**Перелік питань**

з навчальної дисципліни Іноземна мова професійного спрямування

за спеціальністю: 101 «Екологія»

освітнього ступеню «бакалавр»

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| №п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | The land, water and air in which people, animals and plants live. |
| 2. | To make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty. |
| 3. | To make something happen. |
| 4. | The process of polluting the place. |
| 5. | The act or process of destroying something. |
| 6. | The situation in which there is not enough of something that is needed. |
| 7. |  A place where unwanted waste is taken and left. |
| 8. | Things you no longer want. |
| 9. | A substance that can kill you or make you sick if you eat it, breathe it, etc. |
| 10. | To drop or put something somewhere in a careless way. |
| 11. | Relating to the central part of an atom. |
| 12. | To make the land, lakes, rivers dangerous by adding harmful chemicals to it. |
| 13. | To continue to exist. |
| 14. | Something that you use to fight with. |
| 15. | To put someone or something in a dangerous or harmful situation. |
| 16. | An untidy accumulation of objects lying about  |
| 17. | Food waste, discarded or useless material |
| 18. | Something in a crumbled or broken condition |
| 19. | An unwanted by-product of a manufacturing process |
| 20. | Useless or rejected matter |
| 21. | I don’t like their house – it’s always full of  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| 22. | The main problem of ecology today is thousands of tons of industrial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 23. |  She always leaves a lot of  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  |
| 24. | In Singapore a person throwing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the road may be put to prison.   |
| 25. |  Sometimes it seems that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accumulates itself.  |
| 26. | Burying waste or household trash - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution.  |
| 27. | Rock concerts - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. |
| 28. | Car exhaust fumes -  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. |
| 29. | Hyperactive fishing - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. |
| 30. | Airport noise - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. |
| 31. | Oil split in oceans -  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. |
| 32. | Smoking - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. |
| 33. | Burning leaves in spring and autumn  -\_\_\_\_\_ pollution |
| 34. | People all over the world are worried about what is happening to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 35. | Newspapers and magazines write about air, land and water **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
| 36. | They write that the Earth is our home and all people must **\_\_\_\_\_\_**of it. |
| 37. | We must do everything possible to save the \_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 38. | The importance of this task **\_\_\_\_\_** by scientists.  |
| 39. | The branch of science that deals with the relation of living things to their environment is called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
| 40. | From the point of view of ecology the mankind should first of all **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** pollution. |
| 41. | Until about 150 years ago, the air was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– perfect for people to breathe.  |
| 42. | Factories and cars put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_ gases into the air. |
| 43. | Today the air is so \_\_\_\_\_\_ that it’s not always safe to breathe. |
| 44. | Many cities have air filled with a pollution called\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| 45. | Polluted air is bad for people, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and trees |
| 46. | When power factories burn coal to make electricity and when cars burn gasoline, invisible \_\_\_\_\_ are released into the air.  |
| 47. | Some of gases can mix with water and make it\_\_\_\_\_\_, like lemon juice or vinegar. |
| 48. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is harmful to plants, rivers, creatures, that live in them.  |
| 49. | When people move into new land the plants and animals that live there begin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| 50. | The planet Earth is mostly\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| 51. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cover the biggest part of the Earth and there are lakes, rivers, streams, and underground water. |
| 52. | All life on Earth depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| 53. | Rivers and lakes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by garbage, or by poisonous chemicals.  |
| 54. | The ocean, which is a home to so much life, has been used as a place to dump \_\_\_\_\_\_ and poisonous chemicals for a long time.  |
| 55. | The\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a home to so much life, has been used as a place to dump garbage and poisonous chemicals for a long time. |
| 56. | The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of invisible \_\_\_\_ (carbon dioxide) that act just like a greenhouse.  |
| 57. | The \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. |
| 58. | \_\_\_\_\_ - any of various gaseous compounds (such as carbon dioxide or methane) that absorb infrared radiation, trap heat in the atmosphere. |
| 59. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an increase in the earth's atmospheric and oceanic temperatures. |
| 60. | If the Earth's temperature gets hotter by just a few \_\_\_\_, it could change the weather all over the planet. |
| 61. | Up in the sky, above the air we breathe, there is a layer of gas, called \_\_\_\_\_ . |
| 62. | We are lucky to have the ozone to \_\_\_\_ us. It helps us by blocking out rays from the sun that can harm our skin. |
| 63. | Now the ozone \_\_\_\_ is being damaged by gases that people have made.  |
| 64. | \_\_\_\_\_is an area of the ozone layer (as near the south pole) that is seasonally depleted of ozone. |
| 65. | to result |
| 66. | pollution |
| 67. | impact |
| 68. | restoration |
| 69. | execute |
| 70. | purify  |
| 71. | resource |
| 72. | global |
| 73. | protect |
| 74. | nature |
| 75. | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth, as opposed to humans or human creations. |
| 76. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process or industry of obtaining coal or other minerals from a mine. |
| 77. | \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of cultivation of waste land or land formerly under water. |
| 78. | The act of searching for mineral resources. |
| 79. | The [process](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/process) of [removing](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/remove) minerals. |
| 80. | A valuable or useful chemical substance that is formed naturally in the ground. |
| 81. | Coal \_\_\_\_\_\_ is executed by train, truck (lorry), water (on rivers, canals, lakes, etc.) and slurry pipeline or conveyer belt. |
| 82. | Now the ozone layer is being damaged by gases that people have made. The gases are called\_\_\_\_, and halons. |
| 83. | Scientists are very \_\_\_\_ about the ozone layer, because a lot of it has gone away in just a few years.  |
| 84. | Waste materials contain \_\_\_\_ substances that pollute water and soil. |
| 85. | Mining, especially open-pit mining, \_\_\_ the surface of the land. |
| 86. | Water from mining and concentration operations may contaminate the \_\_\_\_ and rivers into which it flows. |
| 87. | Most serious of all are gases produced by smelting, which may not only contaminate the air in the region of the smelter, but affect lakes and vegetation hundreds of miles away through the creation of acid rain.Which sentence is true? |
| 88. | Environmental impacts of coal transportation occur during loading or unloading. For example, rail transport and trucks cause damage to buildings, highways and other places.Which statement is correct? |
| 89. | Emission of coal particulate and other air pollutants occurs during loading, unloading and during coal movement.Which statement is correct? |
| 90. | Land reclamation covers the problem of landscape redevelopment and the restoration of its productivity, ecological integrity, and economic and aesthetic value. Which sentence is true? |
| 91. | Coal transportation is \_\_\_\_ by train, truck (lorry), water (on rivers, canals, lakes, etc.) and slurry pipeline or conveyer belt. |
| 92. | The economic uses of reclaimed land depend on natural and socioeconomic \_\_\_\_ of the locality. |
| 93. | In recent years many industrial countries have developed and adopted\_\_\_\_\_, national programs and specific policies for environmental protection. |
| 94. | The principal impact of pollution regulations on the mining industry arises from regulations on emissions of CO2 and other air \_\_\_\_ from copper, lead and zinc smelters. |
| 95. | The \_\_\_\_ of mining on the environment can be negative. |
| 96. | Disturbances of the land surface and \_\_\_\_\_ of waste are the direct effects arising from mining as a physical activity. |
| 97. | Treatment of mineral products, such as coal burning, ore processing, smelting and other metallurgical processes is indirect \_\_\_\_ effect of mining. |
| 98. | Destructive effects of mining \_\_\_ pollution of the atmosphere. |
| 99. | Mining process has its \_\_\_\_ effect on vegetation and wildlife. |
| 100. | Research and development have provided greatly improved engineering and biological methods of land\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 101. | discharge |
| 102. | spill |
| 103. | carry out |
| 104. | ability |
| 105. | technique |
| 106. | monitoring |
| 107. | safety |
| 108. | estimation |
| 109. | issue |
| 110. | law |
| 111. | Forestry |
| 112. | Chemistry |
| 113. | Biology |
| 114. | Geology |
| 115. | Ecology |
| 116. | According to their qualification characteristics Bachelors in Ecology should \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the present ecological situation. |
| 117. | Bachelors in Ecology should have abilities to calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere and spills of pollutants into water. |
| 118. | Bachelors in Ecology should evaluate the impact of industrial objects upon the \_\_\_\_\_ . |
| 119. | Ecologists determine sources of soils, water and air\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 120. | Ecologists \_\_\_\_\_\_ ecological customs control, ecological certification of industrial and food products. |