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**Перелік питань до ЛІТНЬОГО ЗАЛІКУ З**

**ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ**

**ДЛЯ 3 КУРСУ 2019-2020 Н.Р.**

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| №п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | interaction |
| 2. | degradation |
| 3. | mitigation |
| 4. | exposure |
| 5. | litigation |
| 6. | edaphology |
| 7. | fossil fuel |
| 8. | hazard |
| 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. | To make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty. |
| 12. | To make the land, lakes, rivers dangerous by adding harmful chemicals to it. |
| 13. | The land, water and air in which people, animals and plants live. |
| 14. | The process of polluting the place. |
| 15. | The act or process of destroying something. |
| 16. | The situation in which there is not enough of something that is needed. |
| 17. | A place where unwanted waste is taken and left. |
| 18. | domestic waste |
| 19. | An unwanted by-product of a manufacturing process |
| 20. | disposal |
| 21. | advantageous  |
| 22. | eliminate |
| 23. | damage |
| 24. | pollution |
| 25. | The main problem of ecology today is thousands of tons of industrial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 26. | erosion  |
| 27. | sinkhole |
| 28. | debris  |
| 29. | siltation |
| 30. | leakage |
| 31. | biodiversity  |
| 32. | protective measure  |
| 33. | diversion system |
| 34. | treatment facilities |
| 35. | tailings dam  |
| 36. | drainage |
| 37. | devastate |
| 38. | aqueous |
| 39. | bioleaching |
| 40. | vegetation |
| 41. | technique |
| 42. | disturbance  |
| 43. | impact |
| 44. | grazing |
| 45. | impact*Find the synonym* |
| 46. | technique*Find the synonym* |
| 47. | contamination*Find the synonym* |
| 48. | use*Find the synonym* |
| 49. | destruction*Find the synonym* |
| 50. | decrease*Find the synonym* |
| 51. | affect*Find the synonym* |
| 52. | demand*Find the synonym* |
| 53. | increase*Find the synonym* |
| 54. | Radioactive \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the deposition of, or presence of radioactive substances on surfaces or within solids, liquids or gases. |
| 55. | Nature Conservancy \_\_\_\_\_ freshwater sources around the world. |
| 56. | \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the river's sediment causes cloudy water. |
| 57. | environment |
| 58. | erosion |
| 59. | visual pollution |
| 60. | extraction |
| 61. | AMD |
| 62. | bioleaching |
| 63. | noise pollution |
| 64. | mineral |
| 65. | Environmental Geology |
| 66. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mining has the potential to release harmful substances into the soil, air, and water. |
| 67. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should enforce regulations on companies and control their use of cutting-edge technology to reduce the damage from mining-related sources. |
| 68. | restoration |
| 69. | Open pit \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most common forms of mining for strategic minerals.  |
| 70. | \_\_\_\_\_\_are present during every step of the open-pit mining process. |
| 71. | During separation, residual rock slurries, which are mixtures of pulverized rock and liquid, are produced as tailings. Toxic and radioactive \_\_\_\_\_\_ from these liquids can leak into bedrock if not properly contained. |
| 72. | Like most traditional forms of mining, underground mining can release \_\_\_\_\_\_ compounds into the air and water. |
| 73. | As water takes on harmful concentrations of minerals and heavy metals, it becomes\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 74. | Contaminated water can \_\_\_\_\_ the region surrounding the mine and beyond. |
| 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. | Most underground mining operations increase \_\_\_\_\_ in nearby rivers through their use of hydraulic pumps and suction dredges; |
| 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. | \_\_\_\_\_ due to mining leads to the disintegration of biomes and contributes to the effects of erosion. |
| 82. | What is *ISL* in mining? |
| 83. | In some cases cyanide is used to extract metals from oxidized ores and the resulting leach ponds \_\_\_ significant wildlife mortality. |
| 84. | Release of toxic heap leaching fluids into the environment can \_\_\_\_\_ the health of both the surrounding ecosystem and human population.  |
| 85. | Mining, especially open-pit mining, \_\_\_ the surface of the land. |
| 86. | \_\_\_\_\_\_ involves extracting and evaporating the brine solutions to remove harmful elements and compounds, potentially releasing them into the environment. |
| 87. | All REE (rare-earth element)-bearing minerals contain low levels of the radioactive \_\_\_\_\_ that can become concentrated in mine tailings. |
| 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. | Once radionuclides are in an ecosystem, they accumulate in plants, where the higher concentrations are ingested and increase the levels of the food \_\_\_\_ contamination. |
| 90. | As dust, these minerals (such as the asbestos-like mineral riebeckite) can be absorbed into lung tissue, causing problems like pneumoconiosis and silicosis, commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 91. | Deep coal mining is considered to be one of the most powerful \_\_\_\_\_ negative factors affecting the environment. |
| 92. | Principal technologies used to monitor and control water flow at mine sites are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 93. | In the process of acid mine drainage (AMD) contaminated water is generally pumped to treatment facilities that neutralize the\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 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. | In recent years many industrial countries have developed and adopted\_\_\_\_\_, national programs and specific policies for environmental protection. |
| 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. | To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environmental and public health effects the new mining technologies should be used. |
| 104. | The plan for improving efficiency and decreasing the environmental impact of mining can be broken up into the following categories:\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 105. | technique |
| 106. | monitoring |
| 107. | extraction |
| 108. | Plants, animals and microbes are \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 109. | wearing away |
| 110. | The branch of geology concerned with water occurring underground or on the surface of the earth |
| 111. | From the point of view of hydrogeology, the basin may be broken down into the following water-bearing horizons (complexes): |
| 112. | Deep coal mining is considered to be one of the most powerful man-caused negative factors affecting the\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 113. | Quaternary horizon consists of  |
| 114. | Senonian horizon consists of |
| 115. | Carbonaceous horizon consists of |
| 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. | Formation of shifting troughs and stressed condition in rock massifs, change of initial hydrogeological conditions after a coal-field draining, as well as drainage of polluted mine water into rivers, etc. - here is just a very basic list of possible direct consequences of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |