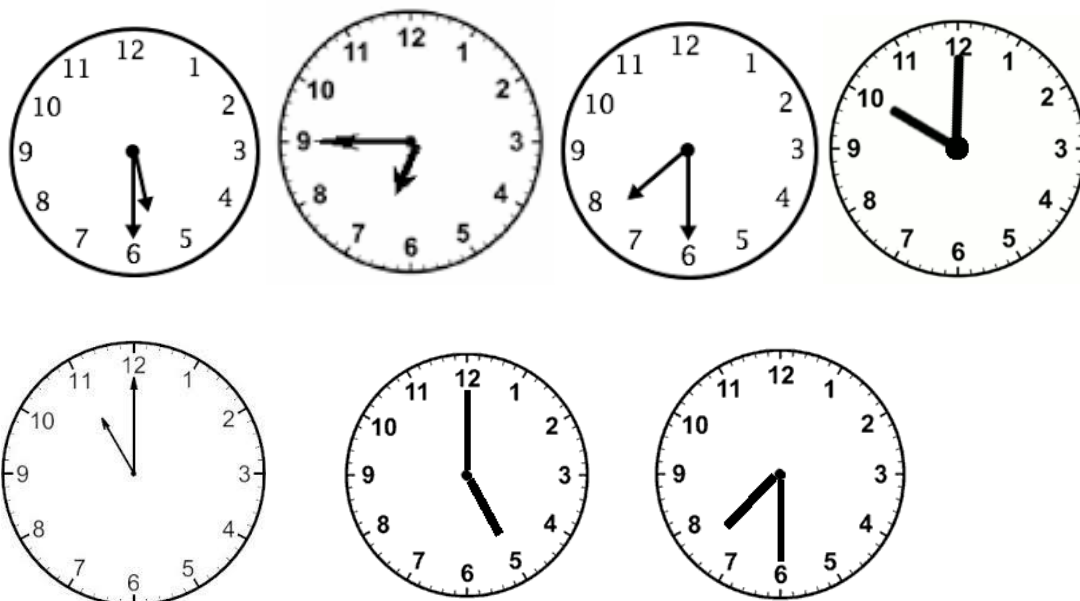
It is half past three.

It is four minutes to three.

a quarter



Task 6. What does Jim Roberts do at this time?



Task 7. Look at these pictures and say what and when they do every day. Use the phrases below.

Have breakfast - Wake up - Get dressed - Get Up - Have a shower - Go to the institute by bus – Brush the teeth – Read the newspaper - Comb the hair – Catch the bus – Go to work on foot – Arrive at the institute – Study





Task 8. Answer the questions using always/never/often.

1. What does he do on Monday?



4. What do you do on Friday?



2. What does she do on Tuesday?



5. What does he do on Saturday?



3. What do they do on Wednesday?



6. What do you do on Sunday?





Task 9. Tell the class about your own daily routine. Follow the example of the Jim's story. Make use of *and*, *because*, *then* and *later*.

Grammar Bank: Past Simple

Past Simple indicates an action which is completed at a definite time in the past.

Time words/phrases used with the Past Simple:

- yesterday; yesterday morning/afternoon;
- the day before yesterday;
- last night/week/month/year;
- a week/month/year ago;
- on Monday/Friday;
- at Christmas;
- when I was 10;
- from 1999 to 2001;
- in 2010

POSITIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	QUESTION (?)
I started	I did not (didn't) start	Did I start?
You started	You did not (didn't) start	Did you start?
He started	He did not (didn't) start	Did he start?
She started	She did not (didn't) start	Did she start?
It started	It did not (didn't) start	Did it start?
We started	We did not (didn't) start	Did we start?
They started	They did not (didn't) start	Did they start?

Task 10. Read the following text.



Last summer Joel and Sarah travelled to Ukraine for two weeks. They travelled in August and stayed in a college with other students in Lviv, the West of Ukraine. It was really fantastic because they talked to a lot of students of different nationalities and learned a lot about other cultures and traditions. Of course, they learned a lot of English words too because they practiced it every day.

In the morning they studied a little, they asked the teacher to speak slowly when necessary and answered her questions. In the afternoon they visited different places or played different sports at college. It was so much fun. They often walked to the city center with their new friends and played or chatted. In the evening they were tired so they sometimes watched videos or played board games.



The best days were Saturday and Sunday because they went sightseeing in Lviv. They visited many places like Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet, Lychakiv Cemetery, Pharmacy Museum and many others.

They liked everything in the city but their favorite thing was Armenian Quarter, one of the oldest parts of the city. Most buildings date from the 16th century. The walls of the famous Armenian cathedral hold beautiful paintings, some of which are 600 years old and are decorated with mosaics.

At the end of the two weeks, they were sad to return home. The holidays were fun and different from usual. They cried a little when they waved goodbye to their new friends and promised to write emails when they arrived home.

Task 11. True or False? Correct the false ones.

1. Joel and Sarah travelled to Lviv for three weeks. 2. They stayed in a college. 3. Lviv is in the North of Ukraine. 4. They asked the teacher to speak fast. 5. They sometimes walked to the beach. 6. They usually watched TV in the evenings. 7. They were happy to return home. 8. Lviv Arsenal was their favorite place for sightseeing.

Task 12. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Joel and Sarah usually do in the afternoons? 2. Did they learn anything new? 3. What did they like best? 4. What did they visit in Lviv? 5. Were they happy at the end of their holidays? 6. What did they promise to do when they arrived home?

Task 13. Write the following in the negative and interrogative.

1. There were many people in the Lviv city center. 2. They enjoyed their summer holidays. 3. She was in the West of Ukraine. 4. We stayed in a college.

Task 14. Write the Past Simple of these verbs. Pay attention to the spelling rules:

travel; study; be; speak; do; cry; learn.

Unit 3. Emergency Services



Vocabulary: *accident; expose; toxic substances; suffer; provide; assistance; treatment; personnel; deal with; minor/major; injury; injure; multiple; victim; equipment; oxygen; investigate/investigator; disaster; determine; cause/origin of fire; prevent; hazard; property; gear; accidental fire; deliberately lit fire; break the law*



Task 1. Read and translate.

The quick reaction of emergency services can mean the difference between life and death for people in road accidents or accidents at the workplace, people exposed to toxic substances or fire, or people who suffer a medical crisis.



Ambulance Service provides emergency medical assistance, treatment and transport through a network of ambulance stations across the country. All emergency ambulance personnel are trained to a very high level, so they deal with

any aspect of emergency care, from minor injuries to cardiac arrest, or multiple injuries of victims in serious road accidents. Emergency ambulances carry different equipment including intravenous drips, drugs, stretcher, oxygen and heart defibrillators.



Fire Service is an emergency and rescue organization which helps people in times of disaster. The service has trained fire investigators, who determine the cause and origin of both accidental and deliberately lit fires. But it's not just

fighting fires that keeps the fire service busy. In fact, it's just one part of their job. They also: prevent fire and accidents from happening; make sure people know about fire hazards and how to stay safe by visiting schools, organizations and people in their own homes; give people advice about planning escape routes in their homes, workplaces and schools in case of a fire; respond to road, rail and air traffic accidents as well as fires in homes, buildings and open spaces; clean up chemical spills and floods.



Police officers (cops) patrol the streets to keep our lives and property safe. They also direct traffic and help people when in need. Police officers are responsible for

public order and peace. They can arrest individuals who break the law, ensure drivers follow traffic laws, respond to emergencies, and patrol areas where crime may occur. Police officers always wear a uniform. They also have a badge, handcuffs, a whistle and a radio.

Task 2. True or False?

1. An emergency is when someone has a headache. 2. All emergency services have well-trained personnel. 3. Police officers provide assistance to victims with multiple injuries. 4. Firefighters prevent fires. 5. Police officers usually investigate the cause of fire. 6. Firefighters ensure drivers follow traffic laws.

Task 3. Translate into English.

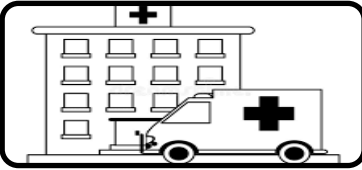
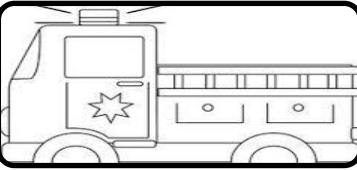
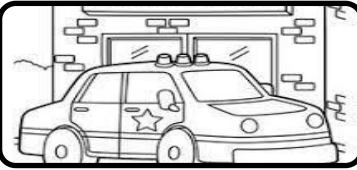
нещасний випадок на робочому місці; надавати невідкладну медичну допомогу; зупинка серця; внутрішньовенна крапельниця; встановити причину пожежі; навмисний підпал; спланувати шляхи евакуації;

реагувати на дорожньо-транспортні пригоди; авіакатастрофа; прибрати хімічний розлив; зберігати майно в безпеці; порушувати закон; відповідальний за громадський порядок.

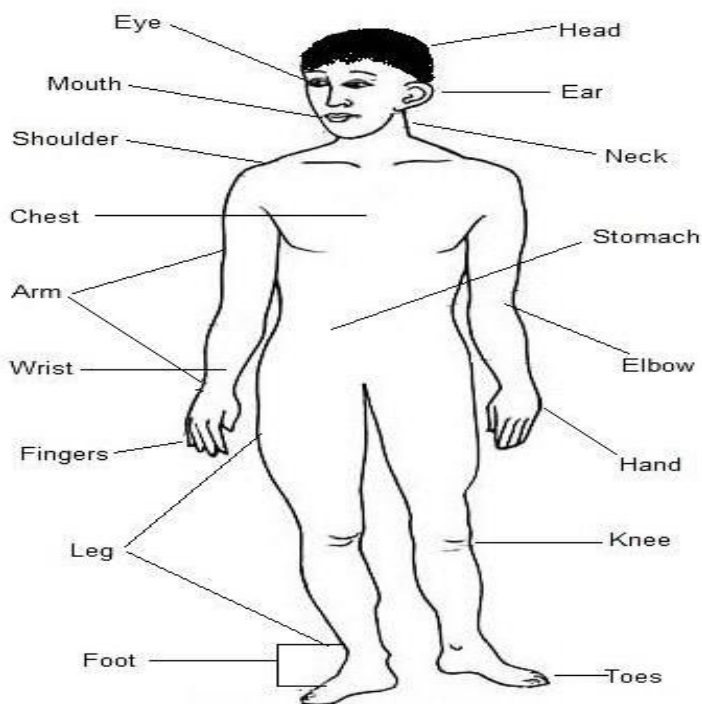
Task 4. Answer the questions.

1. Why is the quick reaction of emergency services important? 2. What emergency services do you know? 3. Are the emergency services similar in all the countries of the world? 4. What are the main functions of the ambulance service? 5. How is the emergency service truck equipped? 6. What are the main functions of a fire investigator? 7. What are the main duties of the fire service? 8. What is the main job of a police officer?









Task 5. Complete the diagram with the words from the text.

		
<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>

Parts of Human Body



Task 6. Name the correct action for each body part.

1. We ... with our 
2. We ... with our 
3. We ... with our 
4. We ... with our ... 
5. We ... with our 
6.  help us to stand straight and walk.
7.  joins the head to the body.
8. We eat with our 

9. Our hair grows on top of the



Task 7. Fill in the blanks with the correct body part.

1. Our ... help us to write. 2. Our ... help us to walk. 3. ... helps us to taste. 4. We watch films with our 5. We listen to music with our 6. We can taste ice cream with our 7. Our skin helps us to



Task 8. Read how to report an accident.

Knowing how to report for an emergency can be the difference between life and death, or a building or other property being saved or destroyed. 101 should be used to contact Fire Service, 102 – Police, and 103– Ambulance.

Calls to these services are FREE and can be made from mobile phones, home or work phones.

There are few simple steps to report an emergency:

- Stay calm and call the necessary phone number from a safe location.
- If you are calling using a mobile phone an operator will ask you location information.
- Then an emergency service operator will take details of the situation.
- Stay on the line, speak clearly and answer the operator's questions.
- Give them the details of where you are, including street number, name, nearest cross street, and locality, persons in the building, any hazards in or around the building, etc.
- Don't hang up until the operator has all the information they need.
- If possible, wait outside at a meeting point. This will assist the Services when arriving.



Task 9. Read and translate the dialogues.

Dialogue 1

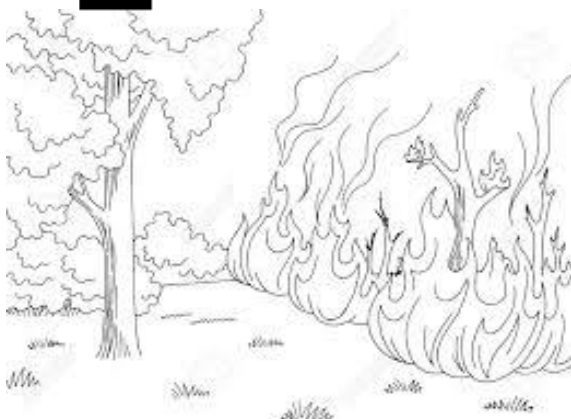
Operator: Hello. Fire Department.

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.

Operator: OK.

Dialogue 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.

Alice: Thank you.

Dialogue 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!

Dialogue 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 anything 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.

Dialogue 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 10. Choose a partner and then take 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

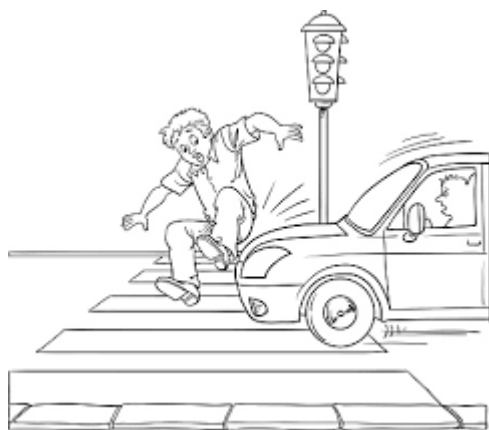
Date of birth: 10/06/1991

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 meows 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 am sitting 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.

Grammar Bank: Future Simple

Future Simple indicates an action which will happen in the future. Will/shall/be going to are auxiliary verbs of Simple Future Tense.

Time words/phrases used with the Future Simple:

- tomorrow/the day after tomorrow;
- next week/month/year;
- in a week/in two days/in five years;
- one of these days/some day;
- soon;
- this evening/weekend;
- in 2022

POSITIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	QUESTION (?)
--------------	--------------	--------------

I will start	I will not (won't) start	Will I start?
You will start	You will not (won't) start	Will you start?
He will start	He will not (won't) start	Will he start?
She will start	She will not (won't) start	Will she start?
It will start	It will not (won't) start	Will it start?
We will start	We will not (won't) start	Will we start?
They will start	They will not (won't) start	Will they start?

Task 11. Write sentences in the Future Simple (*will*).

1. I *do* this later. 2. We *go jogging*. 3. The sun *shine*. 4. Peter *do exercises* in the gym. 5. The fire brigade *be* there in time. 6. It *rain not* tomorrow. 7. I promise I *be not* late. 8. We *start not* to watch the film without you. 9. The captain *wait not* for us. 10. He *believe not* us.

Task 12. Write questions in the Future Simple (*will*).

1. What... (*learn*) future fire inspectors. 2. It ... (*snow*). 3. When ... (*get*) the firefighters to the fire station. 4. The chief commander ... (*forgive*) me. 5. What ... (*say*) he.

Task 13. Fill in the gaps with the words at the very end of the sentences in Future Simple Tense.

1. Our lieutenant ... a new list tonight. (*make*) 2. We ... a policeman which road to take. (*ask*) 3. My platoon commander ... you tomorrow. (*call*) 4. Firemen ... their lunch at twelve o'clock. (*have*) 5. He ... here for 24-hour shift. (*be*) 6. He ... at two o'clock tomorrow. (*come*) 7. The forest fire ... a very great area. (*cover*) 8. We ... the answer tomorrow. (*know*) 9. I hope we ... him tonight. (*meet*) 10. When the thermometer is below zero water (*freeze*) 11. She ... her ticket the day after tomorrow. (*buy*) 12. We ... for a long walk soon. (*go*) 13. A lift ... us to the top floor of the building. (*take*) 14. I am afraid it ... quite impossible. (*be*) 15. You ... a three weeks' vacation this year. (*have*)

Task 14. Put the verbs into the form of Future Simple. Use will.

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) a lot of money. 2. You (travel) around the world. 3. You (meet) lots of interesting people. 4. Everybody (adore) you. 5. You (not / have) any problems. 6. Many people (serve) you. 7. They (anticipate) your wishes. 8. There (not / be) anything left to wish for. 9. Everything (be) perfect. 10. But all these things (happen / only) if you marry me.

Task 5. Tell the class at least 12 sentences about the main functions of emergency services in your country.

Unit 4. Firefighter's job



Vocabulary: *scream; be trapped; arrive; property; rescue; search; burn; volunteer; emergency; heat; stretch a line; dispatch; occupation; radio a command; ladder; emergency medicine technician; hire; high rise building; lieutenant; shoulder mark; rank; staff*



Task 1. Read about firefighters.

Aren't firefighters cool?

videogames
people
my

In less than
arrived and
hour until
brave! One



saved the Johnson's dog that was trapped in the fire.

Yesterday I was playing
in my room when I heard
screaming. I went out and saw:
neighbors' house was on fire!

10 minutes the firemen
fought against the fire for one
they made it. They are really
of them entered the house and

I made a decision: I want to be a fireman. I'll be strong and brave enough to fight against the fire, to save people's lives and property. I can't wait! I can already see it in the newspaper: "Brave fireman rescues a family of four", Mom will be really proud.

Task 2. TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false ones.

1. The boy's house was on fire. 2. The boy thinks the firemen are brave. 3. He admires the firefighters. 4. It took long the firemen to arrive. 5. It took one hour to extinguish the fire. 6. The boy's neighbors have a pet. 7. A fireman saved the dog's life. 8. The boy wants to be a firefighter when he graduates from school. 9. He wants to be as strong and brave as the firefighters.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. What was the boy doing when the neighbors' house caught fire? 2. Did he want to be a fireman before that day? 3. Why did he decide to be a fireman in

the future? 4. What qualities does he think are important for being a fireman? 5. Who do you think the newspaper is writing about? 6. How does the boy think his mother will feel? Do you agree with him? 7. Have you ever seen a house burning? 8. Do you know someone whose house burnt out? What difficulties did the house owner face? 9. Do you think that a house burning is the worst thing that can happen to a family?





Task 4. The boy wants to be strong and brave like the fireman. He wants to be *as strong and brave as* the fireman. Complete with comparison.









1. A TV is ... (*expensive*) a computer. 2. My sister is ... (*stubborn*) a mule. 3. Physics is ... (*difficult*) math in my opinion. 4. Jane is ... (*busy*) a bee. 5. Firefighters are ... (*brave*) policemen. 6. I think Miss Ukraine is ... (*beautiful*) Miss University.

Task 5. Complete to make sense: *A bike is not as expensive as a car.*

1. Mary is ... (*tall*) Tom; he is 1 meter 87 cm and she is 1 meter 65 cm. 2. John wants to be ... (*brave*) his father when he grows up. 3. Let's buy the radio at that other store, because it is ... (*expensive*) it is here. 4. This pair of pants is ... (*black*) that one because that one is newer. 5. I love chemistry because it's ... (*difficult*) math. I hate math!

Task 6. Study the ranks and shoulder marks in the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.

Higher commanding staff			
General 	Colonel General 	Lieutenant General 	Major General 
Senior commanding staff			
Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Major	

				
Average commanding staff				
Captain 	First Lieutenant 	Lieutenant 	Second Lieutenant 	Officer cadet 



Task 7. Read the story of a firefighter.

The Short Story of a Firefighter

By David Polikoff

Most of us took the job of a firefighter because it was all we ever wanted to do. I remember when I was seven all I wanted was to be a firefighter. Mom often took me to the fire house in Greenbelt, where my dad and grandfather volunteered.

When I was 12, I was finally old enough to join the cadet program. I learned how to wash a fire engine, clean a bathroom, kitchen and vacuum and wash floors. I understood this was all part of the firefighter's job.

As I got older, I became a high school cadet. I passed all my fire classes and got my emergency medicine technician certificate. Once I turned 18, I took the civil service exam to become a career firefighter. I passed and was placed on a list. After a long year, I got the call I always dreamed of. I was hired by the Silver Spring Fire Department in Montgomery. My dream came true!



I worked at the "LA Casa Grande" station (The Big House). My first high-rise fire was in a residential building for the elderly. I stretched a line with my lieutenant. As I

opened the door to the fire floor I was met with thick black smoke and heat. Through the smoke, I heard cries for help. My lieutenant told me to give him the line and to go down the hall. In the door way I found an elderly woman burned but still breathing. I quickly took her outdoors. Then I quickly went back down the hall to the lieutenant, took the hose and we went to a living room on fire. We quickly extinguished the fire.

After the fire, I went back to the engine and met the chief who hired me. He slapped me on the back and said "Son, good job." That was the best feeling in the world. I can tell you that the 19-year-old me was smiling from ear to ear.

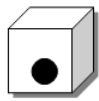
In about three years, I was driving the fire truck as our communications dispatched us for a building fire four blocks from the station in a dance studio. We arrived to the front of the building and were met with heavy fire on the first floor. We made our way to the door; the officer noticed several people trapped on the second floor. He radioed command and told him of the situation. I quickly threw a 12-meter ladder and broke the glass to the second floor. I was met with smoke and heat as well as four trapped homeless people. I entered the second floor and helped all get down the ladder. We were told that there was still one inside. The driver and I started the search. We did not find anyone. The floor started getting very hot so we left the building. Later we found out the fifth person had gone way out before we arrived. Again, the chief slapped me on the back and said "Good job." Again, this was the best feeling in the world. Not bad for a 22-year-old.

I love telling new firefighters my story because it is a privilege to be a firefighter. Many people say the new firefighters treat this occupation like a job and not a calling. This may be true, but when I think back to my boss telling me "good job" and "that Polikoff is a hell of a firefighter," that means more to me than any medal ever will.

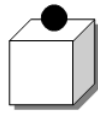
Task 8. Answer the questions.

1. What's the firefighter's last name? 2. When and where did he start his career? 3. Did he dream of this job? 4. Where was Polikoff's first high-rise fire? 5. Who was the victim? 6. Why was the boy happy after the fire? 7. What happened in a dance studio? 8. How many people did Polikoff save?

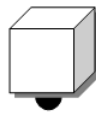
Grammar Bank: Prepositions of Place



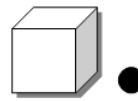
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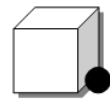
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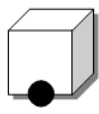
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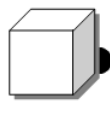
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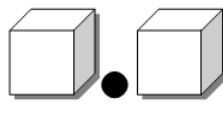
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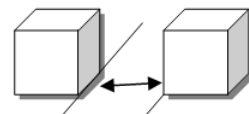
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behind



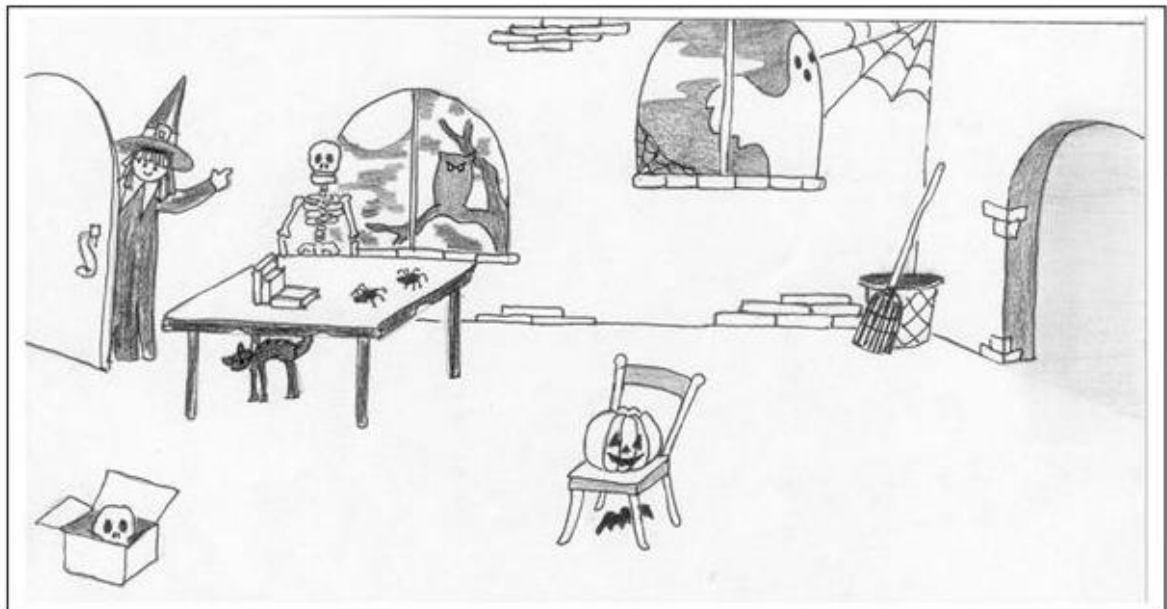
between



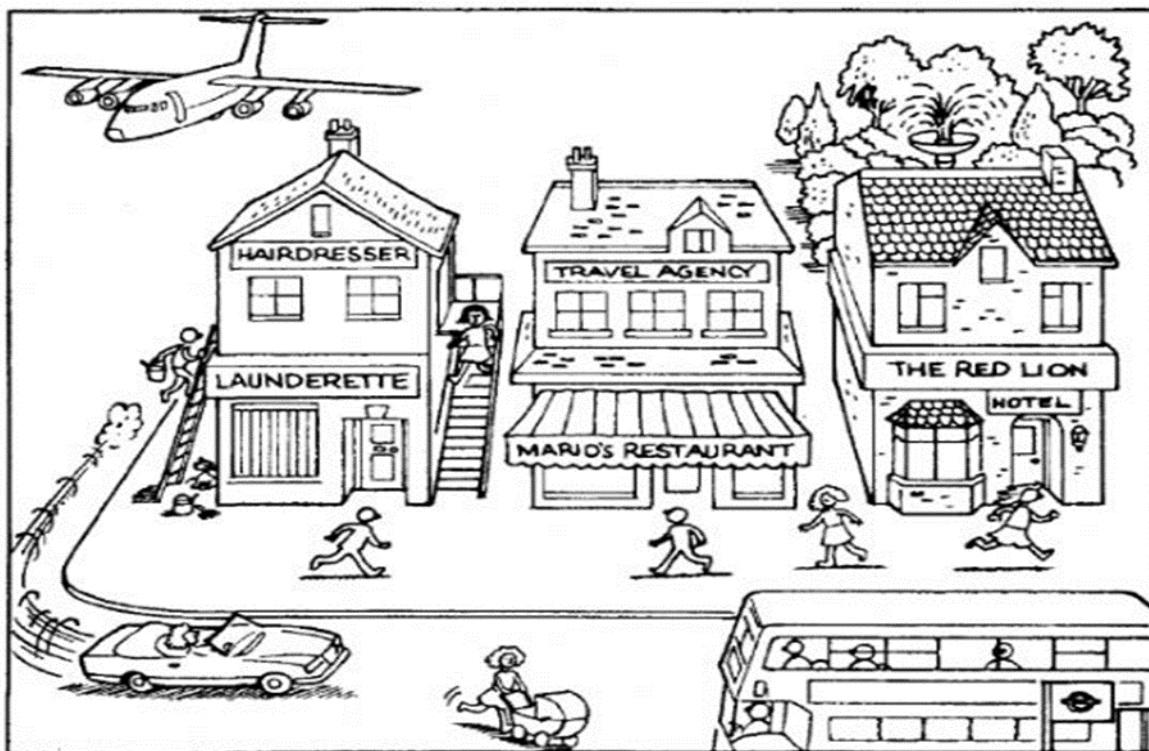
opposite

Task 9. Use prepositions of place to answer the following questions.

1. Where is the ghost? 2. Where is the pumpkin? 3. Where are the books? 4. Where is the witch? 5. Where are the spiders? 6. Where is the bat? 7. Where is the black cat? 8. Where is the skeleton?



Task 10. Complete the sentences with the following prepositions: down, below, up, next to, opposite, past, along, across, under, between, over, above, behind, round, in front of.



1. Mario's restaurant is ... the travel agency. 2. There's a person ... Mario's restaurant. 3. There's a dog ... the ladder. 4. A painter is climbing ... a ladder. 5. Mario's restaurant is ... a hotel called the Red Lion. 6. Someone is running ... the hotel. 7. There's a beautiful garden ... the hotel. 8. There is a bus stop ... the hotel. 9. Mario's restaurant is ... the hotel and the launderette. 10. There's a hairdresser's ... the launderette. 11. Someone is coming ... the steps from the hairdresser. 12. There are a few people walking ... the road. 13. Someone is pushing a pram ... the road. 14. There's a car coming ... the corner. 15. There's a plane flying ... the town.

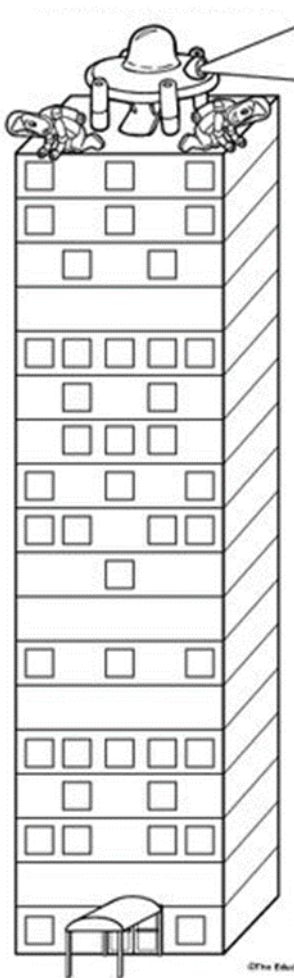
Grammar Bank: Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals

<i>Show quantity</i>		<i>Show order</i>	
0	Zero	--	-----
1	one	1 st	<u>first</u>
2	two	2 nd	<u>second</u>
3	three	3 rd	<u>third</u>
4	four	4 th	<u>fourth</u>
5	five	5 th	<u>fifth</u>
6	six	6 th	<u>sixth</u>
7	seven	7 th	<u>seventh</u>
8	eight	8 th	<u>eighth</u>

9	nine	9 th	ninth
10	ten	10 th	tenth
11	eleven	11 th	eleventh
12	twelve	12 th	twelfth
13	thirteen	13 th	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14 th	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15 th	fifteenth
16	sixteen	16 th	sixteenth
17	seventeen	17 th	seventeenth
18	eighteen	18 th	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19 th	nineteenth
20	twenty	20 th	twentieth
21	twenty-one	21 st	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	22 nd	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	23 rd	twenty-third
30	thirty	30 th	thirtieth
40	forty	40 th	fortieth
50	fifty	50 th	fiftieth
60	sixty	60 th	sixtieth
70	seventy	70 th	seventieth
80	eighty	80 th	eightieth
90	ninety	90 th	ninetieth
100	one hundred	100 th	one hundredth
101	one hundred and one	101 st	one hundred and first
102	one hundred and two	102 nd	one hundred and second
103	one hundred and three	103 rd	one hundred and third
200	two hundred	200 th	two hundredth
1000	one thousand	1000 th	one thousandth

Task 11. Study the building. Then use cardinal and ordinal numbers to answer each question.

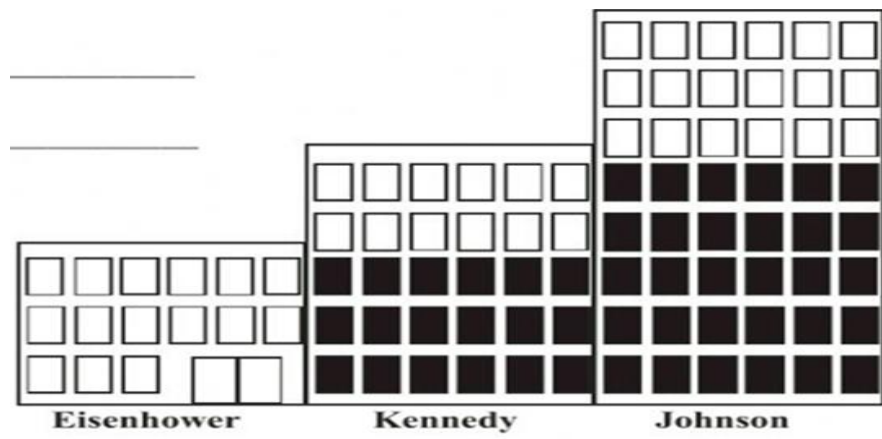
Remember! Cardinal numbers tell us how many, such as 1, 2 or 3. Ordinal numbers show position in order, such as the 1st, 2nd or 3rd



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 12. 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?



Unit 5. Firefighting History Facts



Vocabulary: spread; burn; fire engine; siren; respond; location; gear; ladder; collapse; department; ambulance; equipment; location; reinforce; stripe; flashlight; self-contained breathing apparatus; tank; requirement; speed; perform; powder; foam; first aid kit



Task 1. Read and translate.

Short history of the fire brigade

Even the ancient Romans had a fire brigade, which was forgotten later on. Until the 17th century, people lived in fear, because the danger of a fire was much larger than today. If at that time a fire broke out and burnt a house, the fire spread to the other houses and often burnt down the whole place.

This was because the houses were built together very closely. They were very often made of wood and the roofs were covered with straw. People used candles for light.

In larger towns, there was a night watchman. Every hour he had to remind people that they should take care of their lights. He carried a fire horn with him to call for help quickly. Each family had a leather bucket filled with water and it was passed from hand to hand when there was a fire.

But the longer this bucket chain was, the more water was spilt on its way to the fire. And the last in the row had to go to the fire very closely, which was very dangerous.

The invention of a fire engine in 1655 was a big step forward. From now on it was easier to fight against fire. More and more special equipment was developed and voluntary or professional fire brigades fought against fire.

Task 2. TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false ones.

1. The ancient Egyptians had a fire brigade.
2. Houses were built of bricks.
3. Roofs were covered with straw.
4. People used naked flames for cooking.
5. There were night watchmen in large towns.
6. A night watchman carried a

sword. 7. Families had a bucket made of metal. 8. People spilt much water in the bucket chain. 9. The fire engine was invented in the 17th century. 10. Today fire brigades have a lot of special equipment.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. Houses of ancient Romans weren't made of bricks. What were they made of? 2. What else caused the fire to spread? 3. What did a night watchman do? 4. Why wasn't a leather bucket effective? 5. What were the buckets made of? 6. What was invented in 1655?



Task 4. We've all seen fire engines speeding down the road on their way to put out fires. Learn about how fire engines developed.

Fire engine facts

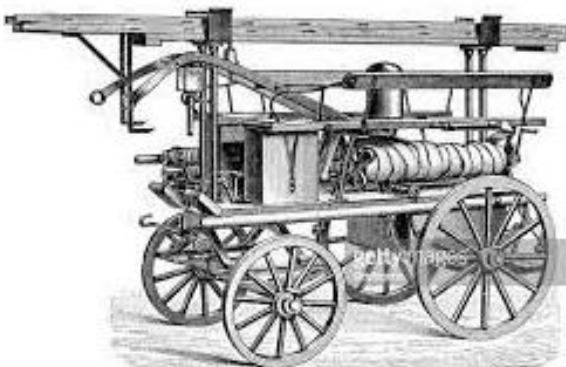
By Suzanne Rose

Like today's fire engines, the first fire engines were just water pumps that had wheels so they could be moved. These original fire engines were usually pulled by horses or even people and were used starting in the 1700s. Like today's fire engines, their main job was to pump water. Back then, there were no fire hydrants and the water usually came from nearby well or lake.



In the 1800s, the fire engines didn't change much. They had steps on the back so that the firefighters could ride on the fire engine to get to the scene of the fire. They used horns and bells instead of the sirens we use today.

Ladders were added to fire engines beginning in the 1930s, because buildings were becoming taller. Especially in large cities, firefighters needed to reach the higher floors.



The fire trucks we see today look very much like those that were used 70 years ago. The equipment used by the firefighters has changed a lot. Firefighting teams use more technology

and computers to help them get to the fire quickly, track the locations of firefighters, and to keep firefighters safe.

Task 5. Answer the questions.

1. How did the first fire engines look like? 2. What was used instead of sirens? 3. Why were the ladders added to the fire engines? 4. When did modern fire trucks appear? 5. Did the firefighting equipment change? How?

Task 6. Translate into English.

Пожежний автомобіль; убезпечити вогнеборця; використовувати технології; качати воду; дістатись до місця пожежі; відслідкувати місцезнаходження вогнеборця; дістатись до високого поверху; пожежний гідрант.



Task 7. Read and translate the text.

Firefighter facts

Firefighters or firemen are people whose job is to put out fires and rescue people. In a city, the building they work in is called a fire station. Firefighters work for the fire department.

There are firefighters in cities and towns who fight fires in houses and other buildings. There are also firefighters who fight wildfires away from towns. Fire departments also perform search and rescue operations.

In some countries, firefighters get medical training, so they can help people and give the first aid. Fire engines sometimes go to medical emergencies if they are closer and can give first aid before the ambulance gets there, transport sick and injured people. A fire truck usually carries the same equipment as an ambulance does.

Firefighters have vehicles they drive to fires and rescue operations. If the vehicle pumps water it is called an engine. If it does not pump water, it is called a truck. A rescue truck's main job is to respond to car accidents, collapsed buildings, search and rescue, stuck elevators and other emergencies. If it carries the fire chief to fires, it is a fire chief car. Fire engines pump water, powder and foam which are used to put out the fire. Fire trucks carry ladders and tools to help rescue people from burning buildings. Most engines carry first aid kits to help people who are injured or hurt.

Firefighters must wear heavy clothing which protects them from the heat when they are fighting a fire. This is called bunker gear or turnout gear.

Task 8. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main functions of a firefighter? 2. Do firefighters work only in cities? 3. Why do firefighters get medical training? 4. What is a fire engine? 5. What do the fire engines do? 6. What is a fire truck? 7. What do fire trucks do? 8. How is the firefighter's clothing called?

Task 9. Translate into English.

Рятувати людей; пожежне управління; медична підготовка; надавати першу медичну допомогу; транспортувати хворих і поранених; керувати автомобілем; реагувати на дорожньо-транспортну пригоду; порошок і піна; носити важкий одяг; захищати від тепла.

Task 10. Find at least 20 words. Don't write in the book!

T	S	K	C	U	R	T	E	O	L	W	M	Q	Z	T	S	R	D	E	M
V	E	Y	V	T	R	E	X	O	R	E	H	P	N	S	M	E	U	S	X
P	E	M	R	Y	U	C	T	N	Q	S	T	A	S	T	O	D	P	O	E
C	I	H	L	E	H	F	I	A	D	L	R	Y	F	O	K	W	M	H	J
S	D	W	I	E	N	H	N	X	W	D	T	O	T	O	E	O	A	K	C
C	C	C	R	C	H	F	G	H	Y	E	A	A	V	B	G	P	R	T	W
E	I	O	Q	K	L	Q	U	H	F	M	E	Q	S	T	Y	X	S	O	X
Z	N	F	A	Y	S	E	I	A	L	H	W	E	N	O	R	T	K	O	E
Q	W	G	F	T	O	I	S	L	E	A	D	E	D	Y	A	V	N	L	R
A	H	Q	I	A	N	U	H	K	H	X	D	W	D	T	O	U	A	Z	I
M	V	V	F	N	R	R	E	J	U	I	A	D	I	K	Q	A	T	N	F
M	R	I	Z	Z	E	T	R	K	C	D	J	O	E	L	J	M	F	O	D
D	A	M	B	U	L	A	N	C	E	S	N	W	R	R	A	E	I	M	L
O	X	Y	G	E	N	L	A	M	R	A	L	A	E	W	C	Y	D	V	I
U	J	Y	C	N	E	G	R	E	M	E	N	G	V	T	K	X	N	U	W
P	B	A	C	V	C	I	X	W	O	M	Z	M	I	R	E	R	X	B	M
O	I	E	A	X	O	Y	D	O	Z	R	O	O	B	Z	T	M	B	B	L
F	I	R	E	F	I	G	H	T	E	R	N	B	T	K	E	Z	S	H	I
I	B	F	I	M	X	Z	J	D	E	P	A	R	T	M	E	N	T	C	C
R	E	S	C	U	E	Y	B	Q	R	Y	S	E	V	O	L	G	T	Z	B

Task 11. Match the word with definition.

1 Fire

A one or more cars crash into something

2 First aid heat	B a chemical reaction that gives off light and heat
3 Ladder	C a place where a person goes when he or she is sick or injured
4 Hospital	D help people who are suddenly sick or hurt until help arrives or they can be taken to medical care
5 Car accident	E a tool which is made for people to climb up or down



Task 12. Read and translate.

Firefighters are trained to control and put out fires. Firefighters must work quickly and as a team to keep fires from spreading. They connect hoses to fire hydrants and operate pumps to power the hoses to control the fire. They may also need to rescue people who are trapped inside burning buildings. Firefighters may remain at the scene of an emergency for days, rescuing victims and helping with medical treatment.

Firefighters also respond to non-fire emergencies, such as road accidents and medical emergencies. In addition to their roles in emergency situations, firefighters conduct drills and training, clean and maintain their equipment, prepare reports on emergencies, and provide public education on fire safety.

There are many requirements for becoming a firefighter. To apply for entrance into a fire academy or university, candidates need a high school diploma and they should be at least 16 years old. They also have to pass physical and psychological tests. If all these tests are passed, then candidates enter the training period. This program combines classroom instruction with training under the supervision of experienced firefighters.

Some firefighter positions need medical training. For these positions, firefighters need to be certified as emergency medical technicians.

Though the basic requirements for becoming a firefighter in many countries are similar, in Canada, each province or territory has its own requirements, so firefighting students usually train in the province or territory where they want to work.

Task 13. Tell the class the basic requirements for becoming a firefighter in your country.

Task 14. True or False?

1. Firefighters always work alone. 2. There are many requirements for becoming a firefighter. 3. Firefighters do not respond to non-fire emergencies. 4. Firefighters do not need medical training. 5. All countries in the world have similar requirements for firefighters.

Task 15. Put the verbs into the correct tense. Watch out for signal words.

1. Walter ... (enter) the Fire Safety Institute in Cherkasy last month. 2. Why ... you always (sleep) during the lectures? 3. What ... you (do) next year? 4. Cadets ... (not/celebrate) their graduation anniversary in 2050. 5. Tom ... (stay) at home on Sundays. 6. Where ... you often ... (sit)? 6. How much money ... an American firefighter ... (earn) every month? 7. Yesterday we ... (not/respond) to false emergency calls. 8. Where ... (go) you two days ago? 9. When ... you ... (visit) you parents last time? 10. A boy from my platoon always ... (read) interesting books. 11. Why ... (be) here now? 12. We ... (clean) your boots after you went for a fire. 13. Last night we ... (can/not/sleep) because of smoke. 14. In the evenings we ... (not/play) cards.

Task 16. Read about the firefighter's gear.



Firefighter Gear

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 alert safety system devices and modern communications equipment have made it possible to enter burning buildings.



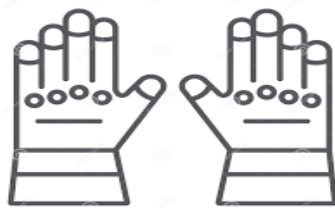
Modern turnout jackets and pants are made of fire-resistant fabrics.

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 just like your bike helmet, should always be worn.



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 sound an alarm if the firefighter stops moving for more

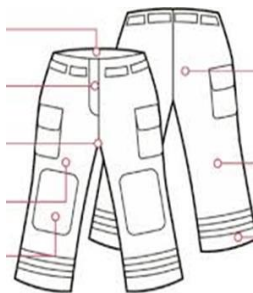
than 30 seconds.



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. Since much of firefighting or searching is done by feel, gloves are very important.



Flashlight. For firefighters, every day is an emergency. Whether searching for an injured person or investigating the scene of a fire, flashlights are important for firefighters.



Turnout Pants. A firefighter's pants are made of different layers of fire-resistant materials to protect from extreme heat. Turnout pants often have reinforced knees and leather cuffs. The pants, when not in use, are usually stored in the boots for fast access when they are needed. This way, a firefighter may just step into each boot and pull the pants up quickly.



Turnout Coat. A turnout coat is the jacket that firefighters wear. Turnout coats consist of several layers of fire-resistant materials to protect from heat and moisture. They have

reflective safety stripes to make the firefighters visible to each other and cars can see them. Wristlets, at the end of the coat sleeves, fit around the firefighter's hand to prevent the sleeve from sliding up during firefighting operations.

Boots. Because firefighters deal with many hazards on their job, their boots are very important. Made of rubber or leather, the boots have steel toes to protect the firefighter's feet from falling debris, glass and metal.

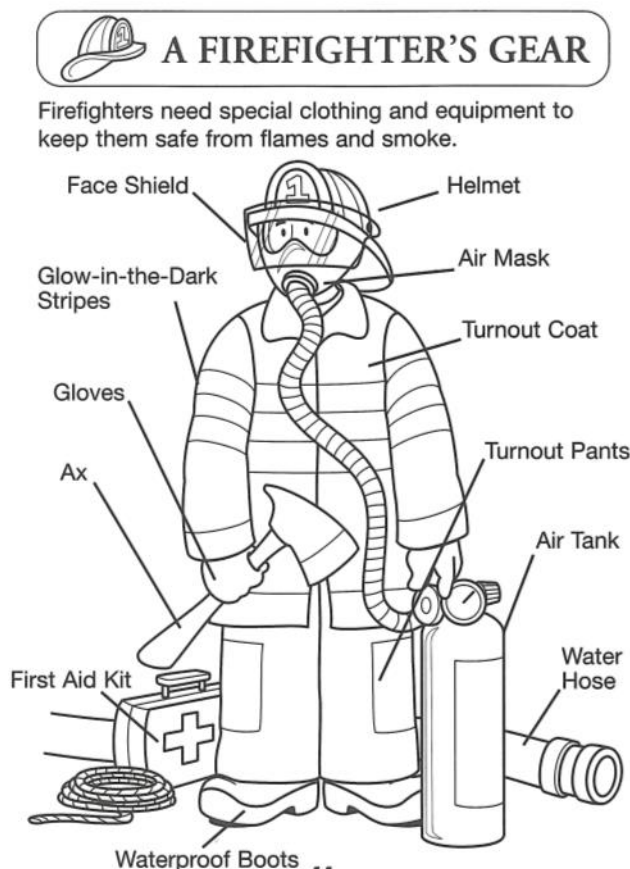


Two-Way Radio. Because communication is so important during an emergency, firefighters always wear two-way radios so they can communicate with each other. They may be warning other firefighters of a collapsing roof or floor or alerting them to people who are trapped or need help.



Hood. The hood is hood under the helmet. It protects the fire-resistant. A firefighter's head, neck and ears from firefighter wears a fire.

Task 17. Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



1. ... allows a firefighter to safely explore smoke-filled areas to search for unconscious victims. 2. ... allow a firefighter to safely touch hot objects as they work their way through a burning building. 3. ... protect firefighters from sharp debris they might accidentally kick or step on. 4. ... help firefighters find victims in darkness and detect fires behind walls. 5. A firefighter has a pair of leather with steel toe which protect him from things lying on the ground. 6. A firefighter

wears a ... and ... which protect him from water, heat and cold. 7. There are ... on jacket and trousers, so a firefighter can be seen better in the dark. 8. A firefighter wears a ... which protects against falling objects. 9. A firefighter has got a ... that covers his face. 10. A firefighter always wears a pair of fire-proof

Task 18. Fill in the missing words from the word bank.

Put out; clean; save; rescue; evacuate; often visit; help; save; make sure

Firefighters ...

1. fires. 2. ... people and animals that are trapped in burning building. 3. ... injured people in a car accident. 4. ... clean the streets after a storm. 5. ... property of people at a fire. 6. ... that laws about fire safety are followed. 7. ... schools to teach fire safety.



Task 19. Read and translate.

Qualities of a Fireman

By Chron Contributor

Firefighters not only put out fires but also respond to emergency rescue situations. Firefighting is a dangerous, emotionally intense and physically demanding occupation. Firefighters often risk their lives. They climb ladders and trees to make rescues. They also put themselves in danger responding to car accidents and home-based accidents. Courage not only keeps firefighters alive, but it helps them to comfort the people they work with to rescue.

The physical demands of firefighting are tough. Firefighters lift and move fire hoses and heavy equipment. They may need to carry people from buildings and down ladders during rescues. Usually, they do all of this while wearing heavy protective gear and breathing apparatus. In emergencies, they cannot decide to sit down and take a break.

The characteristics of firefighters include empathy and compassion. The main purpose of firefighters is to protect and rescue people. This often includes putting their lives at risk and working 24-hour shifts for modest pay. So, firefighters must have a natural desire to help others.

A firefighter personality type is team-oriented, adaptable, dependable and a hard worker. Typically, upon arrival at a fire place, one team positions the

firetruck, unwinds the hoses and begins watering the fire. Another team enters the building or home and searches for anyone inside. Any missteps, delays or out-of-sequence maneuvers can waste valuable time or put firefighters and people inside in danger.

Task 20. Write an advert for the job of a firefighter. Include information about the job candidates will have to do and the type of qualities they will need to have. Make use of the example.

Job brief

We are looking for an experienced Firefighter to work with a team of professionals. An excellent firefighter is a responsible and brave professional who is well-trained in dealing with emergencies. Calmness and patience are the most important qualities. Good communication skills are also necessary in the field.

Responsibilities

- Respond to fire alarms quickly to regulate and extinguish forest or building fires.
- Operate firefighting and rescuing equipment such as aerial ladders, axes, fire hoses etc.
- Provide emergency medical services with compliance to established standards.
- Inspect scenes of fire or accidents to identify causes.
- Clean up fire scenes by removing debris and burned items.
- Respond to other emergency situations and assist those in need.
- Write accurate reports after incidents.
- Clean and maintain personal equipment and keep it ready for use.
- Participate in fire drills as a way to stay alert and up-to-date with job duties.
- Assist in public educational programs to help prevent dangerous fire accidents.

Requirements

- Proven experience as firefighter.
- Knowledge of firefighting equipment and apparatus.
- Knowledge of first aid methods.
- Great physical strength with the ability to dress and move quickly.
- Patient and able to function in a team.

- Successful passing of firefighting exams (written, physical, psychological etc.)
- High school diploma or higher; degree in fire science is a plus.
- Certification as emergency medical technicians (EMT) is preferred.



Job Opportunity



**The City of Zion and the Zion Fire/Rescue Department
is accepting applications for
Part-Time Firefighter/Paramedics**

Starting Pay \$25.00 per hour

The City of Zion protects an area of 8.2 square miles and has a population of approximately 24,500. The Zion Fire and Rescue Department operates a 24/72 schedule, responding to over 4,300 incidents annually out of two fire stations. Our part-time program supplements our sworn personnel to maintain minimum staffing levels and improve our response capabilities. The City of Zion is an equal opportunity employer.

APPLICATION PERIOD WILL REMAIN OPEN INDEFINITELY

Please ensure that you have all of your supporting documentation attached before returning it for consideration.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS TO APPLY:

- U.S. Citizen or permanent resident
- Minimum age of 20 years at time of hire
- High school diploma or GED
- Valid Illinois Class B-Non CDL driver's license or other State's equivalent (Wisconsin CDL) within three (3) months of hire
- Illinois OSFM Certified Firefighter II or Firefighter Basic
- Illinois Department of Public Health EMT-Paramedic
- North Lake County EMS System participant by time of hire
- Valid CPAT within prior 18 months from date of application or participation in the ZFRD Fitness Assessment

SELECTION PROCESS:

The selection process will include an oral interview, background check including references, medical exam (candidate's cost) and drug screen.

Applications are available online at www.cityofzion.com or in person at Zion Fire and Rescue Department Station One at 1303 27th Street, Zion, IL 60099. The completed application, release forms, and required documents must be dropped off in person or mailed to:

**Zion Fire and Rescue Department Station One
1303 27th Street
Zion, Illinois 60099**

Call (847) 746-4040 for additional information.

Task 21. Put the words into the correct order.

1. Be self-disciplined / need to / firefighters. 2. Fire / fighting skills / practice / they. 3. Strong / be brave / and / should / firefighters. 4. Clean / firefighters / their / repair / and / equipment / must. 5. Fire extinguisher / learn / they / axes / use / and / how to.



Task 22. Read the dialogue.

Rebecca: Look, there's smoke coming from six stories up.

Mike: Yes, I know. Didn't you hear the fire alarm go off upstairs a few minutes ago?

Rebecca: No, but I'm really glad there's a fire station only a few blocks away. Hey look, there's the fire engine. Here come the firefighters!

Mike: Yeah, let's get back to work. I'm sure they'll have the fire under control pretty quickly.

Rebecca: How can you work with all of this excitement? Maybe I should get the fire extinguisher from the hallway and go upstairs to help.

Mike: I think that's a really bad idea. You can see for yourself that the firefighters are getting ready to fight the fire. They're getting the ladder out and attaching the fire hose to the hydrant. Anyway, it's probably just a false alarm.

Rebecca: If the smoke detector went off then I'm sure there's a fire. We'll know if we start to see something burning near a window or ashes coming down.

Mike: I've never seen you like this before. Why are you so excited?

Rebecca: I wanted to be a firefighter when I grew up. I always liked to watch the fire.

Mike: Ah, that explains it. Would it make you feel better if I lit up a cigarette?



Task 23. In pairs, practice making emergency calls. Role play the situations below and invent your own details. Take turns to be emergency operator.

1. There is a house on fire across your street. 2. You are on the motorway. You see a car crash. 3. You can't find your laptop. You think somebody stole it.

4. Your car window is broken. The radio is missing. 5. You hear an explosion.
One of the buildings in your town is on fire.

Unit 6. Natural Disasters



Vocabulary: *violent, event, human, cause, injury, damage, property, natural disaster, avalanche, drought, earthquake, flooding, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption, wildfire, predict, warning sign, monitor, prevent, reduce, impact, suffer, powerful, provide, affect, temporary, shelter*



Task 1. Read and translate.

Natural disasters are violent events that cannot be controlled by humans. They are caused by the forces of nature and may result in loss of life, injury, and damage to property. There are many types of natural disaster, including avalanche, drought, earthquake, flooding, hurricane, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption, and wildfire.

The best way to predict or tell when natural disasters will occur is to study ones that have already happened. This gives scientists important information about the events that lead up to disasters. It also helps the scientists understand the forces of nature that cause the disasters.

Scientists have developed a good understanding of the factors that lead to hurricanes, tornadoes, and flooding. Predicting events such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, however, is much more difficult. Volcanoes may give warning signs, such as leaking gases, before erupting, but sometimes they erupt with no warning at all.

Earthquakes are also difficult to predict. However, scientists know regions in the world where earthquakes may occur. In these places they use equipment to monitor any changes that might suggest an earthquake is about to happen.

Most natural disasters are impossible to prevent. Their effects, however, may be reduced in several ways: by preparing for natural disasters, by preventing them where possible, and by reducing the impact they have on people.

Developed countries that suffer from earthquakes, such as Japan and the United States, have buildings that can stand up to all but the most powerful earthquakes. Storm shelters can be built to provide a safe place for people to stay during hurricanes and tornadoes.

The Thames Barrier, in England, was built to protect London from flooding. This type of preparation is less common in developing countries because it can be very expensive.

Natural disasters that occur because of the movement of Earth's plates cannot be prevented, but some others may be preventable. Protecting the environment, for example, may prevent disasters such as avalanches and landslides. Trees on hillsides help keep snow and soil in place. If too many trees are cut down, then avalanches and landslides are more likely to happen.

The effects of natural disasters can be reduced in two main ways. Warning systems can tell people to prepare for a disaster, and relief agencies can help deal with the problems caused by the disaster.

Early warning systems send a warning message to the people it might affect. Flood and severe weather warning messages are often broadcast on television, radio, and the Internet.

Places at risk of natural disasters often have evacuation plans so people can get out of the area before the disaster happens. People are also taught how to cope when disaster strikes, such as keeping supplies of food and water nearby.

Agencies, such as the Red Cross, help support the victims of natural disasters. These organizations set up temporary shelters; provide food, medical care, and education; and help people rebuild their lives if necessary.

Task 2. Translate into English.

Контрольовані людиною події; шкода майну; передбачати природні катастрофи; події, що призводять до катастрофи; сили природи; попереджувальні знаки; відстежувати зміни; неможливо запобігти; зменшити вплив; захищати довкілля; утримувати сніг і ґрунт; проблеми, спричинені природньою катастрофою; транслявати по телебаченню; запас їжі та води; тимчасовий притулок; надавати медичну допомогу.

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. What natural disasters do you know? 2. What natural disaster occurred in your region? 3. Can humans control natural disaster? 4. How can people predict natural disaster? 5. Does any natural disaster give warning signs? 6. How can people prevent natural disasters? 7. Are early warning systems important? 8. What agencies help victims of natural disaster?

Task 4. Natural disasters word search puzzle.



AVALANCHE	EVACUATION	MONSOON	TSUNAMI
BLIZZARD	FLOOD	RED CROSS	TYPHOON
CYCLONE	HAILSTORM	RESCUE	VOLCANO
DROUGHT	HURRICANE	SHELTER	WILDFIRE
EARTHQUAKE	LANDSLIDE	TORNADO	WINDSTORM

Task 5. Build an emergency kit. Discuss supplies you need to last for at least three days, and possibly longer.

To prepare for an emergency means you can stay comfortable, clean, fed, and healthy afterwards—when a storm or disaster may have knocked out electricity.

If you lost power, how would you eat? The refrigerator wouldn't keep your food cold. The microwave couldn't warm things up. You might not get clean water. How would you find out if it is safe outside? Not from your TV or computer!

- Water—at least a liter per person, per day
- Food (such as dried fruit, peanut butter, canned tuna fish or energy bars)
- First aid kit
- Cash
- Medicines
- Extra batteries or an alternative power source
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, soap
- Change of clothes to last 3 days, including shoes
- Paper plates, plastic cups, paper towels
- Battery-powered radio
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- Flashlights
- Whistle to signal for help
- Can opener
- Local maps
- Animal supplies
- Extra pair of eyeglasses

Task 6. Match the word with its definition.

<i>Drought</i>	when it rains a lot rivers can get so full that they go over their banks.
<i>Earthquake</i>	very big waves caused by underwater quakes.
<i>Flood</i>	when it does not rain the land is very dry. It is difficult to grow food.
<i>Tornado</i>	very big storm; can be called typhoon or cyclone.
<i>Volcano</i>	these are mountains that can explode and ash in the air and lava on the land.
<i>Tsunami</i>	very fast wind that swirl round and round; big ones can knock down houses.
<i>Hurricane</i>	a sudden bright light in the sky when there is a storm.
<i>Lightning</i>	when the land shakes because the plates of the earth are moving.



Task 7. Read and translate the dialogue in pairs.

Adam: What do the forecasters say about this week's weather?

Kelly: There is a chance for an earthquake in our area, which is not good at all.

Adam: Well, it's not for the first time. We often have earthquakes in our country.

Kelly: When was the last time we had one?

Adam: Last year, but the shakes were minor. Most people didn't even feel them. Only those who live in the block of flats did.

Kelly: I see. This time they say it's going to be stronger. Let's hope it won't cause any destruction.

Adam: What we experience here is nothing compared to some other places, where natural disasters happen regularly.

Kelly: What other natural disaster do you mean?

Adam: Flood, droughts, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, avalanche, etc.

Kelly: I know that floods often occur in India and Indonesia. Is that right?

Adam: Yes, these Asian countries each year are at high risk. It gets especially dangerous during the rainy seasons. This February 6000 people were evacuated from their homes and offices as floods reached the capital region.

Kelly: I've also heard that tsunamis often happen in Indonesia. Is that true?

Adam: Yes, that's another natural disaster which Thai people and their visitors often experience. It's a very dangerous phenomenon.

Kelly: How about tornadoes?

Adam: Tornadoes can occur in some states of the USA, Australia, Asia and most of Africa.

Kelly: I wonder how do tornadoes form?

Adam: They are like large thunderstorms. They are created by a column of warm humid air which begins to rise very quickly.

Kelly: You know quite a lot about these things. Have you been studying the topic of «Natural Disasters»?

Adam: I had to write an essay on this topic once, so I know a bit about the danger that comes from such phenomena and about the ways of protection.

Kelly: Well, in most cases people can be saved if they act quickly. Besides I think that the forecasters' role in this case is rather important.

Adam: You're right, but not always they can foresee the coming disaster.

Kelly: I know. What a pity. In my opinion, if they had more modern equipment, they would be able to forecast dangerous weather conditions in advance.

Adam: Perhaps.

Task 8. Compose your own dialogue on natural disasters in your region.



Task 9. Read and translate.

Natural disasters are nature-made, but there is a significant proof that human activity makes 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. 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 worked hard and experienced many 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 destruction 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 10. Translate into English.

Природна катастрофа, спричинена людиною; вагомий доказ; діяльність людини; безпорадний перед ураганом; уразити південне узбережжя США; прибережне місто; завдавати шкоди; рятувати життя; шукати прихисток; токсичний басейн; жодних реальних заходів; зменшувати викид газів; зменшити глобальне потепління; смертельна катастрофа.

Task 11. 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 12. Let's talk about natural disasters.

1. What are natural disasters? Give examples. 2. What are often results of natural disasters? 3. What can people do to prevent natural disasters? 4. Are there ever natural disasters in your country? Explain. 5. What natural disasters can happen in the area you live? Explain. 6. Have you or any of your friends or relatives ever been in a natural disaster? What happened? 7. What was the last natural disaster you saw on TV? Where did it happen? How did it affect people? 8. What was the worst natural disaster in your country you can remember? 9. How can we help victims of a natural disaster? 10. In your opinion, what's the worst natural disaster? Explain. 11. How much warning time are people usually given ahead of a disaster? 12. How can you prepare when a natural disaster is about to happen where you live? 13. Have you ever seen a natural disaster movie? Talk about it. 14. What are some of the problems people often have after a natural disaster? 15. Why did dinosaurs become extinct? Discuss possibilities. 16. What kills more people worldwide: natural disaster, war, terrorism, other? Brainstorm and discuss. 17. Can the Internet be helpful in case of a disaster? How? Could it be misused? How?



Task 13. Complete the sentences with the words below

explosion, lightning, avalanche, eruption,
earthquakes

1. Last Sunday we wanted to go skiing, but we couldn't because in the mountains there was an 2. In our country people have very strong buildings because we often have 3. Mum went shopping yesterday afternoon and she was very frightened. In the park there was an ... and nobody knew what it was. 4. I saw on TV that yesterday there was an on island in the Pacific and hot lava came down the volcano. 5. My little sister is afraid of ... , so when there is a bad storm she always hides.

Task 14. Put the pieces together.

Na/tsu/mi; upt/an/ion/volc/icer; he/al/anc/av; rri/ne/hu/ca; stf/fo/ire/re;
ake/th/ear/qu.

Task 15. Let's talk about future.

1. What are you going to do tomorrow? Describe your plans to the class. 2. Where do you see yourself ten years from now. Explain. 3. What are you doing tonight? What fixed plans do you have? 4. Do you think scientists will clone people in the future? Would you like to be cloned? Explain. 5. Will pollution make the Earth uninhabitable? Discuss. 6. Do you think people will live longer? What is positive and negative about it? 7. Do you think scientists will find cure for AIDS and cancer? 8. Will robots ever replace humans? If so, in what way? 9. Do you think the world will be better or worse for future generations? Explain. 10. How do you think your country will change in future? 11. How will transportation and travel change in the future? Give your views. 12. Do you think aliens will ever visit the Earth? When? What will happen? 13. What kind of job would you like to do in the future? How much will you earn? 14. What new inventions would you like to see in the future? Give reasons. 15. Do you think you will travel, live or work abroad? Talk about it.

Task 16. Do you think this will happen? Discuss.

1. A nuclear war will destroy the Earth. 2. Aliens will invade the Earth. 3. Flying cars will solve the problem of traffic jams. 4. Global warming will kill many kinds of animals. 5. Overpopulation will lead to mandatory euthanasia at 70. 6. People will live for 150 years or more. 7. Robots will take over all routine household tasks. 8. Scientists will invent a time machine. 9. People and aliens will make friends. 10. Tourists will go on space holidays.

Task 17. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verbs in brackets.

Easter Holidays

Last Easter holidays Jimmy and Paul ... (go) camping in the mountains. They ... (spend) wonderful time there. They ... (wake up) early in the morning and then they ... (go) for a walk. In the village they ... (buy) everything they ... (need).

In the afternoon they ... (play) football, ... (watch) the birds and (swim) in the river. They ... (not have) a TV set, so after dinner they ... (talk) for a while and then they ... (go) to sleep.



One night, Jimmy ... (have) a very strange dream: they ... (be) by the river watching the moon. Suddenly they ... (hear) someone calling "Hello! Hello!". They ... (turn) around and they ... (see) a strange creature.

It ... (be) green and very small. He ... (invite) them to go to his spaceship. There they ... (meet) other strange creatures and a beautiful princess. They ... (sit) down round a table and they ... (eat) some strange food. Jimmy ... (drink) a glass of fruit juice. It ... (taste) good so he ... (ask) for another glass of it.



After a while he ... (feel) a bit strange. Oh dear... he ... (turn) green and small like the others. The princess ... (not be) beautiful anymore and she ... (look) horrible. What was happening?

He ... (open) his eyes and ... what a relief! It ... (be) only a dream!!!

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
catch	caught	caught

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
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
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got (<i>sometimes</i> gotten)

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
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
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
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
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept

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

Vocabulary

A

Accelerant	прискорювач
Access	доступ, підхід, прохід, мати доступ
Accident	ДТП, аварія, нещасний випадок, катастрофа
Accidental	випадковий, несподіваний
Ache	біль, боліти
AIDS	СНІД
Aerial support	підтримка з повітря
Affect	впливати
Agency	агентство, орган, управління
Aggressive	агресивний, активний, наступаючий, наполегливий, дійовий
Aid	допомога, сприяння, підтримка, підмога; допомагати, надавати допомогу, сприяти
Air	повітря, атмосфера; повітряний, авіаційний, льотний, пневматичний; провітрювати, вентилювати
Air mask	повітряна (киснева) маска
Air tank	повітряний (кисневий) бак, цистерна
Alarm	сигналізація, тривога
Alert	сповіщення, тривога, стан бойової готовності; пильний, насторожений, обережний; попередити про небезпеку, оголошувати тривогу
Alive	живий, бадьорий, жвавий
Ambulance	швидка допомога

Analysis	аналіз, дослідження, розбір
Anxiety	тривога, занепокоєння, страх
Apartment	квартира, житло, приміщення
Application	заява, заявка
Apply	вживати, використовувати, просити, подавати
Arrive	прибувати, приїжджати
Arson	підпал
Ash	зола, попіл
Assessment	оцінка, судження
Assist	допомагати, сприяти
Assistance	допомога, підмога, сприяння
Attack	атака, наступ, удар; атакувати, наступати, критикувати
Attention	увага, пильність; команда «Струнко!»
Attentive	уважний, пильний, чемний
Authorities	адміністрація, органи влади
Avalanche	лавина, сніговий обвал
Avoid	уникати, ухилятись
Axe	сокира

В

Backfire	зворотний вогонь
Badge	бейдж, емблема, значок
Barrack	барак, казарма, халупа
Barricade	барикада, перепона, перешкода
Barrier	бар'єр, застава, межа

Battalion	батальйон
Battle	битва, боротьба, поєдинок
Blackened	почорнілий
Blaze	палати, горіти
Bleeding	кровотеча
Boots	чоботи, бутси, черевики
Bravery	хоробрість, мужність
Broadcast	транслювати, передавати по радіо/тв
Bucket	відро
Burn	спалити, горіти
Bystander	перехожий, очевидець, свідок

С

Cadet	кадет, курсант
Calling	покликання
Calm	спокійний, самовпевнений
Cancer	рак
Captain	капітан, командир, староста
Carabiner	карабін
Cardiac arrest	зупинка серця
Cardinal number	кількісне число, номер
Catalyst	каталізатор
Catastrophe	катастрофа, лихо, нещастя, біда
Cause	причина, підстава, привід; викликати, завдавати, спричиняти

Caution	обережність, обачність, передбачливість
Chain reaction	ланцюгова реакція
Char	обвуглювати, обпалювати
Chemicals	хімікати
Chest	груди, грудна клітка
Chief	начальник, керівник
Civil	цивільний
Clone	клон; клонувати
Collapse	обвал, руйнування, катастрофа
Command	командувати, командування, начальство
Communication	спілкування, зв'язок
Conflagration	вогонь, велика пожежа
Conscious	притомний
Contain	містити
Control	контроль, перевірка, контролювати, регулювати
Cope	справитися, подолати
Courage	мужність, хоробрість, сміливість
Coverall	комбінезон
Crackle	тріск, хруст, тріщати, тріскотіти
Crawl	повзати, лазити
Crew	екіпаж, бригада
Cure	лікувати, виліковувати, зціляти; лікування

D

Dalmatian	далматинець
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Damage	пошкодження, дефект, пошкоджувати, завдавати збитків
Danger	небезпека
Dangerous	небезпечний
Daunting	той, що лякає
Deadly	смертельний
Deal	мати справу
Death	смерть, загибель
Defeat	поразка, розгром, знищувати, розбивати
Defense	оборона, захист
Deliberately lit fire	навмисний підпал
Department	відділ, департамент, управління, факультет
Deploy	розгорнути
Destroy	знищувати, розбивати
Destruction	руйнування, загибель
Detachment	загін, відокремлення
Determine	визначити, обумовлювати
Develop	розвиватися, прогресувати
Dirt	бруд
Dirty	брудний, неохайний
Disaster	катастрофа, лихо
Dispatch	відправлення, відправляти, посилати
Douse	обливати, гасити
Drill	тренування, вправа, тренуватись
Drought	посуха, засуха

Drugs ліки, наркотики

Е

Earthquake	землетрус
Elbow	лікоть
Embers	вугілля, гарячий попіл
Emergency	надзвичайна ситуація, аварія, аварійний
Emission	випромінювання, випуск, емісія, викид
Emit	випромінювати, вивергати, випускати
Encounter	зустріч, сутичка, зустрічати, зіштовхуватись
Encroach	посягати, вторгатись, втручатися
Energy	енергія, потужність
Enforcement	виконання, тиск
Engine	двигун, машина
Engulf	завалювати, поглинати
Ensure	забезпечувати
Equip	обладнувати, оснащувати
Equipment	обладнання
Escape	втеча, порятунок, рятувати, втікати
Escape route	шлях евакуації
Event	подія, випадок
Evidence	докази, свідчення
Expensive	вартісний, коштовний, дорогий
Experience	досвід, стаж, переживати, зазнавати
Explode	вибухнути, підривати

Explosion	вибух, спалах
Explosive	вибухонебезпечний, вибуховий, вибухова речовина
Extinguish	гасити
Extinguisher	вогнегасник

F

Fatigue	втома, втомлюватись, змучуватись
Fierce	лютий, шалений
Fire	вогонь, пожежа
Fire alarm	пожежна тривога
Fire drill	навчальна пожежна тривога
Fire engine	пожежна машина
Fire extinguisher	вогнегасник
Fire hydrant	пожежний гідрант
Fire station	пожежна частина
Fire truck	пожежна машина
Firefighter	пожежний
Fireman	пожежний
Fireproof	вогнетривкий, вогнестійкий
Firestorm	вогнева буря
Flame	полум'я; спалахувати, палати
Flashlight	ліхтарик, сигнальний вогонь
Flashpoint	точка займання
Flood / flooding	повінь, злива, потоп, приплив; паводковий; затоплювати, наводняти, заливати

Foam	піна; пінитися
Fury	злість, лютість, сказ

G

Gas detector	детектор газу
Gauge	датчик, вимірювальний прилад; вимірювати
Gear	спорядження
Generate	генерувати, спричиняти, породжувати
Generation	покоління, потомство
Gloves	рукавички, краги
Glow	сяйво, відблиск, сильне світло; жевріти, світитись, розжарюватись, згоряти
Graduate	випускник, закінчувати навчальний заклад
Grime	бруд, неохайність
Guard	охоронець, конвоїр

H

Handcuffs	наручники
Hang up	повісити, чіпляти
Happen	відбуватися, траплятися
Harm	школа, лихо, зло; шкодити
Harness	збруя, інвентар; приборкувати, запрягати
Hazard	небезпека, ризик; зважуватися, ризикувати
Hazardous	небезпечний, ризикований
Haze	імла; затуманюватися
Headache	головний біль

Headquarters	штаб -квартира
Heart defibrillator	дефібрилятор серця
Heat	тепло, спека, жар, нагрівання; тепловий; нагріватися, розжарювати, нагрівати, зігрівати
Helmet	шолом, каска
Help	допомога, підмога; допомагати, сприяти
Hero	герой
Heroic	героїчний
High-rise	багатоповерхівка; багатоповерховий
Hill slide	схил гори
Hire	найняти, наймати, брати на прокат
Hood	капюшон, ковпак
Hook	гак
Horn	гудок, рупор, горн
Horror	жах, страх, огида
Hose	шланг, брандспойт, рукав; поливати зі шланга
Human соціальний	людина, людство, смертний, людський,
Hydrant	гідрант
Hydraulic	гідравлічний

I

Ignite	запалювати, запалюватися, розжарюватися до світіння
Ignition	запалювання, самозаймання
Impact	вплив
Impossible	неможливий, неймовірний

Incendiary	запальний; підпалювач, підбурювач
Incident	інцидент, випадок, пригода; випадковий, побічний
Increase	збільшувати, підвищувати
Inferno	пекло
Inflammable	горючий, легкозаймистий
Injure	травмувати, поранити, пошкодити
Injury	травма, ушкодження, поранення
Inhalation	інгаляція, вдихання
Inspect	перевірити, інспектувати
Inspection	перевірка, огляд, інспектування
Insurance	страхування, страховка, гарантія; страховий
Intense	інтенсивний, сильний, значний
Intravenous drips	внутрішньовенні крапельниці
Invent	вигадувати, винаходити, придумувати
Invention	винахід
Investigate	досліджувати, розслідувати, стежити
Investigation	розслідування, слідство, розвідка
Investigator	слідчий, дослідник

J

Jack	домкрат; працівник; піднімати домкратом
Jacket	куртка, піджак
Jaw	щелепа
Jogging	біг підтюпцем
Jumpsuit	комбінезон

К

Kevlar	кевлар (міцна синтетична тканина)
Kill	вбивати, знищувати
Kindling	запалювання, спалахування
Kit	комплект, речовий мішок
Knee	коліно; ставати навколішки
Knowledge	знання

L

Ladder	сходи, драбина, трап; обладнувати драбиною
Ladder truck	пожежна машина з колінчастою драбиною
Launch	запуск; запускати
Lead	вести, керувати, призводити
Leak	витік, теча; протікати, просочуватись
Leaking gas	витік газу
Location	розташування, місце перебування

M

Major	майор; основний, головний
Matches	сірники
Message	повідомлення
Minor	другорядний, незначний
Mission	місія, делегація
Monitor	контролювати, моніторити
Multiple	множинний

N

Nearby	близький, недалекий, сусідній
Necessary	необхідний, потрібний
Nozzle	насадка, наконечник, сопло, форсунка

O

Occupation	заняття, професія, фах, робота, праця
Occur	ставатися, траплятися, відбуватися
Official	офіційний, формальний, службовий; службовець, чиновник, посадова особа
Ordinal number	порядковий номер
Organize	організувати, налагоджувати, улаштовувати
Origin	походження, вихідна точка
Outdoors	на відкритому повітрі, просто неба
Oxygen	кисень, кисневий

P

Pain	біль, страждання; боліти, мучити
Panic	паніка, сполох; панічний; панікувати
Paramedic	фельдшер, медик із середньою освітою
Peril	небезпека, ризик
Personnel	персонал, штат, особовий склад
Plate	плита
Platoon	взвод, загін
Poison	отрута; отруювати, заражати, труїти
Poisonous	отруйний

Pole	полюс
Power	сила, влада, потужність
Powerful	потужний, сильний, могутній
Prank call	дзвінок-розіграш, жартівливий дзвінок
Predict	передбачити, завбачати
Press	надавлювати, натискати, стискати, вижимати
Pressure	тиск
Prevent	запобігти, перешкоджати, попереджати
Prevention	профілактика, попередження, запобігання
Preventive	профілактичний, запобіжний, превентивний
Property	власність, майно, земельна ділянка
Provide	забезпечити, постачати
Pump	насос, помпа; качати насосом, викачувати
Pumper truck	навантажувач -насос
Put out	гасити вогонь; витягувати, простягати
Pyromania	піроманія

Q

Quantity	кількість, чисельність
Quarters	казарма, приміщення
Quench	гасіння, придушення; гасити, угамовувати

R

Radio	радіо
Radioactive	радіоактивний
Rapid	швидкий, стрімкий, швидкісний

React	реагувати, викликати реакцію
Reaction	реакція, реагування
Rebuild	відновлювати, відбудовувати
Recover	відновитись, відновлювати, одужати
Recovery	одужання, відновлення, зцілення
Recruit	новобранець, рекрут, новий член; вербувати, поповнювати
Reduce	зменшувати, послаблювати
Regulation	регулювання, правило, регламентація
Reinforce	посилювати, підкріплювати
Relief	рельєф; полегшення, допомога
Remind	нагадувати
Replace	замінити
Rescue	визволення, порятунок; рятівний; рятувати, визволяти
Resident	резидент, постійний мешканець
Residential	житловий
Respond	відгук, відповідь; реагувати, відповідати
Response	відповідь, реакція, відгук; відповісти
Responsible	відповідальний, надійний
Retreat	відступ; відступати, поступатися
Risk	ризик; ризикувати, наважуватися
Rope	мотузка, канат; прив'язувати
Route	маршрут, курс
Routine	розпорядок, рутинна, заведений порядок, режим;

	поточний, заведений
Rush	поспішати, нестися

S

Safely	безпечно, благополучно, надійно
Safety	безпека, безпечність, неушкодженість
Save	берегти, рятувати, оберігати
Scar	шрам, рубець; залишати рубці, рубцювати
Scare	переляк, паніка; лякати, відстрашувати
Scared	наляканий, зляканий
Scene	місце дії, сцена
Science	наука
Scientific	науковий
Scientist	вчений
Scorch смалити	опік, слід від опіку; обпалити, випалювати,
Scream	вереск, крик, різкий звук; пронизливо кричати
Search	пошук, розшук, розслідування; шукати, досліджувати, обшукувати
Sensor	датчик
Shelter	укриття, притулок, бомбосховище
Shield	щит, екран, захист, заслона; заслоняти, затуляти, захищати, вигороджувати
Shift	зміна, переміщення; пересувати, міняти, зсовувати
Shock	шок, потрясіння, удар; шокувати, вражати, викликати шок; ударний
Sign	знак, позначка, ознака, прикмета; подавати знак;

	підписувати
Siren	сирена, гудок
Situation	ситуація, обстановка, становище
Smoke	дим, кіптява, чад; диміти, чадити; димовий
Smoke alarm	димова сигналізація
Smoke detector	детектор диму
Smother	їдкий дим, густий туман; душити, задихатися
Soil	ґрунт, земля
Spark	іскра, спалах, пробиск; запалювати, іскрити, спалахувати
Spill	пролиття; розливати, проливатися, розсипатися
Spray	розпилювач, обприскувач, водяний пил; обприскувати, розпилювати, розпорошувати
Spread	поширення; поширювати, розносити
Split	розкол, розрив; розщеплювати, розколювати
Sprinkler	спринклер, розприскувач, пульверизатор
Sprinkler system	спринклерна система
Squad	загін, відділення, команда
Stamina	витривалість, життєздатність
Stand up	вставати, підніматися, вистояти
Strategy	стратегія
Stretch a line	розтягнути лінію
Stretcher	носилки
Strike	вдарити, ударятися
Struggle	боротьба; боротися

Substance	речовина, субстанція
Suffer	страждати, терпіти, мучитися
Suffering	страждання
Suggest	пропонувати, радити
Supply	постачати, споряджати; постачання, запас
Support	підтримка; підтримувати
Survival	виживання, пережиток
Survive	вижити, пережити
Survivor	той, хто залишився живим, уцілілий
Suspenders	підтяжки
Suspicious	підозрілий, непевний

T

Tanker	цистерна, танкер
Tanker truck	автоцистерна
Technique	техніка, технічний прийом
Temperature	температура, жар
Temporary	тимчасовий
Terror	терор, жах
Threat	загроза, небезпека
Threaten	погрожувати, загрожувати, страхати
Threatening	погрозливий, загрозливий, грізний
Toe	палець на нозі
Tools	знаряддя, інструмент
Torch	факел, смолоскип

Tornado	торнадо, смерч
Toxic	токсичний, отруйний
Traffic	дорожній рух, транспорт
Tragedy	трагедія, трагічна ситуація
Train	поїзд; виховувати, навчати
Training	навчання, тренування, виховання; тренувальний, навчальний
Trap	пастка, капкан; заманювати в пастку
Treat	лікувати, ставитись, пригощати
Treatment	лікування, ставлення
Truck	вантажівка, грузовик
Trust	довіра, довіряти, покладатися
Tsunami	цунамі
Two-way radio	двостороннє радіо

U

Unconscious	несвідомий, непритомний
Understand	розуміти, усвідомлювати
Understanding	розуміння, порозуміння

V

Valor	доблесть
Vanquish	перемагати, долати, завойовувати
Ventilation	вентиляція
Venting	вентиляція, викид в атмосферу

View	кругозір, погляд, точка зору; вид, панорама, ландшафт
Violence	насилля, несамоовитість, розправа
Violent	різкий, несамоовитий, скажений, сильний
Vital	життєвий, суттєвий, життєздатний
Volcanic eruption	виверження вулкану
Volunteer	волонтер, доброволець; зголошуватись, пропонувати

W

Warn	попереджати, застерігати
Warning	попередження, сигнал, пересторога
Watch	чергування, вахта, зміна; годинник; догляд, пильність, спостереження; дивитися, пильнувати
Watchman	сторож, вартовий, страж, хранитель
Water	водний, водопровідний; вода; наводнювати
Whistle	свисток; свистіти
Wildfire	лісова пожежа
Witness	свідок, очевидець; свідчення, доказ; давати свідчення
Wrist	зап'ястя

Resources used

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