**Перелік питань**

з навчальної дисципліни Іноземна мова

за спеціальністю: 183 «Технології захисту навколишнього середовища»

освітнього ступеню «бакалавр»

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| №  п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | Your car isn’t here. It \_\_\_\_\_ to the garage. |
| 2. | This wedding dress \_\_\_\_\_ by a famous fashion designer last summer. |
| 3. | A modern business centre \_\_\_\_\_ in our city. It will be finished next year. |
| 4. | Usually, their clothes \_\_\_\_\_ in the sales. |
| 5. | Your shirt \_\_\_\_\_ yet. |
| 6. | The exam results \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. |
| 7. | This sweater \_\_\_\_\_ by my mother. |
| 8. | The votes \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the meeting. |
| 9. | The university \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of eighteenth century. |
| 10. | Three men \_\_\_\_\_ by the police. |
| 11. | If it rains, roads \_\_\_\_\_ slippery. |
| 12. | If a red light \_\_\_\_\_, call the technician. |
| 13. | If you use a hot iron on nylon, it \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 14. | When I \_\_\_\_\_ dairy products, I get red spots on my skin. |
| 15. | When you \_\_\_\_\_ this key, the game starts. |
| 16. | I will call you, if I \_\_\_\_\_ time. |
| 17. | Seafood is risky to eat if it \_\_\_\_\_ at the right temperature. |
| 18. | When she \_\_\_\_\_ abroad on business, she always phones me every evening. |
| 19. | If you \_\_\_\_\_ now, you’ll be able to catch the 5 o’oclock train. |
| 20. | The video \_\_\_\_\_ if you press the button. |
| 21. | AI. |
| 22. | Facilitate. |
| 23. | Cognitive. |
| 24. | Interactive. |
| 25. | Don’t forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the battery. |
| 26. | The new computer game will be on the \_\_\_\_\_ in March . |
| 27. | Information technology is the name of the \_\_\_\_ , these days. |
| 28. | A person who investigates scientific things. |
| 29. | You use it to type words into a computer. |
| 30. | To think of and make a new machine or device. |
| 31. | We use it to send computer data to other computers . |
| 32. | Before satellites, they used them to make all telephones connections. |
| 33 | A kind of television you use for displaying data . |
| 34. | A thing that is used for sending data along phone lines. |
| 35. | Something you use for printing data. |
| 36. | A kind of typewriter that you use for typing data. |
| 37. | Something you use for “clicking” on words and symbols. |
| 38. | Cross out the verb that *doesn’t* match with the noun:  \_\_\_\_\_ an email |
| 39. | Cross out the verb that *doesn’t* match with the noun:  \_\_\_\_\_ a business card. |
| 40. | Cross out the verb that *doesn’t* match with the noun:  \_\_\_\_\_ a hard copy. |
| 41. | Cross out the verb that *doesn’t* match with the noun:  \_\_\_\_\_ a folder. |
| 42. | \_\_\_\_\_ band. |
| 43. | \_\_\_\_\_ cast. |
| 44. | \_\_\_\_\_ ware. |
| 45. | \_\_\_\_\_ phone. |
| 46. | The gradual rise in the Earth’s temperature is known as \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 47. | Rain mixed with toxic chemicals from factories is known as \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 48. | If we don’t protect \_\_\_\_\_ they will disappear forever. |
| 49. | I like to go out to the \_\_\_\_\_, the nature is so beautiful there. |
| 50. | Factories \_\_\_\_\_the air with their wastes. |
| 51. | People use bikes more often than cars, so they \_\_\_\_ air pollution. |
| 52. | Many forest animals and plants die out, because of \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 53. | It is very important to \_\_\_\_\_ rubbish. |
| 54. | \_\_\_\_\_ weapons are very dangerous. |
| 55. | There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ problems on our planet. |
| 56. | People \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trees every year. |
| 57. | A lot of domestic rubbish can be \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 58. | Give the Ukrainian equivalent - **an environment.** |
| 59. | Give the Ukrainian equivalent – **a forest.** |
| 60. | Give Ukrainian equivalent - **to dump.** |
| 61. | \_\_\_\_\_ resources can be found in every country. |
| 62. | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a short name of the organization called Green Peace. |
| 63. | Ozone \_\_\_\_\_ stops harmful radiation from the sun. |
| 64. | Factories \_\_\_\_\_ wastes in rivers and seas. |
| 65. | You can always \_\_\_\_\_ fresh air in the forest. |
| 66. | Don’t \_\_\_\_\_ away bottles. |
| 67. | \_\_\_\_\_ more trees! |
| 68. | It is very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ this problem. |
| 69. | \_\_\_\_\_ is another problem of developing countries. |
| 70. | Guess the word:  a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war |
| 71. | Firemen \_\_\_\_\_\_ a man trapped in the river |
| 72. | \_\_\_\_\_ is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest. |
| 73. | A \_\_\_\_ in hand is worth two in the bush. |
| 74. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **a predator** |
| 75. | Guess the word:  the business of organizing holidays to places of natural beauty in a way that helps local people and does not damage the environment |
| 76. | Guess the word:  available or happening during one of the four parts of a year. |
| 77. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **biodiversity** |
| 78. | Industrial countries also cause \_\_\_\_\_\_ effect. |
| 79. | Find an antonym: **easy** |
| 80. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **to take into consideration** |
| 81. | Several families were \_\_\_\_\_\_ from their homes because of flood. |
| 82. | Guess the word:  a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger. |
| 83. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **domestic animals** |
| 84. | The tornado blew out the windows of a nearby school, but none of the children were \_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 85. | Guess the word:  A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action. |
| 86. | The developers dealt with the problem in the time-honoured way, burying the \_\_\_\_\_\_ waste in landfill sites. |
| 87. | Guess the word:  chasing and killing an animal or bird for food, sport, or profit: |
| 88. | Find a synonym : **dangerous** |
| 89. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **to die out** |
| 90. | Scientists think it is unlikely that any species will actually become extinct as a \_\_\_\_\_ of the oil spill. |
| 91. | Oil from the wrecked tanker \_\_\_\_\_ more than 40 miles of the Normandy shoreline. |
| 92. | The dogs had lost the \_\_\_\_ of the fox near the river |
| 93. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **noise** |
| 94. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **carbon footprint** |
| 95. | Give Ukrainian equivalent – **hazardous** |
| 96. | Agriculture was one of the first inventions of the mankind. Ancient people collected wild grains to eat as long ago as 20,000 BC, but didn’t start growing these crops until 13,000 BC, depending on the region. One of the earliest crops to be domesticated was rice in China in around 11,000 BC.  Agriculture includes animals, of course, and the earliest animals to be domesticated are believed to be pigs, in 13, 000 BC in Macedonia. The switch to agriculture is crucial as it provides a food surplus. This surplus means that everyone has to be involved in food production, freeing people up to conduct trade and advance science and the arts.  Why is agriculture an important invention? |
| 97. | After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and piece. Economics was added later in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.  Nobel original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from 30 000 to 125 000 dollars.  Why was the Nobel Prize established? |
| 98. | Throughout the history of civilization there have been three great inventions in the field of communication. The first was the invention of writing. It enabled people to communicate with others and also to leave a written record for the future. The invention of printing allowed information to reach a wide audience. The invention of electronic communication devices has enabled people separated by vast distances to communicate. Today people can communicate by phone to almost anyone in the world.  What is the main idea of this passage? |
| 99. | The science of graphology tries to establish relationship between handwriting and personality. Such relationship was first noticed by the Chinese in the eleventh century, and then in 1622 a man called Camilio Baldi maintained that each person has a characteristic handwriting. At the end of the 19th century graphology became a proper science. Now even aimless doodles are of interest to graphologists. Like dreams, doodles are products of the unconscious and can reflect a person’s state of mind.  In this passage the word “to maintain” is closest in meaning to: |
| 100. | The science of graphology tries to establish relationship between handwriting and personality. Such relationship was first noticed by the Chinese in the eleventh century, and then in 1622 a man called Camilio Baldi maintained that each person has a characteristic handwriting. At the end of the 19th century graphology became a proper science. Now even aimless doodles are of interest to graphologists. Like dreams, doodles are products of the unconscious and can reflect a person’s state of mind.  Which of the following is not true: |
| 101. | About forty years ago, I was taking a long trip on foot over mountain heights quite unknown to tourists. All around was barren and colourless land. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.  This man wrote his story in 1953. In which year does actual story begin? |
| 102. | About forty years ago, I was taking a long trip on foot over mountain heights quite unknown to tourists. All around was barren and colourless land. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.  This land was … |
| 103. | After five hours’ walking I had still not found water. I thought I saw in the distance a small black silhouette. It was a shepherd. Thirty sheep were lying about him on the baking earth. He gave me a drink and took me to his cottage on the plain.  Who gave water to this man? |
| 104. | After five hours’ walking I had still not found water. I thought I saw in the distance a small black silhouette. It was a shepherd. Thirty sheep were lying about him on the baking earth. He gave me a drink and took me to his cottage on the plain.  Who lived in the cottage? |
| 105. | That was when I began to wonder about the age of this man. He was obviously over fifty. Fifty five he told me. I told him that in thirty years his ten thousand oaks would be magnificent. He answered that it God granted him life.  How old do you think this man will be in thirty years? |
| 106. | That was when I began to wonder about the age of this man. He was obviously over fifty. Fifty five he told me. I told him that in thirty years his ten thousand oaks would be magnificent. He answered that it God granted him life.  How many trees are there in this passage? |
| 107. | The oaks were then ten years old and taller than the both of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literary speechless, and as he did not talk, we spent the whole day walking in silence through his forest.  Why is the writer speechless? |
| 108. | The oaks were then ten years old and taller than the both of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literary speechless, and as he did not talk, we spending the whole day walking in silence through his forest.  Both of the men were … |
| 109. | The bus put me down in Vergons. In 1913 this village of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants. All about them nettles were feeding upon the remains of abounded houses. Now everything had changed. Even the air. Now there were twenty-eight inhabitants.  The village became: |
| 110. | The bus put me down in Vergons. In 1913 this village of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants. All about them nettles were feeding upon the remains of abounded houses. Now everything had changed. Even the air. Now there were twenty-eight inhabitants.  In 1913 there were…in the village. |
| 111. | The oaks were then ten years old and taller than the both of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literary speechless, and as he did not talk, we spent the whole day walking in silence through his forest. It measured eleven kilometers in length and three kilometers as its greatest width.  How long was the forest? |
| 112. | The oaks were then ten years old and taller than the both of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literary speechless, and as he did not talk, we spending the whole day walking in silence through his forest. It measured eleven kilometers in length and three kilometers as its greatest width.  How wide was this forest? |
| 113. | I had seen too many men die during those five years not to imagine easily that Elzeard Bouffier was dead, at twenty, one regards men of fifty as old men with nothing left to do but die. He was not dead. He had changed jobs. For, he told me, that war had disturbed him not at all. He had imperturbably plant the trees.  How had the war affected Elzeard? |
| 114. | I had seen too many men die during those five years not to imagine easily that Elzeard Bouffier was dead, at twenty, one regards men of fifty as old men with nothing left to do but die. He was not dead. He had changed jobs. For, he told me, that war had disturbed him not at all. He had imperturbably plant the trees.  What was Elzeard doing during the war ? |
| 115. | Instead of the harsh dry winds, a gentle breeze was blowing, laden with scents. A sound like water came from the mountains: it was the wind in the forest. Most amazing of all, I heard the actual sound of water falling into a pool. I saw a fountain had been built.  The sound of water was caused by the \_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 116. | Instead of the harsh dry winds, a gentle breeze was blowing, laden with scents. A sound like water came from the mountains: it was the wind in the forest. Most amazing of all, I heard the actual sound of water falling into a pool. I saw a fountain had been built.  In the text “a gentle breeze” means\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 117. | Founded in 1824, the RSPCA is the world’s oldest animal welfare organization. We work to promote kindness and to prevent cruelty to animals within all lawful means throughout England and Wales. Every year we find new homes for 80,000 animals.  The RSPCA promote: \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 118. | Founded in 1824, the RSPCA is the world’s oldest animal welfare organization. We work to promote kindness and to prevent cruelty to animals within all lawful means throughout England and Wales. Every year we find new homes for 80,000 animals.  The RSPCA is aimed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 119. | We also work for the welfare of animals in the wild, such as whales and badgers. We are the world experts at cleaning and rehabilitating birds that have been damaged in oil spills. Every year nearly 3 million animals are used in research laboratories, and we oppose all experiments that cause pain and suffering.  We are experts at: \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 120. | We also work for the welfare of animals in the wild, such as whales and badgers. We are the world experts at cleaning and rehabilitating birds that have been damaged in oil spills. Every year nearly 3 million animals are used in research laboratories, and we oppose all experiments that cause pain and suffering.  Birds damaged in oil spills have to be \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 121. | Every year nearly 3 million animals are used in research laboratories, and we oppose all experiments that cause pain and suffering. We work with both governments and the farming industry to promote humane methods in the rearing of farm animals. Intensive farming methods can cause many animal welfare problems.  We oppose: \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 122. | Every year nearly 3 million animals are used in research laboratories, and we oppose all experiments that cause pain and suffering. We work with both governments and the farming industry to promote humane methods in the rearing of farm animals. Intensive farming methods can cause many animal welfare problems.  Intensive farming methods can \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 123. | Drought and famine have come to Africa again this year, just as they have every year for the past fifteen years. There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago.  Drought and famine come to Africa \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 124. | Drought and famine have come to Africa again this year, just as they have every year for the past fifteen years. There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago.  Famine in Africa is caused by\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 125. | There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago. Refugees are pouring from the countryside into the towns in their desperate search for food, and it has been estimated that over thousand people are dying every day.  Why are people dying? |
| 126. | There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago. Refugees are pouring from the countryside into the towns in their desperate search for food, and it has been estimated that over thousand people are dying every day.  Refugees are moving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? |
| 127. | We are supplying towns and camps with food and medical suppliers, but our efforts are drops in the ocean. We need a hundred times more food and medical suppliers, as well as doctors, nurses, blankets, tents, and clothes. Your help is needed now before it is too late. Please give all you can. No pound or penny will ever be better spent or more appreciated.  We need: \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 128. | We are supplying towns and camps with food and medical suppliers, but our efforts are drops in the ocean. We need a hundred times more food and medical suppliers, as well as doctors, nurses, blankets, tents, and clothes. Your help is needed now before it is too late. Please give all you can. No pound or penny will ever be better spent or more appreciated.  According to the text: |
| 129. | In some parts of Africa it hasn't rained for three years. There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago. Refugees are pouring from the countryside into the towns in their desperate search for food, and it has been estimated that over a thousand people are dying every day.  The problem of famine is more severe in \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 130. | In some parts of Africa it hasn't rained for three years. There have been no crops, and the animals on which many people depend died long ago. Refugees are pouring from the countryside into the towns in their desperate search for food, and it has been estimated that over a thousand people are dying every day.  The disaster described in the text is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 131. | Life has been transformed over the years through the efforts of the men and women who had the brilliance, diligence, and creativity to come up with new and better ways of doing things. Alexander Graham Bell’s fascination with the idea of sending sound down a wire from the speaker to the listener gave birth to the telephone, which ultimately led to the cell phone, fax machine, modem, and a communication system that now links the entire globe.  *What has contributed into the life’s transformations?* |
| 132. | X-rays allowed doctors to look inside the human body to treat disease and injury. The electric light illuminated the darkness so people could work at night. Braille made it possible for blind people to read.  *What is the outcome of these inventions?* |
| 133. | There is a lot of confusion over the invention of the “horseless carriage,” known as the automobile in the United States. George B. Selden got a patent for the automobile in 1879. He kept it pending for 16 years, disallowing others from claiming the invention. Some say that Charles and Frank Duryea were responsible for the first gasoline automobiles in the United States. In 1895, Frank Duryea won the first car race with more than two participating cars. Others say that John William Lambert of Ohio invented the first gaspowered, single-cylinder car.  *Who defined “horseless carriage” as an automobile?* |
| 134. | Henry Ford started mass-producing Model T’s in 1908. He put workers on an assembly line. Each person had one specific job to do in creating the car. Cars were made more cheaply and quickly after this. Road mileage first became greater than rail mileage in 1915, and the difference has continued to grow.  *What purpose with Henry Ford started mass- production of automobiles?* |
| 135. | The Internet is the world's largest computer network with over 100 million users worldwide and this number is doubling from year to year. The Internet is like an international highway of information. Now, you can sit at your computer, choose a route and arrive at your destination – that is, the information you need.  *What is the international highway of information?* |
| 136. | Unfortunately, some unscrupulous people have already recognized the commercial potential of the Internet. They have used it to sell stolen goods illegally and even pornography, which would obviously make the Internet unsuitable for use in schools. Both governments and computer experts are concerned about the misuse of such a system and must do their best to prevent it. Nobody actually owns the Internet, nobody runs it and no one has the power to switch it off. Thus, the nature of the Internet will be shaped by the culture and morality of the people who use it.  *Who is in control of the Internet owing it?* |
| 137. | The Internet was born when scientists attempted to connect the American Defense network to other satellite networks in order to exchange information. Soon, scientific and educational institutions as well as research departments became interested in linking up, and, before long, the Internet had expanded into an international information and communication network.  The scientists attempted to connect the British *Defense network to other satellite network, didn’t they?* |
| 138. | Lots of casual technology users are paying a very high price for the modern conveniences that their gadgets afford them: their health, and, in some cases, even their lives, are in jeopardy. Here you have the examples of some “modern-day maladies” caused by people’s lifestyle and love for gadgets.  *What causes “modern-day maladies”?* |
| 139. | According to microbiologists from England's Manchester Metropolitan University, your cell phone is home to more bacteria than your toilet seat – bacteria that can cause very serious illnesses such as pneumonia and meningitis. In most cases, though, a visit from the acne fairy is the worst it gets.  *What kind of “modern-day maladies” this passage is about?* |
| 140. | Like just about everything else that's fun in this world, the Internet is a magnet for compulsive types. Whether it's in the form of a poker site, role-playing video games or even eBay, online addiction is estimated to affect between five and 10% of the population, ruining lives and relationships along the way.  *What percentage of people online addiction is estimated to affect?* |
| 141. | Peter Taylor finds out how computers and the Internet are going to affect our lives.  In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown dramatically. In 1983, there were only 200 computers connected to the Internet: now there are around 50 million and this growth is clearly going to continue.  How much did the Internet change in the last thirty years? |
| 142. | Some experts are pessimistic about the future. One worry is the activities of cybercriminals. Even now, young hackers can get into the computers of banks and governments. In the future, cyberterrorists may ‘attack’ the world’s computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.  *Experts are pessimistic about the future because of?* |
| 143. | Some specialists see our future in virtual reality – the use of computers with sounds and images that make you feel as if you are in a real situation. ‘Personally, I think virtual reality will become part of modern life,’ says Australian expert Peter Wojciechowsky. ‘I see people living and working in a virtual world. We will work in virtual offices, shop in virtual supermarkets, and we will even study in virtual schools.’  *What scientists think will soon become part of modern life?* |
| 144. | No part of our environment has escaped the effects of pollution. All over the world, our land, air and water have been contaminated by an increasing number of waste materials and substances that issue daily from factories, homes and vehicles. In some cases, this waste is only an eyesore, which spoils the beauty of our surroundings, while in other cases. It is a serious threat to our health and can result in death.  *What ecological problem this passage is about?* |
| 145. | In towns and cities, the use of fossil fuels (oil, coal, and gas) for heating results in large amounts of carbon dioxide filling the atmosphere. Although some cities have been made "smokeless zones" where no coal or oil fires are allowed, the exhaust fumes from vehicles on the roads has meant that air pollution continues to be a major problem.  *What do people use in towns for heating?* |
| 146. | Scientists tell us that the increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may soon have disastrous effects. They fear that it will raise average temperatures around the world and cause the polar ice caps to melt. If this happens, they say the level of the world's oceans will rise by twelve to eighteen feet (four to six meters), and vast populated areas of our planet will be covered by water.  *What do scientists fear?* |
| 147. | The greenhouse effect. Industrial countries also cause the greenhouse effect (also called “global warming” or “climate change”). Burning coal and oil produces carbon dioxide (CO2). The (CO2) increases in the Earth’s atmosphere, and retains heat from the sun (it works like the glass in a greenhouse - it lets heat in, but doesn’t let the heat out).  *What is another way to call the greenhouse effect?* |
| 148. | The ozone layer is a band of gas around the Earth. It protects us from dangerous ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. It is vital to human and animal survival.  Unfortunately, we are producing chemicals which destroy the ozone layer. The damage starts in the Antarctic and spreads. Sheep in the Magallanes are becoming blind because the ozone layer is thinner. In Australia, a lot of people are getting skin cancer from the sun.  *What kind of radiation does the ozone layer protect us from?* |
| 149. | Water conservation. Water conservation means saving fresh water. If we do not conserve water our supplies of clean fresh water will run out. A bath uses more water than a shower.  *What does “water conservation” mean?* |
| 150. | Living things cannot survive without water. People need about 20 litres of fresh water each day to meet all their needs. We need to drink two to three litres of clean fresh water a day to keep healthy. Water is the most common liquid on Earth. We also use fresh water for washing, for watering our gardens so that plants can grow, for animals on our farms, for making electricity and for processes in our industries.  *How much fresh water do we need daily to meet our needs?* |
| 151. | If we do not conserve water there will not be enough clean water for people in the future. We can conserve water by preventing the pollution of our water supplies. We can also save water by using less of it. At least 75% of the world’s fresh water is stored under the ground.  *Which way can we conserve fresh water?(more than one answer)* |
| 152. | Ecotourism is the opposite of mass tourism. People travel to remote areas and visit faraway places without destroying or ruining the environment. Ecotourism is intended for small groups of tourists who want to learn more about nature in a certain area and help people who live there. Eco tourists travel to places where plant and animal life is the main attraction. They want to know more about how people live side by side in a natural habitat.  *What is ecotourists’ main attraction?* |
| 153. | Ecotourism started out in the 1970s as an alternative to mass tourism. Today it is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry because more and more people are becoming aware of it. As a result, some countries are using ecotourism to gain money and profits.  *What is the opposite notion to “ecotourism”?* |
| 154. | Ecotourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside is. Local tour guides show visitors how important our environment is. They know how the region has developed over time. Tourists stay in small local houses, as opposed to gigantic hotel complexes in mass tourism regions.  *Where do ecotourists usually stay?* |
| 155. | Tortoises — Take life slow and enjoy the ride. Tortoises are one of the most ancient creatures on the planet, living up to age 150. With an average speed of 17 mph, they're not winning the sprints, but they are highly effective at burrowing and have evolved to survive the harsh conditions of the desert. They endure. Tortoises may not be the cutest animals around, but they teach an important life lesson: Slow and steady wins the race.  *Take life slow and enjoy the ride – what can we refer this expression to?* |
| 156. | Rabbits have a healthy lifestyle. These little vegans eat mainly green leafy foods. Plus, they are active and agile. Their physically fit and flexible bodies allow them to do the "happy bunny dance." This move is when rabbits jump into the air and twist their head and body in opposite directions. If we humans ate more vegetables and hopped (or even walked) around all day, maybe with practice we could do the “happy bunny dance”, too.  *How can we characterize rabbits according to the lifestyle they follow?* |
| 157. | Tornadoes are violent wind movements. They are also called twisters or cyclones. Most people recognize them as a towering black funnel extending downward from the base of a large cumulonimbus cloud. It rotates at speeds up to 300 miles per hour or in some rare cases, even faster. The speed of the wind is the primary cause of deaths and destruction of property. Many people are killed by flying objects and debris (missiles). They happened in certain parts of the world Australia, the Midwestern and Southern of United States. They also occur more frequently in the spring and summer months.  *Which way do they also call tornadoes?* |
| 158. | Hurricanes are seasonal storms and are most prevalent in August and September. Hurricanes are huge tropical cyclones that originate over oceans near the equator, such as the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. However, if they do reach land, destruction of property is imminent. Wind speeds of a hurricane range from seventy to one hundred fifty miles per hour. One of the most destructive elements of a hurricane is the huge waves that are formed because of the strong winds and heavy rains. These waves called a storm surge can rise several feet above water levels, especially during high tide.  *What is one of the most destructive elements of a hurricane?* |
| 159. | Wildfires are dangerous for all people living near woodlands. In the wild, wildfires are ignited by lightning. But some wildfires are caused by careless campers who did not extinguish their campfire or by walkers who threw their cigarettes in the woods. 80% of wildfires are caused by careless people. Wildfires do not only have bad effects. In fact, the many dead pine needles, leaves and tree trunks on the ground are burnt to ashes by wildfires. These ashes are full of minerals and help the growth of new trees.  *What is the cause for the wildfires in the wild?(more than one answer)* |
| 160. | Tsunami is a large sea wave caused by a submarine earthquake or volcanic explosion. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created. Usually tsunamis move entirely across an ocean to the shore. A tsunami can have wavelengths of 60 to 120 miles and may reach speeds of 800 km/h. Tsunamis have incredible energy because of the great volume of water affected. Hawaii is the highest risk area.  *What is the highest risk area for having tsunami in the world?* |