Міністерство освіти і науки України

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English for Geography Students

Посібник-практикум з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти

«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»

для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти

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English for Geography Students: посібник-практикум з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти (Освітня програма Середня освіта (Географія). Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2024. 105 с.

Посібник-практикум містить матеріал, необхідний для проведення практичних занять та організації самостійної роботи з англійської мови студентів-географів природничого факультету. Тексти та вправи подані для виконання тринадцяти змістових модулів. Матеріал розрахований на поглиблення фахових спеціальних та загальних комунікативних навичок студентів у процесі професійно спрямованого вивчення англійської мови.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Ласкаво просимо до сфери географічних досліджень і практичних досліджень, які сприятимуть вашому професійному зростанню та покращать ваше розуміння складних явищ нашої планети. Цей практичний посібник покликаний допомогти вам оволодіти та застосувати основні поняття та методи географічних досліджень.

У сучасному світі, де важливість географічних знань стає все більш очевидною, ми впевнені, що цей посібник стане невід'ємною частиною вашої академічної подорожі. Його розроблено з урахуванням ваших потреб і завдань, пов'язаних із вивченням географії.

Посібник містить практичні вправи, спрямовані на розвиток аналітичного мислення, дослідницьких навичок та вміння застосовувати теоретичні знання на практиці. Ви знайдете різноманітні вправи та приклади, які допоможуть вам зрозуміти різні аспекти географії та її вплив на наше середовище.

Нехай цей посібник стане вашим надійним супутником у дорозі вивчення географії. Бажаємо успіхів у вивченні науки про Землю та нескінченного світу географічних відкриттів.

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Unit 1
«Water Pollution»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What are the main sources of water pollution, and how do they contribute to the contamination of water bodies?
2. How does industrial runoff impact water quality, and what measures can be taken to minimize its harmful effects on aquatic ecosystems?
3. What role do agricultural practices play in water pollution, and what sustainable farming practices can help reduce the impact on water resources?
4. How does plastic pollution affect water bodies, and what steps can individuals take to help address this environmental issue?
5. Can you explain the impact of untreated sewage on water quality, and what are the potential health risks associated with exposure to contaminated water?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Contaminant
2. Runoff
3. Eutrophication
4. Point source
5. Nonpoint source
6. Sedimentation
7. Bioaccumulation
8. Dissolved oxygen
9. Turbidity
10. Pesticides

Meanings (A-K):

A. The introduction of harmful substances into water, making it unfit for its intended use.
B. The process by which nutrients, especially phosphorus and nitrogen, accumulate in a body of water, leading to excessive plant growth.

C. The gradual build-up of sediments in water bodies, often affecting water quality and aquatic habitats.
D. The presence of substances in water that can be harmful or undesirable.
E. The oxygen dissolved in water, crucial for the survival of aquatic organisms.
F. The transfer and concentration of substances, such as pollutants, in the tissues of organisms in a food chain.
G. The direct discharge of pollutants from a single, identifiable source into a water body.
H. Water clarity, affected by the presence of suspended particles.
I. The flow of water over the land surface, carrying pollutants with it.
J. Indirect and diffuse pollution that does not originate from a single, identifiable source.
K. Chemicals used to control pests, which can contribute to water pollution if not managed properly.

3. *Read the text:*

Understanding Water Pollution: A Threat to Our Environment

Water is a vital resource for all living organisms on Earth. It sustains life, facilitates ecosystems, and supports various human activities. However, the alarming increase in water pollution poses a significant threat to both the environment and human well-being. Water pollution occurs when contaminants are introduced into water bodies, leading to adverse effects on the quality of water. This issue demands our attention and collective efforts to safeguard the planet for future generations.

Water pollution can originate from various sources, with human activities being the primary contributors. Industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, improper waste disposal, and urbanization are major sources of water contamination. Industries release chemicals and pollutants into rivers and oceans, disrupting aquatic ecosystems. Agricultural runoff carries pesticides and fertilizers into water bodies, affecting water quality and harming aquatic life. Improper disposal of household and industrial waste introduces toxins into rivers and lakes, further exacerbating the problem.

There are different types of water pollution, each with its distinct characteristics and impacts. One common form is chemical pollution, where toxic substances contaminate water, making it unsafe for consumption. Another type is nutrient pollution, caused by an excess of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, leading to harmful algal blooms and oxygen depletion in water bodies. Microbial

pollution arises from the presence of bacteria, viruses, and parasites in water, posing threats to human health.

Water pollution has severe consequences for aquatic ecosystems. Contaminants can disrupt the balance of ecosystems, leading to the decline of fish and other aquatic species. Polluted water bodies often suffer from reduced biodiversity and ecosystem services. Additionally, the accumulation of toxins in aquatic organisms can result in biomagnification, where the concentration of pollutants increases as they move up the food chain. This not only affects aquatic life but also poses risks to human health when consuming contaminated seafood.

The consequences of water pollution extend beyond the aquatic environment and directly impact human health. Contaminated water is a source of waterborne diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid. Inadequate sanitation and access to clean water contribute to the spread of these diseases, particularly in developing regions. Furthermore, long-term exposure to certain pollutants in water, such as heavy metals and chemicals, may lead to chronic health issues, including neurological disorders, organ damage, and even cancer.

Addressing water pollution requires a multifaceted approach involving individuals, communities, and governments. Public awareness and education play a crucial role in promoting responsible water use and pollution prevention. Implementing and enforcing environmental regulations are essential to hold industries accountable for their discharges. Sustainable agricultural practices, proper waste management, and the development of eco-friendly technologies contribute to reducing pollution levels.

Water conservation is a key component in the fight against water pollution. By using water efficiently and responsibly, individuals can reduce the demand for freshwater resources and minimize the impact on ecosystems. Simple practices, such as fixing leaks, using water-saving appliances, and adopting rainwater harvesting techniques, can contribute to preserving the quality and quantity of water resources.

Given the interconnected nature of water bodies, addressing water pollution requires international cooperation. Shared water resources, such as rivers and oceans, necessitate collaborative efforts among countries to develop and implement effective strategies. International agreements and conventions can facilitate the exchange of knowledge, technologies, and best practices in water management and pollution control.

Water pollution poses a significant threat to the health of our planet, ecosystems, and human populations. Understanding the sources, types, and consequences of water pollution is essential for implementing effective solutions. As stewards of the environment, it is our responsibility to adopt sustainable

practices, advocate for stricter regulations, and promote international cooperation to safeguard water quality for current and future generations. By taking collective action, we can address the root causes of water pollution and work towards a cleaner and healthier planet.

4. ***Please read the questions and give the answers: True or false.***

1. Water pollution has no significant impact on human well-being.
2. Industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, improper waste disposal, and urbanization are mentioned as major sources of water contamination.
3. Chemical pollution is characterized by the presence of bacteria, viruses, and parasites in water.
4. Nutrient pollution is caused by an excess of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus.
5. Water pollution only affects aquatic life and does not pose risks to human health.
6. Biomagnification is a process where the concentration of pollutants decreases as they move up the food chain.
7. Contaminated water is a potential source of waterborne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid.
8. Inadequate sanitation and access to clean water contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases, especially in developing regions.
9. Long-term exposure to certain pollutants in water, such as heavy metals and chemicals, may lead to chronic health issues, including neurological disorders, organ damage, and cancer.
10. Public awareness and education are not considered crucial in addressing water pollution.
11. Sustainable agricultural practices, proper waste management, and the development of eco-friendly technologies are mentioned as ways to reduce pollution levels.
12. Water conservation plays no role in the fight against water pollution.
13. Addressing water pollution requires only local efforts and does not involve international cooperation.
14. International agreements and conventions are mentioned as potential tools for facilitating cooperation in addressing water pollution.
15. The text emphasizes that individuals have no role in adopting sustainable practices to address water pollution.

5. ***Match the Words (1-10) with their Corresponding Meanings (A-K):***

1. Ecosystems
2. Biomagnification
3. Contaminants
4. Sustainable
5. International cooperation
6. Biodiversity
7. Runoff
8. Cholera
9. Regulations
10. Waterborne diseases

Corresponding Meanings:

A. The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.
B. The process by which the concentration of pollutants increases as they move up the food chain.
C. Harmful substances that make something impure.
D. Actions or rules designed to control or manage an activity.
E. Diseases caused by microorganisms in water, such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid.
F. The worldwide collaboration among countries to address a common issue.
G. A stable and balanced interaction of organisms in an environment.
H. The practice of using resources in a way that preserves the environment for future generations.
I. The flow of water, especially as runoff from the land into bodies of water.
J. A severe and often fatal bacterial infection of the small intestine.
K. The set of rules or laws that control something.

6. *Grammar way: Present Simple*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present simple:

1. She _____ (go) to the gym every day.
2. They usually _____ (eat) dinner at 7 PM.
3. He never _____ (watch) TV in the morning.
4. My sister _____ (live) in London.
5. We always _____ (take) the bus to school.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct form of the verb in present simple:

1. The sun _____ (rise/rises) in the east.
2. They _____ (don't/doesn't) like coffee.
3. She usually _____ (read/reads) a book before bedtime.
4. My brother and I _____ (is/are) students.
5. It _____ (snow/snows) in winter.

Exercise 3: Make sentences using the given words and present simple:

1. (John / play / basketball)
2. (She / not / like / vegetables)
3. (We / live / in a big city)
4. (Cats / sleep / a lot)
5. (It / rain / often / in this region)

Exercise 4: Complete the text with the correct form of the present simple:

Water _____ (cover) about 71% of the Earth's surface. It _____ (play) a crucial role in sustaining life. People _____ (depend) on water for various activities, such as drinking, cooking, and cleaning. Without water, life on Earth _____ (not exist).

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences in the negative form:

1. They eat lunch at noon.
2. She visits her grandparents every weekend.
3. I enjoy watching movies.
4. The bus arrives at 8 AM.
5. We play soccer after school.

7. *Vocabulary:*

English	Ukrainian (Українська)
Water	Вода
Pollution	Забруднення
Contaminants	Забруднювачі
Ecosystem	Екосистема
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Sustainable	Сталий
Runoff	Витік
Toxins	Токсини
Biomagnification	Біомагніфікація
Conservation	Збереження
Regulations	Регулювання
Sanitation	Санітарія
Cooperation	Співпраця
Advocacy	Захист
Stewardship	Управління
Adverse	Несприятливий
Multifaceted	Багатогранний
Consequences	Наслідки
Alarming	Тривожний
Sustainable practices	Сталеві практики

Homework:

- Write a paragraph reflecting on why water is a vital resource for all living organisms on Earth.
- Identify and discuss at least three major sources of water pollution mentioned in the text and explain their environmental impacts. (orally)
- Consider the consequences of water pollution on both aquatic ecosystems and human health. How are they interconnected?

Unit 2
«The Greenhouse Effect»

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is the greenhouse effect, and how does it contribute to the Earth's climate system?
2. What are the main greenhouse gases responsible for trapping heat in the atmosphere, and how do human activities contribute to their increase?
3. How does the enhanced greenhouse effect differ from the natural greenhouse effect, and what are the consequences of this enhancement?
4. What role does deforestation play in the greenhouse effect, and how can reforestation help mitigate its impact?
5. How does the greenhouse effect contribute to climate change, and what measures can individuals take to reduce their carbon footprint and address this environmental issue?

2. *Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:*

Words (1-10):

1. Greenhouse gases
2. Carbon dioxide (CO2)
3. Methane (CH4)
4. Global warming
5. Radiative forcing
6. Ozone layer
7. Carbon footprint
8. Deforestation
9. Climate change
10. Enhanced greenhouse effect

Meanings (A-K):

A. Gases in the Earth's atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide and methane, that trap heat and contribute to the greenhouse effect.
B. The increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, particularly the emission of greenhouse gases.

C. A measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, that a person, community, or organization is responsible for emitting.
D. The layer of ozone high in the Earth's atmosphere that absorbs and blocks the majority of the sun's ultraviolet radiation.
E. The process of clearing or removal of forests on a large scale, leading to the reduction of trees and their ability to absorb carbon dioxide.
F. The process by which certain gases trap heat in the atmosphere, maintaining a temperature suitable for life on Earth.
G. The long-term alteration of Earth's climate, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and frequency of extreme weather events.
H. The additional warming effect produced by increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
I. A significant human-made increase in the Earth's average temperature, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels.
J. A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect, produced by activities such as livestock digestion and fossil fuel extraction.
K. The measure of the amount of heat-trapping energy a particular factor adds to the Earth's climate system.

3. *Read the text:*

Understanding the Greenhouse Effect: A Vital Force in Earth's Climate

The Earth's climate is a delicate and intricate system influenced by various natural processes. One of the crucial factors shaping our climate is the greenhouse effect. While the term may sound ominous, the greenhouse effect is a natural and essential phenomenon that sustains life on our planet. In this article, we will explore the basics of the greenhouse effect, its role in maintaining Earth's temperature, and the human activities that have intensified this process.

The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. It occurs when the sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of which is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases. These gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), ozone (O_3), and others. Instead of escaping into space, the absorbed energy is re-radiated in all directions, warming the Earth's surface and lower atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is essential for maintaining a habitable temperature on Earth. Without it, the average surface temperature would be around -18°C (0°F), making the planet inhospitable for most forms of life. Greenhouse gases act like a blanket, trapping heat and preventing it from escaping

too quickly. This natural insulation keeps the Earth's temperature within a range suitable for the existence of diverse ecosystems.

While the greenhouse effect is a natural and necessary phenomenon, human activities have significantly increased the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, industrial processes, and agricultural practices release large amounts of CO2, methane, and other greenhouse gases. As a result, the enhanced greenhouse effect has led to an imbalance, causing the Earth's temperature to rise at an unprecedented rate.

The consequences of the enhanced greenhouse effect are evident in the phenomenon known as global warming. Average global temperatures have been rising over the past century, with the last few decades experiencing accelerated warming. This warming trend contributes to broader changes in climate patterns, a phenomenon commonly referred to as climate change. The impacts of climate change are diverse and far-reaching. Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, shifts in precipitation patterns, and disruptions to ecosystems are just a few examples. Polar ice caps and glaciers are melting, leading to a rise in sea levels that threatens coastal communities and low-lying islands. Increased frequency and intensity of hurricanes, droughts, and heatwaves are becoming more common, posing risks to human societies, agriculture, and biodiversity.

Addressing the enhanced greenhouse effect and mitigating climate change require collective global efforts. Governments, industries, and individuals all play a role in adopting sustainable practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Transitioning to renewable energy sources, promoting energy efficiency, reforestation, and adopting eco-friendly agricultural practices are crucial steps in combating the negative impacts of the enhanced greenhouse effect. In addition to mitigation efforts, adapting to the changing climate is essential. Communities and governments need to implement strategies to cope with the challenges posed by a warmer world. This includes developing resilient infrastructure, improving water management, and implementing early warning systems for extreme weather events.

The greenhouse effect is a natural and fundamental process that sustains life on Earth by regulating the planet's temperature. However, human activities have significantly intensified this effect, leading to global warming and climate change. Understanding the greenhouse effect is crucial for making informed decisions to mitigate its negative impacts. As responsible inhabitants of this planet, it is our collective responsibility to adopt sustainable practices and work towards a more resilient and balanced coexistence with the environment.

4. ***Match the following terms from the text with their corresponding definitions.***

Words (1-10):

1. Greenhouse effect
2. Greenhouse gases
3. Fossil fuels
4. Deforestation
5. Industrial processes
6. Agricultural practices
7. Global warming
8. Climate change
9. Mitigating
10. Resilient

Meanings (A-K):

A. The process of making something less severe or serious
B. Gases in the Earth's atmosphere, such as CO2 and methane, that contribute to the greenhouse effect
C. The gradual increase in the Earth's average surface temperature
D. The release of large amounts of CO2, methane, and other gases through human activities
E. The cutting down or removal of trees in a forested area
F. The warming of the Earth's surface due to the greenhouse effect
G. Practices related to the cultivation of land and the production of food
H. The overall pattern of changes in temperature, wind, and precipitation in an area over time
I. The natural process that warms the Earth's surface by trapping heat
J. Sources of energy formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals
K. The ability to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt to change

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What is the greenhouse effect, and why is it crucial for Earth's climate?
2. Name some greenhouse gases mentioned in the text.
3. How does the greenhouse effect contribute to maintaining a habitable temperature on Earth?

4. What would happen to Earth's average surface temperature without the greenhouse effect?
5. How have human activities intensified the greenhouse effect, according to the text?
6. What is the consequence of the enhanced greenhouse effect, and how is it observed globally?
7. Define global warming as described in the text.
8. What are some examples of the impacts of climate change mentioned in the text?
9. What collective efforts does the text suggest for addressing the enhanced greenhouse effect and climate change?
10. Why is understanding the greenhouse effect considered crucial for making informed decisions and taking responsible actions?

6. *Grammar way: Past Simple*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the past simple tense.

1. Yesterday, she _____ (go) to the market.
2. They _____ (have) a great time at the party last night.
3. He _____ (study) for his exams all day.
4. We _____ (visit) the museum last weekend.
5. The sun _____ (shine) brightly yesterday.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct past simple tense form of the verbs.

1. She (did / done) her homework before dinner.
2. We (saw / seen) a fantastic movie last night.
3. They (went / go) to the beach for their vacation.
4. He (ate / eaten) lunch at the new restaurant.
5. I (took / take) a long walk in the park.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences in the past simple tense.

1. She always eats breakfast at 7 AM.
2. They regularly visit their grandparents on Sundays.
3. He often helps his sister with her homework.
4. We usually go to bed early during the week.

5. I sometimes play video games in the evening.

Exercise 4: Complete the story with the past simple form of the verbs.

Once upon a time, there _____ (be) a small village. One day, a mysterious stranger _____ (arrive) with a message. The villagers _____ (gather) in the town square to hear the news. The stranger _____ (tell) them about a hidden treasure that _____ (lie) deep in the nearby forest. Excitement _____ (fill) the air as the villagers _____ (decide) to embark on a journey to find the treasure.

Exercise 5: Ask questions about the underlined part in each sentence.

1. She bought a new car last month.
   - What _____ last month?
2. They visited Paris during their vacation.
   - Where _____ during their vacation?
3. He finished his project yesterday.
   - When _____ his project?
4. We watched a thrilling movie on Saturday.
   - What _____ on Saturday?
5. She met her old friend at the airport.
   - Whom _____ at the airport?

7. *Vocabulary:*

English Word	Ukrainian Translation
Greenhouse Effect	Парниковий ефект
Climate	Клімат
Phenomenon	Феномен
Atmosphere	Атмосфера
Greenhouse Gases	Парникові гази
Temperature	Температура
Habitability	Життєздатність
Insulation	Термічна ізоляція
Fossil Fuels	Горючі корисні копалини
Deforestation	Вирубка лісів
Industrial Processes	Промислові процеси
Agricultural Practices	Сільськогосподарські практики

English Word	Ukrainian Translation
Concentration	Концентрація
Global Warming	Глобальне потепління
Climate Change	Зміна клімату
Sea Levels	Рівень моря
Extreme Weather Events	Екстремальні погодні явища
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Mitigation	Зменшення
Adaptation	Адаптація

Homework:
Tasks:

1. Define Key Terms: Write concise definitions for the following terms mentioned in the text:
    - Greenhouse effect
    - Greenhouse gases
    - Fossil fuels
    - Deforestation
    - Global warming
    - Climate change
    - Mitigating
    - Resilient
2. Cause and Effect Analysis: Identify and describe the causes and effects of the enhanced greenhouse effect as explained in the text. Provide examples to support your analysis.
3. Human Impact: Discuss how human activities contribute to the intensification of the greenhouse effect. Include specific examples such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes.

Unit 3
«Global Warming»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is global warming, and how does it differ from natural climate variability?
2. What are the primary human activities that contribute to global warming, and how do they affect the Earth's temperature?
3. How does the rise in greenhouse gas concentrations contribute to the overall warming of the planet?
4. What are the observable impacts of global warming on ecosystems, weather patterns, and sea levels?
5. What measures can individuals and communities take to mitigate the effects of global warming and promote climate resilience?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Greenhouse effect
2. Carbon footprint
3. Fossil fuels
4. Renewable energy
5. Sea level rise
6. Mitigation
7. Climate adaptation
8. Carbon dioxide (CO2)
9. Feedback loop
10. Paris Agreement

Meanings (A-K):

A. The overall increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels.
B. The total amount of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, that a person, community, or organization is responsible for emitting.
C. The process of adjusting human behavior and practices to reduce or prevent the negative effects of climate change.

D. The trapping of heat in the Earth's atmosphere by certain gases, leading to a warming effect.
E. Long-term changes in climate patterns, including temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events.
F. The gradual increase in the Earth's temperature caused by human activities that release greenhouse gases.
G. The rise in the average level of Earth's oceans, primarily due to the melting of glaciers and ice caps.
H. Natural or human-induced factors that amplify or diminish the effects of climate change.
I. An international agreement aiming to limit global temperature increase and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
J. Substances like coal, oil, and natural gas formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals; major sources of carbon emissions.
K. Energy derived from resources that are naturally replenished, such as sunlight, wind, and rain.

3. *Read the text:*

Global Warming: A Growing Concern for Our Planet

Global warming is a pressing environmental issue that has captured the attention of scientists, policymakers, and citizens worldwide. It refers to the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, primarily the emission of greenhouse gases. In this article, we will delve into the causes and consequences of global warming, as well as explore potential solutions to address this critical challenge.

The primary driver of global warming is the enhanced greenhouse effect, a phenomenon caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. Human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, release vast amounts of carbon dioxide (CO2) into the air. Deforestation further exacerbates the issue, as trees play a crucial role in absorbing CO2 and regulating the climate.

Methane, another potent greenhouse gas, is released during agricultural activities, such as livestock farming and rice cultivation. Nitrous oxide, produced by agricultural and industrial practices, also contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect. These activities have intensified the natural greenhouse effect, trapped more heat and led to a gradual rise in global temperatures.

The impacts of global warming are diverse and affect various aspects of the Earth's climate and ecosystems. One notable consequence is the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, contributing to rising sea levels. This poses a threat to coastal communities, island nations, and low-lying areas, leading to increased risks of flooding and the loss of valuable habitats. Extreme weather events, including hurricanes, droughts, and heatwaves, have become more frequent and severe due to global warming. These events can have devastating effects on communities, agriculture, and ecosystems. Shifts in precipitation patterns are causing changes in water availability, affecting both regions experiencing droughts and those facing increased rainfall and flooding.

Biodiversity is also at risk as ecosystems struggle to adapt to the changing climate. Species that cannot migrate or adapt quickly enough may face extinction. Coral reefs, vital marine ecosystems, are particularly vulnerable to warmer ocean temperatures, leading to coral bleaching and the decline of these vibrant underwater habitats.

Global warming has far-reaching implications for human societies. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can affect food production, leading to potential shortages and increased prices. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events can result in the displacement of communities and the loss of livelihoods.

Vulnerable populations, including those in low-income countries and coastal regions, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of global warming. Access to clean water, food security, and public health are all threatened by the changing climate. Addressing these challenges requires global cooperation and concerted efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the changing conditions.

Mitigating global warming involves reducing the emission of greenhouse gases and transitioning to more sustainable practices. The transition to renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, is a crucial step in reducing reliance on fossil fuels. Governments, industries, and individuals can play a role in promoting energy efficiency, investing in green technologies, and adopting sustainable transportation options. Afforestation and reforestation initiatives are essential for sequestering carbon and preserving biodiversity. Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO2 and mitigating the impacts of the enhanced greenhouse effect. Protecting existing forests and restoring degraded areas contribute to global efforts to combat climate change.

Global warming is a challenge that transcends national borders, requiring coordinated efforts on a global scale. International agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, aim to unite countries in the fight against climate change. These

agreements set targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting sustainable practices, and providing support to vulnerable nations.

Global warming is a critical issue that demands urgent attention and action. The consequences of rising temperatures affect our planet's climate, ecosystems, and human societies. It is imperative that we work collectively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to sustainable practices, and adapt to the changing climate. By understanding the causes and consequences of global warming, we can contribute to a more sustainable and resilient future for our planet.

4. ***Match the following terms from the text with their corresponding definitions.***

1. Greenhouse Effect
2. Deforestation
3. Methane
4. Nitrous Oxide
5. Polar Ice Caps
6. Extreme Weather Events
7. Biodiversity
8. Renewable Energy
9. Afforestation
10. Paris Agreement

A. The transition to sustainable energy sources like solar and wind power.
B. The melting of ice covering the Earth's polar regions.
C. A phenomenon caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.
D. Initiatives focused on planting new forests.
E. The burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas.
F. A potent greenhouse gas released during agricultural activities.
G. A greenhouse gas produced by agricultural and industrial practices.
H. The process of clearing or removing forests.
I. The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.
J. More frequent and severe occurrences such as hurricanes, droughts, and heatwaves.
K. An international agreement uniting countries to combat climate change, setting targets for reducing emissions and promoting sustainable practices.

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What is global warming, and why is it considered a pressing environmental issue?
2. What are the primary human activities contributing to the enhanced greenhouse effect?
3. How does the burning of fossil fuels impact global warming?
4. Why is deforestation mentioned as a factor exacerbating the issue of global warming?
5. What role do methane and nitrous oxide play in the enhanced greenhouse effect, and how are they released into the atmosphere?
6. What are some consequences of global warming on the Earth's climate and ecosystems?
7. How do extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, relate to global warming?
8. What is the significance of the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers in the context of global warming?
9. How does global warming affect biodiversity, and why are coral reefs mentioned as particularly vulnerable?
10. In the context of human societies, how can changes in temperature and precipitation patterns impact food production and livelihoods?

6. *Grammar way: Future Simple Tense*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. By this time next year, they _____ (travel) to Europe.
2. I promise I _____ (call) you as soon as I arrive.
3. She _____ (start) her new job next Monday.
4. We _____ (not/forget) to bring the documents to the meeting.
5. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ (stay) indoors and watch movies.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences using the Future Simple tense.

1. I am going to visit my grandparents next weekend.
2. They are planning a surprise party for her birthday.
3. We will need more supplies for the project.
4. She is about to finish her degree in the next few months.
5. The concert starts at 8 PM.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. I think it _____ rain later.
   a) will
   b) is
   c) are
2. By the time you arrive, I _____ already _____ my presentation.
   a) will, finish
   b) will, finished
   c) would, finish
3. If you need help, I _____ assist you.
   a) am
   b) will
   c) do
4. We _____ a new car next month.
   a) buy
   b) will buy
   c) buys
5. He _____ to the party if he doesn't have other plans.
   a) will come
   b) come
   c) comes

Exercise 4: Create your own sentences using the Future Simple tense.

Write three sentences about your future plans, predictions, or intentions using the Future Simple tense.

Exercise 5: Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. They will going to the beach next weekend.
2. She is going to visiting her grandparents next month.
3. I think it's will rain later today.
4. We will not forget to call you when we arrive.
5. By the time you will arrive, the event will already start.

7. *Vocabulary:*

English	Ukrainian
Global warming	Глобальне потепління
Greenhouse gases	Парникові гази
Fossil fuels	Горючі корисні копалини
Deforestation	Вирубка лісів
Methane	Метан
Nitrous oxide	Оксид азоту
Enhanced greenhouse effect	Підсилене парникове явище
Climate change	Зміна клімату
Ecosystems	Екосистеми
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Діоксид вуглецю (CO2)
Polar ice caps	Полярні крижини
Sea levels	Рівень моря
Extreme weather events	Екстремальні погодні явища
Sustainable practices	Сталі практики
Renewable energy sources	Відновлювальні джерела енергії
Afforestation	Лісорозведення
Reforestation	Відновлення лісів
Paris Agreement	Паризька угода
Mitigating	Зменшення, пом'якшення

Homework

Part 1: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the enhanced greenhouse effect and its role in global warming.
2. What are the primary human activities contributing to the release of greenhouse gases?
3. Describe the consequences of global warming on polar ice caps and glaciers.
4. How does global warming impact biodiversity, particularly coral reefs?
5. Discuss the implications of global warming on human societies, especially vulnerable populations.
6. Outline three strategies mentioned in the text for mitigating global warming.
7. Why is global cooperation essential in addressing the issue of global warming?

Part 2: Personal Reflection

Write a short paragraph reflecting on what you can do personally to contribute to the fight against global warming. Consider lifestyle changes, energy consumption, and awareness-raising activities.

Unit 4
«Acid Rain»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is acid rain, and how is it formed?
2. What are the main pollutants responsible for the formation of acid rain, and how do they enter the atmosphere?
3. How does acid rain impact the environment, particularly aquatic ecosystems and soil?
4. What human activities contribute to the release of pollutants that cause acid rain, and how can these be mitigated?
5. What measures can be taken to reduce the effects of acid rain on ecosystems and protect vulnerable areas from its harmful consequences?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Sulfur dioxide (SO2)
2. Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
3. Acid rain
4. pH level
5. Aquatic life
6. Erosion
7. Buffering capacity
8. Atmospheric deposition
9. Combustion
10. Calcium carbonate (CaCO3)

Meanings (A-K):

A. The process by which pollutants settle onto surfaces, including soil and water bodies, from the atmosphere.
B. The measure of acidity or alkalinity in a solution, with lower values indicating higher acidity.
C. The chemical compound commonly found in limestone and marble, used to neutralize acid rain.

D. The burning of fuels, releasing pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere.
E. The collective term for rain, snow, fog, or dust with high levels of sulfuric and nitric acids.
F. The release of gases like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the air from human activities.
G. The capacity of a body of water to resist changes in pH caused by acidic or basic inputs.
H. The wearing away of soil and rock by natural processes or human activities.
I. The oxides produced from the combustion of fossil fuels, contributing to acid rain formation.
J. The measurement of the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution.
K. Organisms living in water, such as fish and insects, affected by changes in water quality, including acidity.

3. *Read the text:*

Acid Rain: Unraveling the Environmental Phenomenon

Acid rain is an environmental issue that has gained prominence due to its adverse effects on ecosystems, water bodies, and human-made structures. This phenomenon occurs when pollutants in the atmosphere react with precipitation, forming acids that fall to the ground. In this article, we will explore the causes, consequences, and potential solutions to the complex problem of acid rain.

The primary contributors to acid rain are sulfur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), both of which are released into the atmosphere during the combustion of fossil fuels. Coal-burning power plants, industrial facilities, and vehicle emissions are major sources of these pollutants. When released into the air, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides undergo chemical reactions with water vapor, oxygen, and other atmospheric components, forming sulfuric acid (H2SO4) and nitric acid (HNO3). Once these acids are formed, they can be transported over long distances by wind patterns before falling to the ground as acid rain. The acidic precipitation can take various forms, including rain, snow, sleet, and fog. This widespread dispersal of pollutants makes acid rain a transboundary environmental issue, affecting regions far from the sources of pollution.

Consequences of Acid Rain:

1. Impact on Aquatic Ecosystems: Acid rain poses a significant threat to aquatic ecosystems, particularly freshwater bodies such as lakes and rivers. As acidic precipitation enters these water systems, it can lower the pH levels, making the water more acidic. This change in pH can have detrimental effects on fish, amphibians, and other aquatic organisms, disrupting their reproductive cycles and threatening their survival.

2. Damage to Soil and Vegetation: Acid rain can also affect soil quality and vegetation. The acidic precipitation leaches essential nutrients from the soil, making them less available to plants. This can weaken the roots and overall health of trees and other vegetation. Forests, in particular, are vulnerable to the long-term effects of acid rain, leading to a phenomenon known as "forest decline».

3. Corrosion of Structures: Human-made structures, including buildings, bridges, and monuments, can suffer from the corrosive effects of acid rain. The acids in the precipitation react with materials such as limestone and marble, gradually eroding the surfaces of these structures. This not only affects their aesthetic appeal but also compromises their structural integrity over time.

4. Public Health Concerns: While the direct health impacts of acid rain on humans are limited, the pollutants that cause acid rain—sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides—can contribute to the formation of fine particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone. Exposure to these air pollutants has been linked to respiratory problems, cardiovascular diseases, and other health issues.

Solutions to Mitigate Acid Rain:

1. Reducing Emissions: The most effective way to combat acid rain is to reduce the emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides at their sources. This involves implementing cleaner technologies in industries and power plants, using alternative energy sources, and enforcing stringent emission standards for vehicles. Government regulations and international agreements can play a crucial role in compelling industries to adopt environmentally friendly practices.

2. Promoting Renewable Energy: Transitioning to renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power, can significantly reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and, consequently, the emission of pollutants that cause acid rain. Governments and individuals can support and invest in the development of sustainable energy technologies to create a cleaner and more environmentally friendly energy landscape.

3. Afforestation and Reforestation: Trees and forests act as natural buffers against the impacts of acid rain. Afforestation (planting trees in areas where there were no trees before) and reforestation (replanting trees in areas that have been

deforested) can help absorb pollutants and mitigate the effects of acidic precipitation. These efforts not only contribute to environmental conservation but also support biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

4. Educational Initiatives: Public awareness and education are crucial components in the fight against acid rain. By informing the public about the causes and consequences of acid rain, individuals can make informed choices to reduce their carbon footprint. Educational programs can also inspire communities to participate in local environmental initiatives and advocate for policies that promote cleaner air and water.

Acid rain is a complex environmental issue with far-reaching consequences for ecosystems, water bodies, and human infrastructure. Recognizing the causes of acid rain and understanding its impacts are essential steps toward finding effective solutions. By implementing measures to reduce emissions, promoting renewable energy, supporting afforestation and reforestation, and raising public awareness, we can work together to mitigate the effects of acid rain and create a more sustainable and resilient environment for future generations.

4. ***Match the following terms from the text with their corresponding definitions.***

Words (1-10):

1. Acid rain
2. Sulfur dioxide (SO2)
3. Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
4. Combustion
5. pH levels
6. Afforestation
7. Reforestation
8. Fine particulate matter (PM)
9. Ground-level ozone
10. Transboundary

Meanings (A-K):

A. Emission of pollutants during the burning of fossil fuels.
B. Process of planting trees in areas that have been deforested.
C. Chemical compounds released into the atmosphere during combustion.
D. Phenomenon where pollutants are transported over long distances across borders.

E. Measurement of acidity or alkalinity in water.
F. Planting trees in areas where there were no trees before.
G. Acids formed when pollutants react with water vapor and other atmospheric components.
H. Chemical substances linked to respiratory and cardiovascular issues.
I. Acidic precipitation affecting regions far from pollution sources.
J. Lowering of acidity in freshwater bodies due to pollutants.
K. Planting trees to absorb pollutants and mitigate acidic precipitation effects.

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What are the primary contributors to acid rain, and how are they released into the atmosphere?
2. Explain how sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides form acids that lead to acid rain.
3. How does acid rain become a transboundary environmental issue, affecting regions far from pollution sources?
4. What are the consequences of acid rain on aquatic ecosystems, specifically freshwater bodies?
5. How does acid rain impact soil quality and vegetation, particularly in forests?
6. Describe the corrosive effects of acid rain on human-made structures and the materials involved.
7. What public health concerns are associated with the pollutants that cause acid rain?
8. What are the recommended solutions for mitigating acid rain, and how do they address the root causes?
9. How can afforestation and reforestation contribute to mitigating the effects of acid rain?
10. Explain the role of public awareness and education in addressing the issue of acid rain.

6. *Grammar way: Present Continuous*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the present continuous tense.

1. The sun _____ (shine) brightly in the sky.
2. Right now, they _____ (have) a meeting in the conference room.
3. Look! The children _____ (play) in the garden.
4. I _____ (study) for my exams at the moment.
5. Why _____ you _____ (wear) a jacket? It's warm outside.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. She usually (watches/watching) TV, but today she is busy.
2. We (am/is/are) not going to the beach this weekend.
3. The cat (is sleeping/sleep) on the windowsill right now.
4. They (is/are) having a great time at the party.
5. I (am working/work) on a project for school this week.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. She writes a letter.
2. They eat lunch.
3. He sings a song.
4. We go to the park.
5. I read a book.

Exercise 4: Make negative sentences using the present continuous tense.

1. She (watch) TV right now.
2. They (play) football in the backyard.
3. I (listen) to music at the moment.
4. We (eat) dinner together.
5. The dog (run) around in the garden.

Exercise 5: Ask questions using the present continuous tense.

1. _____ (you/do) anything interesting this weekend?
2. _____ (she/work) on a new project this month?
3. _____ (they/go) on vacation next week?

4. _____ (it/rain) outside right now?
5. _____ (we/have) dinner at the new restaurant tonight?

7. *Vocabulary:*

English Word	Ukrainian Translation
Acid Rain	Кислотний дощ
Ecosystem	Екосистема
Precipitation	Опади
Combustion	Згоряння
Fossil Fuels	Горючі корисні копалини
Pollutants	Забруднювачі
Sulfur Dioxide	Діоксид сірки
Nitrogen Oxides	Оксиди азоту
Transboundary	Транскордонний
pH Levels	Рівень pH
Aquatic Ecosystems	Водні екосистеми
Soil	Грунт
Vegetation	Рослинність
Corrosion	Корозія
Fine Particulate Matter	Тонкі частки
Renewable Energy	Відновлювальна енергія
Afforestation	Лісорозведення
Reforestation	Відновлення лісів
Mitigate	Зменшувати
Aesthetic Appeal	Естетичний вигляд

Homework

1. Choose a specific region or country and explore how acid rain has impacted its ecosystems, water bodies, and human-made structures. Include details on any implemented solutions or initiatives to mitigate acid rain effects.
2. Write an essay summarizing the complex nature of acid rain as an environmental issue. Include information on its causes, consequences, and potential solutions. Discuss the importance of public awareness and education in addressing this problem.
3. Develop a short presentation or infographic to raise awareness about the issue of acid rain. Include key facts, causes, and potential solutions. Consider presenting this to your classmates or local community.

Unit 5
«Deforestation»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is deforestation, and how does it differ from other forms of land-use change?
2. What are the primary causes of deforestation, and how do they vary across different regions of the world?
3. How does deforestation impact biodiversity, and what are the potential long-term consequences for ecosystems?
4. How does deforestation contribute to climate change, and what role do forests play in regulating the Earth's climate?
5. What are some sustainable practices and policies that can help prevent or mitigate the negative effects of deforestation?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Deforestation
2. Logging
3. Biodiversity
4. Carbon sequestration
5. Clear-cutting
6. Erosion
7. Reforestation
8. Habitat loss
9. Sustainable forestry
10. Indigenous communities

Meanings (A-K):

A. The intentional removal of a forest or stand of trees, often for commercial purposes.
B. The practice of cutting down all the trees in an area, leaving no remnants of the original forest.
C. The process of planting trees to replace those that have been cut down or lost.
D. The systematic removal or destruction of a particular habitat, leading to the displacement of its native species.

E. The logging or removal of trees from a forest for timber or paper production.
F. The loss of a variety of plant and animal species in a particular habitat.
G. The storage of carbon in trees and plants, helping to mitigate climate change.
H. The gradual wearing away of soil by wind, water, or other natural agents, often exacerbated by deforestation.
I. The responsible management of forests to ensure their long-term health and productivity.
J. Indigenous communities - People who are native to a particular region and have a strong cultural and historical connection to the land.
K. The variety of life in a particular ecosystem, including plant and animal species.

3. ***Read the text:***

Deforestation: Unraveling the Impact on Earth's Ecosystems

Deforestation, the widespread removal of forests, is a global environmental issue that has profound consequences for biodiversity, climate, and the well-being of our planet. In this article, we will explore the causes, effects, and potential solutions to the complex problem of deforestation.

Causes of Deforestation:

1. Agricultural Expansion: One of the leading causes of deforestation is the expansion of agricultural activities. As the global demand for food and other agricultural products increases, large areas of forests are cleared to make way for crops, livestock, and plantations. This conversion of forests into agricultural land contributes significantly to deforestation, particularly in regions with fertile soils.
2. Logging and Timber Industry: The timber industry is another major driver of deforestation. Logging for timber and wood products leads to the removal of vast stretches of forest, often done without sustainable management practices. Illegal logging exacerbates the problem, further depleting valuable forest resources and contributing to habitat loss.
3. Infrastructure Development: The need for infrastructure development, including roads, highways, and urban expansion, has resulted in the clearing of forests. As human populations grow and urbanize, the demand for land and resources leads to the conversion of forested areas into cities and transportation networks. This process fragments habitats and disrupts ecosystems.

4. Mining and Resource Extraction: Mining activities, including coal, oil, and mineral extraction, often require the clearing of large forested areas. The pursuit of valuable resources can result in extensive deforestation, leading to habitat destruction and the displacement of indigenous communities dependent on these ecosystems.

Effects of Deforestation:

1. Loss of Biodiversity: Perhaps the most significant consequence of deforestation is the loss of biodiversity. Forests are home to a vast array of plant and animal species, many of which are endemic and found nowhere else. As forests disappear, these species face habitat destruction and are pushed to the brink of extinction. The interconnected web of life is disrupted, with cascading effects on ecosystems.
2. Climate Change: Forests play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate by sequestering carbon dioxide (CO2) through the process of photosynthesis. Deforestation releases stored carbon back into the atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect and climate change. The loss of forests also reduces the planet's capacity to absorb and store carbon, exacerbating the impacts of rising CO2 levels.
3. Disruption of Water Cycles: Forests play a vital role in maintaining water cycles. Trees absorb and release water through a process called transpiration, contributing to local and regional precipitation patterns. Deforestation disrupts this cycle, leading to changes in rainfall patterns, increased risk of flooding, and altered water availability for both ecosystems and human communities.
4. Soil Erosion and Degradation: The removal of trees and vegetation exposes the soil to erosion. Forests provide crucial root systems that stabilize the soil, preventing erosion. Deforested areas are more susceptible to soil erosion, which can lead to the degradation of agricultural land, increased sedimentation in water bodies, and heightened vulnerability to natural disasters like landslides.
5. Impact on Indigenous Communities: Indigenous communities often rely on forests for their livelihoods, cultural practices, and sustenance. Deforestation not only threatens their traditional way of life but also leads to the loss of valuable resources upon which these communities depend. Displacement and the disruption of cultural practices are common consequences for indigenous populations affected by deforestation.

Solutions to Mitigate Deforestation

Promoting sustainable land use practices is essential for mitigating deforestation. This includes implementing responsible agriculture that minimizes clear-cutting, practices agroforestry, and adopts sustainable forestry management in the timber industry. Governments, NGOs, and local communities can work together to establish and enforce regulations that promote responsible land use. Conservation efforts play a crucial role in protecting existing forests. Establishing protected areas, national parks, and wildlife reserves helps preserve biodiversity and maintain essential ecosystem functions. Additionally, reforestation initiatives, involving the planting of native tree species, contribute to the restoration of degraded areas and the expansion of forest cover.

The timber industry can adopt sustainable logging practices, such as selective logging and reduced-impact logging, to minimize the ecological impact of timber extraction. Certification systems like the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) provide a framework for identifying and supporting sustainably managed forests.

Recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous communities is crucial for sustainable forest management. Engaging local communities in decision-making processes, providing them with secure land tenure, and supporting community-based conservation initiatives are essential steps in mitigating deforestation and preserving cultural diversity. Consumers can contribute to the fight against deforestation by making responsible choices. Supporting products certified as environmentally friendly and sustainably sourced, such as those with the FSC label, encourages businesses to adopt sustainable practices. Raising awareness about the impacts of deforestation helps create a demand for products that prioritize environmental conservation.

Deforestation poses a significant threat to the health of our planet, affecting biodiversity, climate stability, and the well-being of communities that depend on forests. Understanding the causes and consequences of deforestation is the first step toward finding effective solutions. By promoting sustainable land use practices, supporting forest conservation and restoration initiatives, and respecting the rights of indigenous communities, we can work together to mitigate the impacts of deforestation and create a more sustainable and resilient future for Earth.

4. ***Fill in the blanks with words from the text:***

Promoting sustainable land use practices is essential for mitigating deforestation. This includes implementing responsible agriculture that minimizes clear-cutting, practices _____, and adopts sustainable forestry

management in the timber industry. Governments, NGOs, and local communities can work together to establish and enforce regulations that promote responsible land use.

Conservation efforts play a crucial role in protecting existing forests. Establishing protected areas, national parks, and wildlife reserves helps preserve biodiversity and maintain essential ecosystem functions. Additionally, reforestation initiatives, involving the planting of native tree species, contribute to the restoration of degraded areas and the expansion of _____.

1. Agricultural Expansion: One of the leading causes of deforestation is the expansion of agricultural activities. As the global demand for _____ and other agricultural products increases, large areas of forests are cleared to make way for crops, livestock, and plantations.
2. Logging and Timber Industry: The timber industry is another major driver of deforestation. Logging for timber and wood products leads to the removal of vast stretches of forest, often done without _____ practices. Illegal logging exacerbates the problem, further depleting valuable forest resources and contributing to habitat loss.
3. Infrastructure Development: The need for infrastructure development, including roads, highways, and urban expansion, has resulted in the clearing of forests. As human populations grow and urbanize, the demand for land and resources leads to the conversion of forested areas into _____ and transportation networks. This process fragments habitats and disrupts ecosystems.
4. Mining and Resource Extraction: Mining activities, including coal, oil, and mineral extraction, often require the clearing of large forested areas. The pursuit of valuable resources can result in extensive deforestation, leading to habitat destruction and the displacement of indigenous communities dependent on these _____.

Recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous communities is crucial for sustainable forest management. Engaging local communities in decision-making processes, providing them with secure land tenure, and supporting community-based conservation initiatives are essential steps in mitigating deforestation and preserving _____. Consumers can contribute to the fight against deforestation by making responsible choices. Supporting products certified as environmentally friendly and sustainably sourced, such as those with the FSC label, encourages businesses to adopt sustainable practices.

Deforestation poses a significant threat to the health of our planet, affecting biodiversity, climate stability, and the well-being of communities that depend on forests. Understanding the causes and consequences of deforestation is the first step toward finding _____. By promoting sustainable land use practices, supporting forest conservation and restoration initiatives, and respecting the rights of indigenous communities, we can work together to mitigate the impacts of deforestation and create a more sustainable and resilient future for Earth.

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What is the global environmental issue discussed in the text?
2. What are the leading causes of deforestation mentioned in the text?
3. How does agricultural expansion contribute to deforestation?
4. Why is the timber industry considered a major driver of deforestation?
5. What role does infrastructure development play in deforestation?
6. How do mining activities impact forested areas according to the text?
7. What is identified as the most significant consequence of deforestation?
8. How do forests regulate the Earth's climate, and what happens when deforestation occurs?
9. What is the role of trees in maintaining water cycles, and how is it affected by deforestation?
10. What are some suggested solutions to mitigate deforestation, as mentioned in the text?

6. *Grammar way: Past Continuous*

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences using the past continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. While I _____ (work) on my assignment, my friends were playing video games.
2. She _____ (cook) dinner when the power went out.
3. What _____ (you/do) when the accident happened?
4. They _____ (have) a picnic in the park when it started raining.
5. While we _____ (watch) the movie, the phone rang.

Exercise 2: True or False

Decide whether the statements are true or false based on the past continuous tense.

1. Yesterday at this time, I was working on my project.
   - True / False
2. While she was reading, her phone rang.
   - True / False
3. They were playing tennis when the sun was setting.
   - True / False
4. I saw him at the library yesterday, and he was studying.
   - True / False
5. When we arrived, they were already leaving.
   - True / False

Exercise 3: Rewrite the Sentences

Rewrite the sentences in the past continuous tense.

1. I write a letter.
   - _____
2. The children play in the garden.
   - _____
3. She sings a song.
   - _____
4. He reads a book.
   - _____
5. We cook dinner.
   - _____

Exercise 4: Questions

Form questions using the past continuous tense.

1. _____ (you/do) at 8 PM last night?
2. _____ (she/watch) TV when you called?
3. _____ (they/play) football when it started raining?
4. _____ (what/you/read) when the teacher entered the room?
5. _____ (we/study) when the fire alarm went off?

Exercise 5: Story Completion
Complete the following story using the past continuous tense.

Yesterday, as I _____ (walk) in the park, I _____ (see) something unusual. While I _____ (watch) the birds, a squirrel _____ (run) up to me. It _____ (carry) a tiny umbrella. I couldn't believe my eyes! I _____ (laugh) when it suddenly _____ (start) raining. The squirrel _____ (stand) there with the umbrella, looking at me. I _____ (take) a photo before it _____ (run) away. It was the most amusing encounter I've ever had in the park!

7. *Vocabulary:*

English	Ukrainian
Deforestation	Вирубка лісів
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Climate Change	Зміни клімату
Agricultural Expansion	Розширення сільського господарства
Logging	Лісозаготівля
Infrastructure Development	Розвиток інфраструктури
Mining	Гірництво
Habitat Destruction	Руйнування середовища існування
Indigenous Communities	Корінні народи
Reforestation	Відновлення лісів
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	Діоксид вуглецю (CO2)
Erosion	Ерозія
Sustainable Practices	Сталі практики
Conservation Efforts	Зусилля по збереженню
Selective Logging	Вибіркова лісозаготівля

English	Ukrainian
Protected Areas	Захищені території
Water Cycle	Водний цикл
Land Use	Використання земель
Indigenous Rights	Права корінних народів
Awareness	Обізнаність

Homework

Assignment 1: Answer the following questions based on the provided text about deforestation:

1. What are the leading causes of deforestation mentioned in the text?
2. Explain the impact of deforestation on biodiversity.
3. How do forests contribute to regulating the Earth's climate, and how is this process affected by deforestation?
4. Name one consequence of deforestation related to water cycles.
5. What role does the timber industry play in contributing to deforestation?

Assignment 2: Vocabulary Building

Create a list of ten key terms related to deforestation along with their definitions. Use the text to guide you in understanding and defining these terms.

Assignment 3: Past Continuous Reflection

Identify three sentences in the text that use the past continuous tense. Rewrite these sentences in simple past tense and reflect on how the change in tense impacts the narrative.

Unit 6
«Forests in Ukraine»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What percentage of Ukraine's total land area is covered by forests?
2. Can you name one of the largest forested regions in Ukraine?
3. Which types of trees are commonly found in Ukrainian forests?
4. How do Ukrainian forests contribute to the country's biodiversity?
5. What are some of the challenges faced by Ukrainian forests, and how are conservation efforts being implemented?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Carpathian Mountains
2. Taiga
3. Chernobyl Exclusion Zone
4. Pine
5. Beech
6. Deforestation
7. Biodiversity
8. Polissya
9. Sustainable forestry
10. Wildfire

Meanings (A-K):

A. The largest forested area in Ukraine, known for its diverse plant and animal species.
B. The area surrounding the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, largely covered by forests, which suffered from radioactive contamination in 1986.
C. The process of intentionally removing a forest or stand of trees, often for commercial purposes.
D. A type of forest characterized by cold climates and coniferous trees, covering a significant part of northern Ukraine.
E. A type of deciduous tree commonly found in Ukrainian forests, known for its smooth gray bark and toothed leaves.

F. A type of coniferous tree that is prevalent in Ukrainian forests, particularly in the Carpathian Mountains.
G. The practice of managing forests in a way that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
H. The region in Ukraine characterized by vast forests, wetlands, and rivers, known for its rich biodiversity.
I. The ongoing process of planting trees and managing forests to ensure their long-term health and productivity.
J. The mountain range in western Ukraine, home to diverse ecosystems and a significant portion of the country's forests.
K. Uncontrolled fires that spread rapidly through forests, often causing ecological and environmental damage.

3. *Read the text:*

Forests in Ukraine: Green Lungs and Biodiversity Havens

Ukraine, a country located in Eastern Europe, is endowed with a rich tapestry of natural landscapes, including expansive forests that contribute significantly to its ecological balance. Simultaneously, its cities, each with its unique character and history, showcase the vibrant culture and dynamic urban life of the nation. In this exploration, we will delve into the forests of Ukraine, discovering their characteristics, ecological importance, and the harmony they bring to the landscape. Additionally, we will touch upon some of Ukraine's prominent cities, reflecting the diverse urban experiences within the country.

Forests in Ukraine: Ukraine boasts a diverse range of forests, covering approximately 15% of its land area. The Carpathian Mountains in the west, the Crimean Peninsula in the south, and vast stretches of woodlands in between contribute to the country's rich forest cover. The forests of Ukraine comprise a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, including pine, spruce, oak, and beech, creating a mosaic of colors and textures. Ukrainian forests are more than just a scenic backdrop; they are vital components of the country's ecosystems. The dense canopies of these forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, contributing to the global fight against climate change. The diverse flora and fauna found in Ukrainian forests create a haven for biodiversity, housing numerous species of plants, animals, and fungi adapted to the region's specific climatic conditions.

Beyond their ecological significance, Ukrainian forests offer abundant opportunities for recreation and leisure. National parks and nature reserves, such as the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve and the Shatsky National Nature Park, attract visitors with their pristine landscapes, hiking trails, and the chance to observe wildlife in their natural habitats. The forests also serve as popular destinations for camping, mushroom picking, and birdwatching, providing a tranquil escape for nature enthusiasts. However, Ukrainian forests face challenges such as illegal logging, habitat fragmentation, and climate change impacts. Illegal logging, driven by demand for timber and fueled by economic factors, poses a significant threat to the integrity of these ecosystems. Conservation efforts involve the establishment of protected areas, reforestation initiatives, and sustainable forestry practices to balance the human need for resources with the preservation of Ukraine's precious woodlands.

Cities in Ukraine:

Kyiv: The capital and largest city of Ukraine, Kyiv, is a vibrant metropolis situated on the banks of the Dnieper River. Boasting a rich history that spans over 1,400 years, Kyiv is a cultural and economic hub with a blend of modernity and tradition. The city is adorned with architectural marvels such as the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra, a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the golden domes of St. Sophia's Cathedral. Kyiv's bustling streets are lined with cafes, art galleries, and theaters, offering a dynamic urban experience.

Lviv: In western Ukraine, the city of Lviv enchants visitors with its well-preserved historic architecture, cobblestone streets, and a lively atmosphere. The Old Town, a UNESCO World Heritage site, features a plethora of charming cafes, churches, and squares. Lviv is renowned for its cultural events, including music festivals and traditional celebrations, making it a cultural capital that attracts both locals and tourists alike.

Kharkiv: As the second-largest city in Ukraine, Kharkiv, located in the northeast, is an important industrial and educational center. The city boasts a blend of Soviet-era architecture and modern developments. Kharkiv is known for its vibrant cultural scene, with theaters, museums, and galleries offering diverse experiences. The city's Freedom Square, one of the largest city squares in Europe, is a central gathering point for locals and visitors.

Odessa: Situated on the Black Sea coast in the south, Odessa is a bustling port city with a rich maritime history. Known for its elegant architecture, including the iconic Potemkin Stairs, and vibrant street life, Odessa exudes a unique charm. The city's cultural scene thrives with theaters, art galleries, and

literary traditions. Odessa's sandy beaches along the Black Sea attract both locals and tourists seeking a refreshing escape.

Ukraine, with its vast and diverse landscapes, encapsulates the harmonious coexistence of expansive forests and vibrant cities. The lush woodlands contribute to the country's ecological balance, providing essential services and recreational opportunities. Simultaneously, cities like Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, and Odessa showcase the dynamic cultural, historical, and modern facets of Ukraine. As the nation continues to evolve, both its forests and cities remain integral to its identity, offering a captivating blend of natural beauty and urban vibrancy.

4. ***Divide into roles and act out a dialogue:***

Characters:

1. **Anna (A):** Environmentalist and nature enthusiast.
2. **Viktor (V):** City dweller, fascinated by urban life and cultural experiences.
3. **Olena (O):** Conservationist working on protecting Ukrainian forests.
4. **Igor (I):** Tourist interested in exploring both natural and cultural aspects of Ukraine.

Dialogue:

A park in Kyiv where Anna, Viktor, Olena, and Igor meet.

A: (Excitedly) Did you know that Ukraine's forests are not just stunning landscapes but crucial for our planet's health? They act as carbon sinks!
V: (Curious) Really? I always thought the cities were the heart of Ukraine. Speaking of which, Kyiv has such a vibrant blend of modernity and tradition. Have you explored the city?
O: (Joining the conversation) Cities are fascinating, no doubt, but we must also focus on preserving our forests. Illegal logging is posing a significant threat to the ecosystem.
I: (Enthusiastically) I'm here for both! I've been to Kyiv, Lviv, and now, I'm planning to explore the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. Any recommendations?
A: (Smiling) Oh, the Carpathians are incredible! Pristine landscapes, hiking trails, and diverse wildlife. But, Olena's right; we need to address the conservation challenges.
V: (Thoughtful) It's essential to strike a balance between urban development and environmental preservation. How can cities contribute to the cause?

O: (Passionate) Cities can play a role in promoting sustainable practices, supporting conservation efforts, and raising awareness. Every step counts.
I: (Nodding) Absolutely! I want to experience both the natural beauty and cultural richness. Any specific spots in Lviv or Kharkiv I shouldn't miss?
A: (Sharing insights) Lviv's Old Town is a UNESCO World Heritage site, full of charm. Kharkiv, on the other hand, has a vibrant cultural scene; don't miss Freedom Square.
V: (Excited) I'm sold! Let's explore the cities and contribute to preserving the beauty of Ukraine, both in its forests and urban spaces.
O: (Appreciative) That's a wonderful mindset! Let's make sure our journey leaves a positive impact on Ukraine's environment and culture.

The group sets off to explore the cities and forests, fostering a dialogue on the harmonious coexistence of nature and urban life.

5. ***Match the following terms from the text with their corresponding definitions.***

1. Ecological Balance
2. Coniferous
3. Biodiversity
4. Carbon Sinks
5. Habitat Fragmentation
6. Recreation
7. Illegal Logging
8. Conservation
9. Urban Vibrancy
10. Pristine

Meanings (A-K):

A. The protection and preservation of the environment, including its ecosystems, species, and natural resources.
B. The unauthorized removal of trees from forests, often driven by the demand for timber and economic factors.
C. In its original condition, unspoiled, clean, and pure.
D. Activities done for enjoyment, relaxation, and refreshment, often in natural settings.
E. The process by which a habitat is divided into smaller, isolated fragments, impacting the continuity of ecosystems.

F. Referring to trees that bear cones and are usually evergreen, such as pine and spruce trees.
G. Areas or features that absorb and store carbon dioxide, contributing to mitigating climate change.
H. The state of equilibrium and harmony within an ecosystem, where different elements coexist and support each other.
I. The protection and management of natural resources to ensure their sustainable use and prevent exploitation.
J. The lively and energetic atmosphere of urban areas, characterized by cultural richness, activities, and diversity.
K. The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, considered at both the species and ecosystem levels.

6. *Grammar way: Future Continuous*

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (use either Past Continuous or Future Continuous).

1. While I _____ (watch) TV, the phone _____ (ring).
2. Tomorrow at this time, they _____ (have) a meeting.
3. As we _____ (drive) to the beach, it suddenly _____ (start) raining.
4. By 8 PM last night, she _____ (study) for three hours.
5. At 9 AM tomorrow, I _____ (work) on the project.

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Tense

Select the appropriate tense (Past Continuous or Future Continuous) to complete the sentences.

1. They _____ (will be having / were having) dinner when we arrived.
2. By this time next week, we _____ (will be celebrating / were celebrating) our anniversary.
3. While I _____ (am cooking / was cooking) dinner, the guests will be arriving.

4. Last night at midnight, he _____ (will be watching / was watching) a movie.
5. At this time yesterday, she _____ (was reading / will be reading) a book.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the Sentences

Rewrite the sentences using the given words and the Past Continuous or Future Continuous tense.

1. She (study / 7 PM / yesterday).
2. I (read / this time tomorrow).
3. While they (have / lunch), it (begin / rain).
4. We (play / a game) when the power (go / out).
5. By the time I (arrive), they (already / leave).

Exercise 4: Make Questions

Create questions using the prompts and either the Past Continuous or Future Continuous tense.

1. What _____ (you / do) at 9 PM last night?
2. Where _____ (they / be) this time next month?
3. _____ (she / study) when you called?
4. What _____ (you / be doing) at noon tomorrow?
5. _____ (we / have) a meeting at 2 PM yesterday?

Exercise 5: Complete the Dialogues

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using either Past Continuous or Future Continuous.

1. A: What _____ (you / do) when I called you last night? B: I _____ (cook) dinner.
2. A: Where _____ (you / be) this time tomorrow? B: I _____ (attend) a conference.
3. A: While they _____ (play) outside, it suddenly _____ (start) raining. B: Oh no! _____ (they / get) wet?

4. A: What _____ (you / be doing) at 10 AM tomorrow? B: I _____ (attend) a job interview.
5. A: Last weekend, we _____ (camp) in the mountains. B: That sounds amazing! _____ (you / enjoy) it?

7. Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian
Forests	Ліси
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Ecological	Екологічний
Canopies	Навіси
Carbon sink	Вуглецевий сток
Climate change	Зміна клімату
Reforestation	Лісовідновлення
Recreation	Відпочинок
National Park	Національний парк
Habitat	Середовище існування
Illegal logging	Незаконна рубка
Conservation	Збереження
Urban	Міський
Crowns	Крони
Architecture	Архітектура
Heritage	Спадщина
Cobblestone	Бруківка
Industrial	Промисловий
Maritime	Морський
Cultural	Культурний

Homework

1. **Research and Report:**
    - Choose one of the Ukrainian forests mentioned in the text (Carpathian Mountains, Crimean Peninsula, or others).
    - Research its unique characteristics, flora, and fauna. Include information on any conservation efforts and challenges it faces.
    - Write a brief report summarizing your findings.
2. **Reflection on Conservation:**
    - Discuss the significance of forests as "Green Lungs" and "Biodiversity Havens». How do they contribute to ecological balance, and what threats do they face?
    - Propose at least three actionable steps individuals and communities can take to contribute to the conservation of forests.

Unit 7
«Oceans and Seas»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is the difference between an ocean and a sea, and how are they defined geographically?
2. Can you name three major oceans on Earth and provide a unique characteristic of each?
3. How do oceans play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate, and what is the significance of ocean currents?
4. What are the major threats to the health of oceans and seas, and how do these impact marine ecosystems?
5. How does biodiversity in oceans and seas contribute to the overall health of the planet, and what are some conservation measures to protect marine life?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Tides
2. Coral reefs
3. Salinity
4. Currents
5. Tsunami
6. Abyssal plain
7. Estuary
8. Upwelling
9. Maritime climate
10. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

Meanings (A-K):

A. The rise and fall of sea levels caused by gravitational forces, primarily from the moon and the sun.
B. Underwater plains that are flat and featureless, found at the ocean floor.
C. A sudden and powerful ocean wave, typically caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.

D. Coastal areas where freshwater from rivers or streams meets and mixes with saltwater from the ocean.
E. The region of the ocean where the water temperature and salinity vary with depth.
F. A zone established by coastal nations to extend their jurisdiction over the exploration and use of marine resources.
G. The continuous flow of water in a particular direction, such as the Gulf Stream.
H. Underwater ecosystems made up of colonies of tiny animals called coral polyps.
I. The amount of salt dissolved in seawater, measured as the concentration of salt per unit of water.
J. The phenomenon where cold, nutrient-rich water rises from the depths to the surface, supporting marine life.
K. The long-term atmospheric condition of a specific region over the ocean, influencing weather patterns.

3. *Read the text:*

Oceans and Seas: Earth's Dynamic Water Worlds

Oceans and seas cover over 70% of our planet's surface, making them vital components of Earth's dynamic ecosystem. These expansive bodies of water play a crucial role in regulating climate, supporting diverse marine life, and influencing global weather patterns. In this exploration, we will delve into the fascinating world of oceans and seas, examining their unique characteristics, environmental importance, and the impact of human activities on these vast water ecosystems. Earth's oceans are immense bodies of saltwater that collectively form the largest interconnected system on our planet. The primary oceans include the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, and Arctic Oceans. Seas, on the other hand, are smaller saltwater bodies partially enclosed by land. Both oceans and seas are teeming with life, from microscopic organisms to majestic marine mammals.

Oceans are characterized by their enormous size, depth, and distinct features. The Pacific Ocean, the largest of the oceans, covers more than 60 million square miles and reaches depths exceeding 36,000 feet in some areas. The Atlantic Ocean, although smaller in size, boasts the world's longest mountain range, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, stretching for thousands of miles beneath the water's surface. Seas, while smaller than oceans, exhibit diverse characteristics based on their locations. Some seas are enclosed by land, such as the Mediterranean Sea, while others are open, like the South China Sea. Seas can be shallow or deep, warm or

cold, and their salinity levels vary based on factors like precipitation and evaporation.

Oceans play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate through their capacity to absorb and store heat. The oceans act as a massive heat sink, absorbing sunlight and redistributing warmth across the globe through ocean currents. These currents influence weather patterns and contribute to the regulation of temperature on land. Additionally, oceans absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, helping to mitigate the impacts of climate change. The delicate balance of oceanic processes, including upwelling and downwelling, plays a vital role in maintaining the stability of our planet's climate system.

Oceans and seas support an astounding array of marine life, ranging from microscopic plankton to enormous whales. Coral reefs, found in tropical seas, are particularly diverse ecosystems, providing habitat for countless species. The biodiversity of marine environments contributes to the overall health of the planet by maintaining ecological balance and supporting fisheries that millions of people depend on for sustenance. Despite their immense importance, oceans and seas face numerous threats, largely driven by human activities. Overfishing, pollution, climate change, and habitat destruction are among the significant challenges endangering the health of these vital ecosystems. Overfishing depletes fish populations, disrupting marine food webs and negatively impacting the livelihoods of communities dependent on fisheries. Pollution, including plastic waste and oil spills, poses a severe threat to marine life, causing harm to species and ecosystems. Climate change leads to rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and extreme weather events, further compromising the delicate balance of marine environments.

Efforts to address the challenges facing oceans and seas include the establishment of marine protected areas, sustainable fishing practices, and global initiatives to reduce plastic pollution. Conservation organizations and governments worldwide are working collaboratively to promote responsible management of marine resources and protect vulnerable ecosystems.

Oceans and seas are integral to the health of our planet, influencing climate, supporting biodiversity, and sustaining human life. As stewards of the Earth, it is our responsibility to prioritize the conservation and sustainable use of these vital ecosystems. By understanding the intricacies of oceans and seas, we can work towards a future where these dynamic water worlds continue to thrive, providing benefits for current and future generations.

4. ***Read the following statements and determine whether each statement is true or false based on the information provided in the text about "Oceans and Seas: Earth's Dynamic Water Worlds".***

1. Oceans and seas cover approximately 50% of our planet's surface.
2. The Pacific Ocean is the smallest of the primary oceans.
3. The Atlantic Ocean is known for having the world's longest mountain range beneath its surface.
4. Seas are always larger than oceans.
5. Oceans play a minimal role in regulating Earth's climate.
6. Coral reefs are found in polar seas.
7. Overfishing is mentioned as one of the threats facing oceans and seas in the text.
8. Pollution, including plastic waste and oil spills, does not pose a severe threat to marine life according to the text.
9. The text suggests that climate change has no impact on oceans and seas.
10. Efforts to address challenges facing oceans and seas include the establishment of marine protected areas and sustainable fishing practices.

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What percentage of the Earth's surface do oceans and seas cover?
2. Name the five primary oceans mentioned in the text.
3. How does the Atlantic Ocean stand out in terms of underwater features?
4. How are seas different from oceans in terms of their characteristics and boundaries?
5. What role do oceans play in regulating Earth's climate, and how do they achieve this?
6. Describe the biodiversity mentioned in oceans and seas, and provide an example of a diverse ecosystem.
7. What are some of the significant threats to the health of oceans and seas mentioned in the text?
8. What is the role of marine protected areas in addressing challenges faced by oceans and seas?
9. How do oceans contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change?
10. As mentioned in the text, what are some global initiatives to address issues like plastic pollution in oceans and seas?

6. Grammar way: Present Perfect

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in Present Perfect.

1. She _____ (never/eat) sushi before.
2. We _____ (visit) three different countries so far.
3. By the time he arrived, the party _____ (already/start).
4. They _____ (live) in that city for five years.
5. I _____ (read) two books this week.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct form of the verb in Present Perfect.

1. She (has/have) never been to Asia.
2. By the time we got to the cinema, the movie (already/has) started.
3. We (have/has) just finished our homework.
4. They (has/have) lived in this neighborhood for a long time.
5. I (have/has) visited that museum before.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences in Present Perfect.

1. I started this job two months ago.
    - I _____ this job for two months.
2. They met each other in 2010.
    - They _____ each other since 2010.
3. She bought a new car last week.
    - She _____ a new car last week.
4. We traveled to Paris last summer.
    - We _____ to Paris last summer.
5. He moved to this city three years ago.
    - He _____ to this city for three years.

Exercise 4: Form questions in Present Perfect.

1. (you/ever/visit) London?
2. (they/just/finish) their project?
3. (she/ever/try) sushi?
4. (how long/you/live) in this neighborhood?
5. (we/already/see) that movie?

Exercise 5: Provide short answers to the questions.

1. Have you ever been to Australia?
    - _____.
2. Has she finished her assignment?
    - _____.
3. How long have you known each other?
    - _____.
4. Have they visited the Grand Canyon?
    - _____.
5. Has he lived in this city all his life?
    - _____.

7. Vocabulary:

English Word	Ukrainian Translation
Oceans	Океани
Seas	Моря
Ecosystem	Екосистема
Climate	Клімат
Marine	Морський
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Habitat	Середовище
Pollution	Забруднення
Overfishing	Надмірний вилов риби
Conservation	Збереження
Sustainable	Стійкий
Currents	Течії
Balance	Баланс
Coral Reefs	Коралові рифи
Stewards	Розпорядники
Resources	Ресурси
Plastic	Пластик
Initiatives	Ініціативи
Vulnerable	Вразливі
Generation	Покоління

Homework

Task 1: Reading Comprehension

Read the provided text on "Oceans and Seas: Earth's Dynamic Water Worlds" carefully. After reading, answer the following questions:

1. What percentage of the Earth's surface do oceans and seas cover?
2. Name three characteristics that distinguish oceans from seas.
3. Describe the role of oceans in regulating Earth's climate.
4. Identify two threats to oceans and seas mentioned in the text.
5. List three efforts mentioned in the text to address challenges facing oceans and seas.

Task 2: Vocabulary

Look up the Ukrainian translations for the following terms from the text:

- Ecosystem
- Biodiversity
- Upwelling
- Overfishing
- Climate Change

Write down the translations and use each term in a sentence related to oceans and seas.

Task 3: Present Perfect Tense

Construct sentences in the Present Perfect tense using the information from the text. Use at least five different verbs related to oceans and seas.

Task 4: Reflection

Write a short paragraph reflecting on the importance of oceans and seas in the context of climate regulation, biodiversity, and human activities. Include your thoughts on the role of individuals in the conservation and sustainable use of these vital ecosystems.

Unit 8
«Rivers»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is the primary function of rivers in the Earth's hydrological cycle?
2. Can you name three major rivers around the world and explain their significance to the regions they flow through?
3. How do human activities impact river ecosystems, and what are the common environmental challenges faced by rivers?
4. What role do rivers play in supporting biodiversity, and how can conservation efforts help protect river ecosystems?
5. How do rivers contribute to the availability of freshwater for human consumption and agriculture, and what are some sustainable practices to preserve river water quality?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Tributary
2. Delta
3. Watershed
4. Meander
5. Erosion
6. Floodplain
7. Confluence
8. Source
9. Estuary
10. Riverbank

Meanings (A-K):

A. The area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
B. The point where two rivers or streams meet.
C. The land adjacent to a river that is prone to flooding during high-water events.
D. A stream or river that flows into a larger river.
E. The point where a river begins, often in highland or mountainous areas.

F. The process of wearing away soil and rock by the action of water, typically by the river's flow.
G. A gently sloping plain formed by sediment deposited during flooding.
H. The wide, fan-shaped mouth of a river, where it meets a body of water.
I. A curve or bend in a river's course, often causing the river to meander.
J. The mixing zone between freshwater and saltwater, where a river meets the sea.
K. The sides of a river, including the land adjacent to the water's edge.

3. *Read the text:*

Lifelines of the Earth

Rivers, the flowing veins of our planet, play a pivotal role in shaping landscapes, sustaining ecosystems, and influencing human civilizations throughout history. These dynamic water bodies are essential components of the Earth's hydrological cycle, carrying freshwater from highlands to lowlands and connecting diverse habitats. In this exploration, we will delve into the fascinating world of rivers, examining their characteristics, ecological significance, and the multifaceted interactions between rivers and human societies. Rivers are natural watercourses that continuously move water from one place to another. They originate from various sources, including mountain springs, melting glaciers, and rainfall runoff, and meander through diverse landscapes, creating unique ecosystems along their courses. Rivers come in various sizes, from small, meandering streams to mighty, majestic waterways like the Amazon and the Nile.

A typical river journey begins at its source, the point where water first emerges. As the river flows downstream, it undergoes various changes, forming channels, tributaries, and meanders. Rivers are dynamic and constantly shape the surrounding landscape through erosion, sedimentation, and the creation of riverbanks. The endpoint of a river, where it meets another body of water, is called its mouth.

Rivers are vital to the health of ecosystems, providing freshwater, nutrients, and habitats for a wide array of plant and animal species. Riparian zones, the areas along riverbanks, are particularly rich in biodiversity, hosting various flora and fauna adapted to the unique conditions created by the river's presence. Wetlands, formed by the interaction between rivers and land, serve as crucial habitats for migratory birds and numerous aquatic species. Rivers also play a key role in maintaining the balance of nutrient cycles. As they transport sediment downstream, rivers deposit valuable nutrients in floodplains, promoting fertile soil for agriculture and sustaining diverse plant life. Additionally, the flow of

rivers helps to regulate temperatures in surrounding areas, influencing local climates.

Throughout history, human societies have been drawn to rivers for their life-sustaining properties. Rivers have served as sources of drinking water, transportation routes, and providers of fertile soil for agriculture. Many of the world's great civilizations, such as ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, flourished along the banks of major rivers. In the modern era, rivers continue to play a crucial role in supporting human activities. They serve as vital sources of freshwater for agriculture, industry, and urban areas. Dams and reservoirs harness the power of rivers to generate hydroelectricity, contributing to sustainable energy production. However, human interventions like dam construction, water extraction, and pollution have also posed significant challenges to the health of rivers and their ecosystems.

Rivers face a range of threats due to human activities and environmental changes. Pollution from industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, and urban waste can degrade water quality, harming aquatic life and impacting downstream communities. Deforestation and land use changes contribute to soil erosion, affecting river sedimentation patterns and altering habitats.

Climate change poses additional challenges, leading to shifts in precipitation patterns, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and changes in river flow. These alterations can exacerbate flooding and drought conditions, posing risks to both ecosystems and human settlements along riverbanks.

Efforts to address the challenges facing rivers include the implementation of conservation measures, sustainable water management practices, and the restoration of degraded habitats. River conservation initiatives often involve the establishment of protected areas, the promotion of sustainable land use practices, and community engagement to ensure the long-term health of these vital waterways.

Rivers are indeed the lifelines of the Earth, shaping landscapes, sustaining ecosystems, and influencing the course of human history. As stewards of the environment, it is crucial for us to recognize the importance of rivers, understand their delicate balance, and work towards sustainable practices that ensure their health and vitality for generations to come. By appreciating the intricate connections between rivers, ecosystems, and human societies, we can contribute to the preservation of these dynamic and essential watercourses.

4. ***True or False Exercise: Lifelines of the Earth***

Read the following statements and determine whether they are true or false based on the information provided in the text "Lifelines of the Earth».

1. Rivers play a significant role in shaping landscapes, sustaining ecosystems, and influencing human civilizations throughout history.
2. All rivers originate only from mountain springs.
3. The endpoint of a river, where it meets another body of water, is called its source.
4. Riparian zones along riverbanks are not particularly rich in biodiversity.
5. Wetlands, formed by the interaction between rivers and land, serve as crucial habitats for migratory birds and numerous aquatic species.
6. Throughout history, human societies have not been drawn to rivers for their life-sustaining properties.
7. Dams and reservoirs harness the power of rivers to generate hydroelectricity, contributing to sustainable energy production.
8. Pollution from industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, and urban waste does not pose any threat to the health of rivers and their ecosystems.
9. Climate change does not lead to any shifts in precipitation patterns or changes in river flow.
10. Conservation efforts for rivers include the establishment of protected areas, promotion of unsustainable land use practices, and community disengagement.

5. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words or phrases based on the information provided in the text "Lifelines of the Earth».

1. Rivers _____ from various sources, including mountain springs, melting glaciers, and rainfall runoff, and meander through diverse landscapes, creating unique ecosystems along their courses.
2. Riparian zones, the areas along _____, are particularly rich in biodiversity, hosting various flora and fauna adapted to the unique conditions created by the river's presence.
3. _____, formed by the interaction between rivers and land, serve as crucial habitats for migratory birds and numerous aquatic species.
4. Many of the world's great civilizations, such as ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, _____ along the banks of major rivers.
5. Conservation measures, sustainable water management practices, and the restoration of degraded habitats are mentioned as _____ to address the challenges facing rivers**.**
6. Rivers are described as the flowing _____ of the Earth.

7. A typical river journey begins at its _____, the point where water first emerges.
8. Rivers constantly shape the surrounding landscape through _____, sedimentation, and the creation of riverbanks.
9. The endpoint of a river, where it meets another body of water, is called its _____.
10. Rivers play a vital role in providing freshwater, nutrients, and habitats for a wide array of plant and animal species in _____ zones.
11. Throughout history, human societies have been drawn to rivers for drinking water, transportation, and _____ soil for agriculture.
12. Dams and reservoirs harness the power of rivers to generate _____, contributing to sustainable energy production.
13. Pollution from industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, and urban waste can degrade water quality, harming aquatic life and impacting downstream _____.
14. Climate change leads to shifts in precipitation patterns, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and changes in river flow, which can exacerbate _____ conditions.
15. Conservation measures, sustainable water management practices, and the restoration of degraded habitats are crucial _____ to address the challenges facing rivers.

6. *Grammar way: Future Perfect*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Future Perfect tense.

1. By the time she _____ (finish) her project, she will have worked for six hours straight.
2. They _____ (travel) around the world before they return home.
3. I'm sure he _____ (complete) the marathon by the time we arrive.
4. The students _____ (study) for the final exams for weeks before the test day.
5. By next year, she _____ (learn) three new languages.

Exercise 2: Sentence Transformation
Rewrite the sentences using the Future Perfect tense.

1. Mary will finish reading the book before the movie releases.

2. The construction workers will complete the bridge before the grand opening.
3. He will solve all the puzzles before the competition ends.
4. The team will have scored ten goals by the end of the match.
5. They will have finished the construction of the new building by the time the mayor arrives.

Exercise 3: Story Writing

Write a short story using at least three verbs in the Future Perfect tense. Create a narrative that includes events or actions completed in the future relative to the story's present.

Exercise 4: Question Formation
Create questions using the Future Perfect tense.

1. _____ (you/finish) your homework by the time the teacher arrives?
2. _____ (they/visit) all the museums before leaving the city?
3. _____ (he/fix) the car before the mechanic arrives?
4. _____ (we/complete) the project by the end of the month?
5. _____ (she/graduate) by the time the ceremony takes place?

Exercise 5: Conversation Practice

Create a dialogue between two people discussing their future plans. Use the Future Perfect tense to talk about their accomplishments or experiences before a specific point in the future.

7. Vocabulary:

English Word	Ukrainian Translation
Rivers	Ріки
Landscapes	Ландшафти
Ecosystems	Екосистеми
Hydrological cycle	Гідрологічний цикл
Freshwater	Прісна вода
Tributaries	Притоки
Meanders	Меандри
Source	Джерело
Downstream	Вниз по течії

English Word	Ukrainian Translation
Channels	Канали
Riverbanks	Береги ріки
Mouth	Устя ріки
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Wetlands	Багатоводдя
Agriculture	Сільське господарство
Dam	Гребля
Pollution	Забруднення
Conservation	Збереження
Sustainable	Цілком стійкий
Climate change	Зміни клімату

Homework

Task 1: Define the following terms based on their usage in the text:

1. Hydrological cycle
2. Riparian zones
3. Dams and reservoirs
4. Erosion
5. Biodiversity

Task 2: Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the text:

1. Why are rivers referred to as the "flowing veins" of the Earth?
2. What role do rivers play in shaping landscapes?
3. Explain the significance of riparian zones in river ecosystems.
4. How have human societies historically benefited from rivers?
5. What are the challenges that rivers face due to human interventions and environmental changes?

Task 3: Critical Thinking

Reflect on the environmental impact of human activities on rivers. Consider the consequences of dam construction, pollution, and climate change. Discuss potential solutions and conservation measures to address these issues.

Unit 9
«Mountains»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is the definition of a mountain, and how does it differ from other landforms?
2. Can you name three major mountain ranges and their locations on Earth?
3. How do mountains influence climate, and what are some specific climate characteristics associated with mountainous regions?
4. What are the ecological roles of mountains, and how does their biodiversity contribute to global ecosystems?
5. How have human activities affected mountain environments, and what conservation measures can be implemented to protect mountain ecosystems?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Peak
2. Escarpment
3. Cirque
4. Tundra
5. Moraine
6. Horn
7. Saddle
8. Subalpine
9. Butte
10. U-shaped valley

Meanings (A-K):

A. A pointed, mountainous peak that results from the erosion of surrounding rock.
B. A ridge or line of cliffs formed by the erosion of a plateau.
C. A high-altitude, flat, treeless area near the snow line of a mountain.
D. A glacially-carved, steep-walled, amphitheater-like depression in a mountain.
E. A landform characterized by a narrow, elongated ridge or crest with steep sides.
F. A low point between two mountain peaks, often forming a dip or gap.
G. A flat-topped rock or hill formation isolated from the surrounding terrain.

H. The upper limit of mountain vegetation, marked by the presence of stunted trees.
I. A large, fan-shaped pile of debris (rock, soil, and sediment) carried and deposited by a glacier.
J. A geological formation with a narrow neck between a flat, top-like surface and a rugged lower area.
K. A valley formed by the erosive action of a glacier, resulting in a U-shaped cross-section.

3. *Read the text:*

Majestic Peaks and Earth's Sculptors

Mountains, the towering giants of the Earth's topography, have fascinated and inspired humanity throughout history. From their breathtaking beauty to their role in shaping landscapes and influencing climates, mountains hold a unique significance on our planet. In this exploration, we will delve into the world of mountains, examining their characteristics, ecological importance, and the cultural and recreational roles they play for people around the globe. Mountains are elevated landforms that rise prominently above their surroundings, typically featuring steep slopes and towering peaks. They are formed through various geological processes, including tectonic activity, volcanic eruptions, and erosion. Mountains can be found on every continent, from the iconic peaks of the Himalayas to the rugged landscapes of the Andes and the Rockies.

Mountains are often organized into ranges, which are series of peaks aligned in a particular direction. Some of the world's most renowned mountain ranges include the Alps, the Sierra Nevada, and the Appalachian Mountains. Each range boasts unique geological features, and the highest points in these ranges are often referred to as peaks or summits. Mount Everest, towering at 29,032 feet (8,848 meters) above sea level, holds the title of the world's highest peak. Mountains are home to diverse ecosystems that vary with altitude, creating unique habitats for a wide array of plant and animal species. The different climate zones on mountains, ranging from temperate forests at lower elevations to alpine tundra at higher altitudes, contribute to rich biodiversity. Endemic species, those found exclusively in certain mountain regions, are particularly adapted to the challenging conditions of these environments.

Mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in regulating global water systems. The snow and ice on mountain peaks act as natural reservoirs, releasing water gradually to downstream areas, ensuring a steady supply for rivers and supporting the livelihoods of communities living in the foothills. Throughout history,

mountains have held cultural and spiritual significance for many societies. In various cultures, mountains are considered sacred, and numerous myths and legends are associated with these majestic landscapes. Mountains often serve as symbols of strength, endurance, and resilience, inspiring art, literature, and religious practices. In some regions, mountains are revered as pilgrimage sites, attracting visitors seeking spiritual enlightenment and a connection with the natural world. Mount Kailash in the Himalayas, for example, is considered sacred in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Bon religions.

Beyond their ecological and cultural importance, mountains offer diverse recreational opportunities for people around the world. From hiking and rock climbing to skiing and mountaineering, mountainous regions attract outdoor enthusiasts seeking adventure and a connection with nature. Ski resorts in the Alps, Rockies, and other mountainous areas provide winter sports enthusiasts with opportunities to enjoy the thrill of skiing and snowboarding. Mountain trails and national parks offer hikers and nature lovers the chance to explore the breathtaking landscapes and diverse flora and fauna found at different elevations. While mountains are celebrated for their beauty and ecological significance, they face a range of challenges, largely due to human activities. Deforestation, mining, and unsustainable tourism can lead to habitat destruction and the loss of biodiversity. Climate change poses a significant threat, causing rising temperatures, glacial melt, and shifts in precipitation patterns that can impact mountain ecosystems and the communities that depend on them. Efforts to address the challenges facing mountains include the establishment of protected areas, sustainable land management practices, and community engagement. Conservation organizations work to preserve the unique biodiversity of mountain ecosystems, while initiatives promote responsible tourism to minimize the impact on fragile environments.

Mountains, with their towering peaks and diverse ecosystems, play a vital role in shaping the Earth's geography, climate, and cultural heritage. As we appreciate the beauty and significance of mountains, it is crucial to recognize our responsibility as stewards of these remarkable landscapes. By embracing sustainable practices, conserving biodiversity, and respecting the cultural importance of mountains, we can ensure that these majestic peaks continue to inspire awe and wonder for generations to come.

4. ***Divide into groups and read the dialogue clearly and distinctly.***

Characters:

1. **Alex** - Environmental Scientist
2. **Maya** - Nature Enthusiast
3. **Carlos** - Adventure Photographer
4. **Emily** - Local Community Representative
5. **Liam** - Outdoor Sports Enthusiast

[The scene is set at a mountain summit, where a diverse group of individuals has gathered to discuss the importance of mountains and the challenges they face.]

Alex: (pointing to the landscape) Look at these majestic peaks! Mountains are not just beautiful; they play a crucial role in regulating our planet's water systems.
Maya: (nodding) Absolutely! The different ecosystems at various altitudes create unique habitats for so many plant and animal species. It's incredible how biodiversity thrives in these conditions.
Carlos: (setting up his camera) And the views are a photographer's dream. Every range has its own charm. I can capture the essence of these landscapes in a single frame.
Emily: (representing the local community) It's not just about the views. Our livelihoods depend on the water that flows down from these mountains. Sustainable practices are key to preserving our way of life.
Liam: (gear in hand) Plus, these peaks are a playground for outdoor enthusiasts like me. Hiking, skiing, climbing – the adrenaline rush is unbeatable.
Alex: (serious) But we can't ignore the threats. Deforestation, mining, and climate change are putting these landscapes at risk. We need to find a balance between enjoying them and preserving their integrity.
Maya: (concerned) True. Responsible tourism is crucial. We should promote awareness and ensure visitors leave minimal impact on the fragile ecosystems.
Carlos: (taking a photo) Our images can tell a story and raise awareness. People need to see the beauty and understand the fragility of these environments.
Emily: (nodding) Community involvement is key. We need to work together to implement sustainable land management practices and protect our mountains for future generations.
Liam: (putting on his gear) So, it's not just about the thrill; it's about being responsible stewards of these landscapes. Let's make sure these peaks continue to inspire awe and wonder.

[The group, each with their unique perspective, sets out to spread awareness and contribute to the conservation efforts for the mountains they cherish.]

5. *Insert the missing words from the text: "Majestic Peaks and Earth's Sculptors"*

1. Geological Formation Exercise: Mountains are elevated _____ that rise prominently above their surroundings, typically featuring steep slopes and towering peaks. They are formed through various geological processes, including _____ activity, volcanic eruptions, and _____.
2. Mountain Ranges Exercise: Mountains are often organized into _____, which are series of peaks aligned in a particular direction. Some of the world's most renowned mountain ranges include the _____, the Sierra Nevada, and the Appalachian Mountains.
3. Highest Peak Exercise: Mount Everest, towering at _____ feet (8,848 meters) above sea level, holds the title of the world's highest _____.
4. Biodiversity Exercise: Mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in regulating global water systems. The different climate zones on mountains, ranging from _____ forests at lower elevations to alpine tundra at higher altitudes, contribute to rich _____.
5. Cultural Significance Exercise: Throughout history, mountains have held _____ and spiritual significance for many societies. In various cultures, mountains are considered _____, and numerous myths and legends are associated with these majestic landscapes.
6. Recreational Opportunities Exercise: Beyond their ecological and cultural importance, mountains offer diverse _____ opportunities for people around the world. From hiking and rock climbing to skiing and _____, mountainous regions attract outdoor enthusiasts seeking adventure and a connection with nature.
7. Challenges Exercise: While mountains are celebrated for their beauty and ecological significance, they face a range of _____, largely due to human activities. Deforestation, mining, and _____ can lead to habitat destruction and the loss of biodiversity.
8. Climate Change Impact Exercise: Climate change poses a significant threat, causing rising _____, glacial melt, and shifts in precipitation patterns that can impact mountain ecosystems and the communities that

depend on them. Efforts to address these challenges include the establishment of _____ areas.

9. Cultural Symbolism Exercise: In some regions, mountains are revered as _____ sites, attracting visitors seeking spiritual enlightenment and a connection with the natural world. Mount Kailash in the Himalayas, for example, is considered sacred in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and _____ religions.
10. Stewardship Exercise: As we appreciate the beauty and significance of mountains, it is crucial to recognize our responsibility as _____ of these remarkable landscapes. By embracing _____ practices, conserving biodiversity, and respecting the cultural importance of mountains, we can ensure that these majestic peaks continue to inspire awe and wonder for generations to come.

6. *Grammar way: Past Perfect*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses using the Past Perfect tense.

1. By the time I arrived, they _____ (already/finish) the project.
2. She felt relieved because she _____ (never/visit) that place before.
3. We were surprised to find out that someone _____ (already/take) all the cookies.
4. After he _____ (study) for months, he finally passed the exam.
5. They were exhausted because they _____ (work) all day.

Exercise 2: Rearrange the words

Rearrange the words to form sentences using the Past Perfect tense.

1. had / He / dinner / before / arrived / we.
2. visited / had / museum / they / already / the.
3. never / had / she / such / a / beautiful / seen / sunset / before.
4. left / had / the / they / we / arrived / already / when.
5. completed / had / she / the / task / before / deadline / the.

Exercise 3: True or False

Determine if the statements are true or false based on the given information.

1. She had already read the book before she bought it.

- True / False

2. By the time we got to the cinema, the movie had already started.
    - True / False
3. They had never tasted sushi until they visited Japan.
    - True / False
4. He had studied French for years when he moved to Paris.
    - True / False
5. The children had cleaned their room before their parents asked them to.
    - True / False

Exercise 4: Story completion

Complete the story by adding sentences in the Past Perfect tense.

Once upon a time, Sarah _____ (never/visit) a zoo before. One day, her friends invited her to go to the city zoo. When they arrived, Sarah was amazed to see the variety of animals. She realized that she _____ (never/see) such exotic creatures. As they walked through the zoo, they came across a rare bird that _____ (already/become) extinct in the wild.

Exercise 5: Conversation completion

Complete the conversation using the Past Perfect tense.

A: Have you ever been to Paris? B: Yes, I have. I _____ (visit) Paris twice before last summer.
A: Really? I didn't know that. B: Yeah, both times I _____ (go) there on business trips.
A: What was your favorite part of the city? B: Well, the first time I _____ (be) there, I visited the Eiffel Tower, which _____ (always/be) a dream of mine.

7. Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian
Mountains	Гори
Topography	Топографія
Giants	Велетні
Beauty	Краса
Landforms	Форми ландшафту
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття

English	Ukrainian
Ecosystems	Екосистеми
Peaks	Вершини
Ranges	Діапазони
Climbing	Сходження вгору
Sacred	Священний
Myths	Міфи
Legends	Легенди
Recreation	Відпочинок
Skiing	Лижі
Threats	Загрози
Conservation	Збереження
Stewardship	Управління
Sustainable practices	Сталі практики
Responsibility	Відповідальність

Homework

Explore the diverse aspects of mountains, including their geological formation, ecological importance, cultural significance, and the challenges they face. Reflect on the role of individuals and communities in preserving these natural wonders.

Tasks:

1. Vocabulary Exercise: Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the list provided. Translate the completed sentences into your native language.
    - Geological processes: _____, _____, and _____.
    - Well-known mountain ranges: _____, _____, and _____.
    - The world's highest peak: Mount _____.
    - Climate zones on mountains: _____ forests and alpine _____.
    - Conservation challenges: _____, _____, and _____.
2. Reflection on Cultural Significance: Share your thoughts on why mountains might hold cultural and spiritual significance in various societies. Consider how these natural landmarks can symbolize strength,

endurance, and resilience. Do you have any personal or cultural connections to mountains?

3. Recreational Opportunities: Describe a specific recreational activity mentioned in the text that interests you the most (e.g., hiking, skiing, mountaineering). Explain why you find this activity appealing and whether you have ever engaged in it or would like to in the future.

Unit 10
«Deserts»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What defines a desert, and how does it differ from other types of ecosystems?
2. Can you name three well-known deserts and describe a unique feature or characteristic of each?
3. How do plants and animals in deserts adapt to the harsh conditions, such as extreme temperatures and low water availability?
4. What role do deserts play in the global climate system, and how are they important for maintaining ecological balance?
5. How have human activities impacted desert environments, and what conservation measures can be taken to preserve desert ecosystems?

2. ***Match the Words (1-10) with their Corresponding Meanings (A-K)***

1. Arid
2. Dune
3. Oasis
4. Mirage
5. Nomad
6. Xerophyte
7. Erosion
8. Subsistence
9. Adaptation
10. Barren

Meanings:

A. A region of land with little or no vegetation, often sandy and barren.
B. A person or group of people who move from place to place with no permanent home, often in search of water and grazing land.
C. A plant adapted to survive in arid conditions, characterized by its ability to store water.
D. The process of wearing away soil and rock by natural forces like wind and water.
E. A false appearance of water or distant objects caused by the refraction of light.
F. A mound or ridge of sand formed by the wind, typically found in deserts.

G. A fertile area in a desert with water, where vegetation can thrive.
H. The quality or state of being able to live and grow in a particular environment.
I. Lacking moisture; extremely dry or parched.
J. The act of adjusting to different conditions or environments.
K. The minimum resources necessary for survival.

3. *Read the text:*

Harsh Landscapes of Beauty and Challenge

Deserts, vast expanses of arid land, have long captured the imagination of people around the world. These seemingly inhospitable landscapes, with their unique flora and fauna, hold a mystique that extends beyond their harsh conditions. In this exploration, we will delve into the world of deserts, examining their characteristics, ecological adaptations, and the challenges and opportunities they present to both nature and humanity. Deserts are defined by their scarcity of precipitation, typically receiving less than 250 millimeters (10 inches) of rainfall annually. While often associated with high temperatures, not all deserts are hot; some experience extreme temperature variations, ranging from scorching days to cold nights. Deserts can be found on every continent, from the vast Sahara in Africa to the chilly Gobi in Asia.

Deserts come in various forms, each with its unique features. Hot deserts, like the Sahara and the Sonoran, are characterized by high temperatures and limited vegetation. Cold deserts, such as the Gobi and Antarctica, experience low temperatures and can even be covered in snow and ice. Coastal deserts, like the Atacama in South America, are influenced by ocean currents, resulting in milder temperatures and unique ecosystems.

Life in the desert is characterized by adaptations to extreme conditions. Desert plants often have deep root systems to reach underground water sources, and some, like cacti, have evolved to store water in their tissues. Animals in deserts have developed various strategies to cope with limited water availability, such as nocturnal activity to avoid the heat, efficient water conservation mechanisms, and the ability to extract moisture from the food they consume. Contrary to popular belief, deserts are not barren wastelands; they support diverse ecosystems adapted to their challenging environments. Plants like succulents, shrubs, and grasses have evolved to thrive in arid conditions. Animals such as camels, kangaroo rats, and fennec foxes have specialized adaptations that allow them to survive and even thrive in the harsh desert climate. Deserts often showcase unique geological formations, shaped by wind and water erosion. Sand dunes, such as those in the Sahara or the Arabian Desert, can reach towering

heights and shift with the wind. Plateaus, mesas, and canyons are also common in desert regions, contributing to the remarkable and often otherworldly landscapes that define these areas.

Deserts have played a significant role in the cultures and histories of various societies. Nomadic communities, like the Bedouins in the Arabian Desert, have thrived by adapting to the challenges of desert life, relying on their deep knowledge of the landscape and the ability to move with their herds in search of water and grazing lands. Deserts have also been important in the development of trade routes, with the Silk Road connecting the East and West passing through desert regions. Ancient civilizations, such as the Egyptians along the Nile, have prospered due to the agricultural opportunities provided by desert oases.

While deserts present challenges for both nature and humans, they also offer opportunities for scientific research and sustainable development. Desertification, the process of fertile land turning into desert, is a significant challenge exacerbated by factors like climate change and unsustainable land use practices. However, deserts are also becoming increasingly important for renewable energy initiatives. Solar power projects, like those in the Mojave Desert in the United States, harness the abundant sunlight to generate clean energy. Additionally, desert ecosystems are now recognized for their potential in supporting biotechnological advancements, with researchers exploring the unique adaptations of desert plants and animals for applications in medicine, agriculture, and industry.

Desert conservation efforts focus on preserving the unique biodiversity of these ecosystems while addressing the challenges posed by climate change and human activities. Sustainable land management practices, responsible tourism, and community engagement are crucial components of desert conservation strategies. Balancing human needs with the delicate desert environment is essential to ensure the long-term health and resilience of these remarkable landscapes.

Deserts, with their austere beauty and inherent challenges, are an integral part of our planet's diverse ecosystems. As we explore and appreciate the unique characteristics of deserts, it is vital to approach their conservation with a deep understanding of the delicate balance that exists in these arid landscapes. By embracing sustainable practices and fostering a harmonious coexistence between humans and the desert environment, we can ensure that these captivating regions continue to thrive and contribute to the rich of Earth's natural wonders.

4. ***Exercise 1: Vocabulary Fill-in***

Deserts, vast expanses of _____ land, have long captured the imagination of people around the world. These seemingly inhospitable landscapes, with their unique flora and fauna, hold a _____ that extends beyond their harsh conditions. In this exploration, we will delve into the world of deserts, examining their _____, ecological adaptations, and the challenges and opportunities they present to both nature and humanity.

Exercise 2: Multiple Choice

Deserts come in various forms, each with its unique features. Hot deserts, like the Sahara and the Sonoran, are characterized by high temperatures and limited vegetation. Cold deserts, such as the Gobi and Antarctica, experience low temperatures and can even be covered in snow and ice. Coastal deserts, like the Atacama in South America, are influenced by ocean currents, resulting in milder temperatures and unique ecosystems. Choose the correct option:

- A. Tundra
- B. Rainforests
- C. Deserts

Exercise 3: True or False

Life in the desert is characterized by adaptations to extreme conditions. Desert plants often have deep root systems to reach underground water sources, and some, like cacti, have evolved to store water in their tissues. Animals in deserts have developed various strategies to cope with limited water availability, such as nocturnal activity to avoid the heat, efficient water conservation mechanisms, and the ability to extract moisture from the food they consume.

- True / False: Deserts are barren wastelands with no diverse ecosystems.

Exercise 4: Cultural Connections

Deserts have played a significant role in the cultures and histories of various societies. Nomadic communities, like the Bedouins in the Arabian Desert, have thrived by adapting to the challenges of desert life, relying on their deep knowledge of the landscape and the ability to move with their herds in search of water and grazing lands. Deserts have also been important in the development of

trade routes, with the Silk Road connecting the East and West passing through desert regions. Ancient civilizations, such as the Egyptians along the Nile, have prospered due to the agricultural opportunities provided by desert oases. Fill in the blank:

- The Silk Road connected the _____ and _____ passing through desert regions.

Exercise 5: Conservation Strategies

Desert conservation efforts focus on preserving the unique biodiversity of these ecosystems while addressing the challenges posed by climate change and human activities. Sustainable land management practices, responsible tourism, and community engagement are crucial components of desert conservation strategies. Balancing human needs with the delicate desert environment is essential to ensure the long-term health and resilience of these remarkable landscapes. Fill in the blank:

- _____ and _____ are crucial components of desert conservation strategies.

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What type of land do deserts primarily consist of?
2. What is the annual precipitation threshold that defines deserts?
3. Name two examples of hot deserts mentioned in the text.
4. Describe the characteristics of cold deserts and provide an example.
5. How do desert plants adapt to extreme conditions?
6. Give examples of animals in deserts and explain one adaptation mentioned in the text.
7. How have deserts played a significant role in the cultures of certain societies?
8. What historical trade route passed through desert regions, connecting the East and West?
9. What challenges do deserts face due to climate change and unsustainable land use practices?
10. Name a renewable energy initiative mentioned in the text that utilizes desert environments.

6. ***Grammar way: Present Perfect Continuous***

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. She _____ (study) for the exam for two hours.
2. They _____ (work) on the project since last Monday.
3. How long _____ you _____ (wait) for me?
4. We _____ (practice) our presentation all morning.
5. The kids look tired; they _____ (play) in the park all afternoon.

Exercise 2: Forming Questions

Create questions using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. _____ you _____ (read) that book for a long time?
2. _____ he _____ (learn) Spanish since last year?
3. _____ they _____ (wait) for the bus since 3 o'clock?
4. _____ she _____ (paint) the walls all morning?
5. _____ we _____ (work) on this project for too long?

Exercise 3: Negatives

Turn the following sentences into negative statements using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. I have been writing this report.
2. She has been gardening since the morning.
3. They have been playing video games for hours.
4. We have been discussing the issue.
5. He has been working on the car all day.

Exercise 4: Short Answers

Respond to the questions with short answers, using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. Have you been waiting here long?
2. How long has she been practicing the piano?
3. Has it been raining outside?
4. How long have they been living in this city?
5. Have you been feeling well lately?

Exercise 5: Contextual Paragraph

Write a paragraph about yourself or someone else using the Present Perfect Continuous tense. Include details about ongoing actions or activities.

Example: I _____ (study) for my exams recently, and it feels like a never-ending process. I _____ (work) hard to grasp the concepts, and my dedication is evident in the piles of notes scattered across my desk. Despite the challenges, I _____ (enjoy) the learning journey and eagerly anticipating the upcoming exams.

7. Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian
Deserts	Пустелі
Arid	Посушливий
Flora	Флора
Fauna	Фауна
Mystique	Загадковість
Precipitation	Опади
Temperature	Температура
Ecosystem	Екосистема
Adaptations	Адаптації
Nocturnal	Нічний
Conservation	Збереження
Sustainability	Сталість
Renewable	Відновлюваний
Solar power	Сонячна енергія
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Desertification	Опустелювання
Nomadic	Кочовий
Trade routes	Торгові шляхи
Geological	Геологічний
Conservation efforts	Зусилля по збереженню

Homework:

To deepen understanding of desert ecosystems, adaptations, and their cultural significance.

Tasks:

1. Vocabulary Exercise:
    - Create a list of 10 key terms related to deserts from the text. Provide their definitions in English and then translate them into Ukrainian.
2. Questions on Deserts:
    - Develop five questions related to deserts based on the information in the text. Answer each question with a brief explanation.
3. Cultural Connection Analysis:
    - Choose one nomadic community mentioned in the text (e.g., Bedouins) and research further on their lifestyle, traditions, and adaptations to desert life. Write a short paragraph summarizing your findings.
4. Present Perfect Continuous Practice:
    - Write three sentences in English using the Present Perfect Continuous tense. Provide a Ukrainian translation for each sentence.

Unit 11
«Forests»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is a forest, and how is it different from other types of vegetation?
2. Can you name three different types of forests and describe the unique characteristics of each?
3. How do forests contribute to the environment and support biodiversity?
4. What are some common threats to forests, and how do they impact both the local and global ecosystems?
5. How can sustainable forest management practices help balance human needs with the conservation of forest ecosystems?

2. ***Match the Following Words with Their Meanings:***

Words (1-10):

1. Canopy
2. Understory
3. Deciduous
4. Coniferous
5. Biodiversity
6. Deforestation
7. Arboreal
8. Humus
9. Clear-cutting
10. Riparian

Meanings (A-K):

A. The practice of removing all trees from a specific area, leaving no remnants of the original forest.
B. The layer of vegetation in a forest below the canopy and above the forest floor.
C. Trees that shed their leaves annually, typically in the fall.
D. The upper layer of leaves and branches formed by the crowns of trees in a forest.
E. The variety of plant and animal species in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

F. The organic material formed by the decomposition of plant and animal matter on the forest floor.
G. Relating to or dwelling in trees; adapted for living in trees.
H. The layer of vegetation in a forest consisting of smaller trees, shrubs, and plants.
I. The type of forest characterized by trees that produce cones and have needle-like or scale-like leaves.
J. The area along the banks of a river or stream, often characterized by unique vegetation.
K. Trees that bear cones and usually have needle-like or scale-like leaves, often adapted to colder climates.

3. *Read the text:*

Earth's Lungs and Biodiversity Sanctuaries

Forests, the verdant lungs of our planet, are teeming with life and essential for the health of Earth's ecosystems. From the towering canopies of tropical rainforests to the serene landscapes of boreal forests, these diverse ecosystems play a crucial role in regulating climate, supporting biodiversity, and providing resources for human communities. In this exploration, we will delve into the world of forests, examining their characteristics, ecological importance, and the challenges and conservation efforts they face. Forests are extensive areas covered with trees, forming complex ecosystems that include various plant and animal species. They can be found on every continent, adapting to different climates, soil types, and altitudes. Forests are broadly categorized into several types, including tropical rainforests, temperate forests, boreal forests, and deciduous forests, each characterized by distinct flora and fauna adapted to their specific conditions.

Forests consist of different layers that provide habitats for various organisms. The canopy, composed of the uppermost branches and leaves, creates a dense cover that filters sunlight. Below the canopy, the understory is home to smaller trees, shrubs, and young plants. The forest floor, covered in decaying organic matter, supports a rich layer of fungi, insects, and small mammals. Forests are often referred to as the lungs of the Earth because of their role in absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen through photosynthesis. This process is crucial for maintaining the balance of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Forests also act as natural carbon sinks, storing vast amounts of carbon in their biomass and soils. Forests harbor an incredible

diversity of plant and animal species, making them biodiversity hotspots. Tropical rainforests, in particular, are known for their unparalleled richness in species. The intricate relationships between plants, animals, and microorganisms in forest ecosystems contribute to their resilience and overall health. The loss of forests can result in the extinction of numerous species, disrupting ecosystems and compromising their ability to provide essential services.

Forests have been integral to human societies for thousands of years, providing a wide range of resources. Timber from forests is used for construction, furniture, and paper production. Many indigenous communities depend on forests for their livelihoods, utilizing forest resources sustainably for food, medicine, and cultural practices.

Despite their importance, forests face numerous threats, primarily driven by human activities. Deforestation, driven by logging, agriculture, and infrastructure development, results in the loss of valuable forest cover and the degradation of ecosystems. Climate change exacerbates these challenges, leading to increased frequency and intensity of forest fires, pests, and diseases. Illegal logging, unsustainable land use practices, and the expansion of agriculture pose additional threats to the health and sustainability of forests. These challenges not only affect the ecological balance of forest ecosystems but also impact the livelihoods of local communities dependent on forest resources.

Efforts to address the challenges facing forests include conservation initiatives, sustainable forestry practices, and international agreements. Protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife reserves, play a crucial role in preserving pristine forest ecosystems and safeguarding biodiversity. Sustainable forestry practices, including selective logging and reforestation, aim to balance human needs with the conservation of forest ecosystems. International agreements, such as the United Nations' REDD+ program (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), focus on incentivizing countries to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable forest management. Collaboration between governments, NGOs, and local communities is essential for the success of these conservation efforts. Indigenous communities, often the stewards of forested areas, play a vital role in forest conservation. Their traditional knowledge of sustainable land management practices, passed down through generations, contributes to the preservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of healthy forest ecosystems. Recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous communities is crucial for successful and sustainable forest conservation.

Forests, with their breathtaking beauty and ecological significance, are indispensable to the well-being of our planet. As we explore the complexities of forest ecosystems, it becomes evident that their preservation is not only essential

for mitigating climate change but also for safeguarding the incredible diversity of life they support. Through conservation efforts, sustainable practices, and global collaboration, we can ensure that forests continue to thrive as vital components of Earth's interconnected web of life.

4. ***Exercise: True or False***

Read the following statements and determine whether each statement is true or false based on the information provided in the text about "Earth's Lungs and Biodiversity Sanctuaries".

1. Forests are only found in tropical regions.
    - True / False
2. The canopy of a forest is composed of the lower branches and leaves, creating a dense cover that filters sunlight.
    - True / False
3. The forest floor is home to a rich layer of fungi, insects, and small mammals.
    - True / False
4. Forests are referred to as the "lungs of the Earth" because they release carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.
    - True / False
5. The loss of forests does not impact biodiversity or disrupt ecosystems.
    - True / False
6. Timber from forests is primarily used for clothing production.
    - True / False
7. Deforestation is primarily driven by natural causes such as wildfires.
    - True / False
8. The United Nations' REDD+ program focuses on increasing deforestation rates.
    - True / False
9. Indigenous communities play a vital role in forest conservation due to their traditional knowledge of sustainable land management practices.
    - True / False
10. Sustainable forestry practices, including selective logging and reforestation, aim to balance human needs with the conservation of forest ecosystems.
    - True / False

5. ***Match the words (1-10) with their corresponding meanings (A-K) based on the information provided in the text about "Earth's Lungs and Biodiversity Sanctuaries».***

Words:

1. Canopy
2. Boreal Forests
3. Deciduous Forests
4. Carbon Sinks
5. REDD+ Program
6. Deforestation
7. Indigenous Communities
8. Sustainable Forestry Practices
9. Ecosystems
10. Biodiversity Hotspots

Meanings:

A. Extensive areas covered with trees, forming complex systems of plants and animals.
B. Uppermost branches and leaves creating a dense cover that filters sunlight.
C. Forests that shed their leaves annually, adapted to temperate climates.
D. Areas known for unparalleled richness in species.
E. Initiatives aiming to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
F. Loss of valuable forest cover and degradation of ecosystems, often driven by human activities.
G. Communities with historical connections to specific regions and traditional practices.
H. Practices aiming to balance human needs with the conservation of forest ecosystems.
I. Regions storing vast amounts of carbon in their biomass and soils.
J. Forests adapted to cold climates, characterized by coniferous trees.
K. Forests characterized by diverse species and intricate relationships between plants, animals, and microorganisms.

6. *Grammar way: Future Perfect Continuous*

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Future Perfect Continuous tense of the given verbs.

1. By the time I arrive, they _____ (work) on the project for five hours.
2. In a year, he _____ (study) French for a decade.
3. By next summer, we _____ (live) in this city for three years.
4. How long _____ you _____ (wait) when the train finally arrives?
5. By 2025, they _____ (build) the new skyscraper for two years.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences using the Future Perfect Continuous tense.

1. They will have been playing tennis for two hours by 4 p.m.
   - _____
2. She will have been practicing the piano for six months by next week.
   - _____
3. By the end of the month, we will have been renovating the house for three weeks.
   - _____
4. He will have been studying engineering for eight years by the time he graduates.
   - _____
5. The team will have been training for the championship for three weeks by Friday.
   - _____

Exercise 3: Choose the correct form of the Future Perfect Continuous tense to complete the sentences.

1. By tomorrow, I _____ (will have been working / will be working) on this report for a week.
2. They _____ (will have been traveling / will be traveling) for 12 hours straight by the time they reach their destination.

3. How many years _____ (will you have been living / will you be living) in this city by 2030?
4. By next month, she _____ (will have been learning / will be learning) Mandarin for three years.
5. We _____ (will have been saving / will be saving) money for our trip for six months by the end of the year.

Exercise 4: Write sentences about future actions or situations using the Future Perfect Continuous tense.

1. By this time next year, _____.
2. In ten years, _____.
3. By the end of the week,
   _____.
4. When you return,
   _____.
5. By the time he retires,
   _____.

Exercise 5: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the Future Perfect Continuous tense.

1. By 8 p.m. tonight, she _____ (read) the novel for three hours.
2. How long _____ you _____ (wait) for the bus when it finally arrives?
3. By the time the concert starts, they _____ (practice) their instruments for hours.
4. By the end of the month, we _____ (learn) French for six months.
5. I _____ (work) on my thesis for five hours by the time you come back.

7. Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian (Українська)
Earth	Земля
Forests	Ліси
Ecosystems	Екосистеми
Biodiversity	Біорізноманіття
Crown	Крона
Understory	Підлісся
Forest soil	Лісовий ґрунт
Photosynthesis	Фотосинтез
Climate Change	Зміни клімату
Carbon Dioxide	Вуглекислий газ
Oxygen	Кисень
Species	Види
Indigenous	Корінний
Deforestation	Вирубка лісів
Conservation	Збереження
Sustainable	Сталий
Reforestation	Лісівництво
International Agreements	Міжнародні угоди
Collaboration	Співпраця
Thrive	Процвітання

Homework

Topic: Conservation of Forest Ecosystems

Task 1: Reading Comprehension

Read the provided text on "Earth's Lungs and Biodiversity Sanctuaries" carefully. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the text:

1. Why are forests often referred to as the "lungs of the Earth"?
2. Describe the different layers of a forest and their significance.
3. What role do forests play in mitigating climate change?
4. How have forests been integral to human societies throughout history?
5. Identify and explain three major threats faced by forests according to the text.

Task 2: Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Future Perfect Continuous tense.

1. By the end of the month, she _____ (work) on her project for six hours.
2. How long _____ you _____ (study) for the exam when I call you tonight?
3. By this time next year, they _____ (live) in the new house for two years.
4. The team _____ (practice) for the championship for three months by the time it starts.
5. By 2030, he _____ (work) in the field of environmental conservation for two decades.

Task 4: Reflection

Write a paragraph reflecting on the importance of forests and the role they play in maintaining the balance of ecosystems. Include your thoughts on what individuals and communities can do to contribute to the conservation of forests.

_____

Note: Ensure that your responses are well-structured, provide relevant details, and demonstrate your understanding of the topics covered in the text. Submit your completed homework by the specified deadline.

Unit 12
«Ukrainian climate»

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. How many distinct seasons does Ukraine typically experience?
2. Which geographical feature influences the climate in Western Ukraine?
3. How does the Black Sea impact the climate in Southern Ukraine?
4. Can you name a traditional Ukrainian festival that is influenced by the changing seasons?
5. How does the Ukrainian climate affect the country's agriculture and economy?

2. ***Match the words (1-10) with their corresponding meanings (A-G) in the topic "Ukrainian cities":***

Words (1-10):

1. Continental
2. Steppe
3. Humidity
4. Precipitation
5. Temperate
6. Chernozem
7. Carpathians
8. Dnieper River
9. Winter Wheat
10. Microclimate

Meanings (A-K):

A. The type of soil prevalent in Ukraine, known for its fertility and dark color.
B. The main river in Ukraine, flowing southward through the country.
C. A region characterized by extensive plains with moderate temperatures and distinct seasons.
D. The process of water vapor in the air condensing into droplets and falling to the ground.
E. The mountain range in western Ukraine, influencing the climate in the surrounding areas.

F. The average weather conditions in a particular region, including temperature and precipitation.
G. The percentage of moisture in the air, influencing perceived temperature and comfort.
H. A type of climate with distinct seasons, including warm summers and cold winters.
I. The extensive grassland region in Ukraine, known for its fertile black soil.
J. Crops, particularly wheat, planted in the fall and harvested in the spring.
K. The localized climate conditions in a specific area, influenced by various factors.

3. *Read the text:*

Ukrainian Climate

Ukraine, a country located in Eastern Europe, boasts a diverse climate that reflects its geographical expanse and varied topography. From the Carpathian Mountains in the west to the vast plains in the east, Ukraine experiences a range of weather conditions that shape the lives of its residents. In this exploration of the Ukrainian climate, we will delve into the factors influencing weather patterns, the four distinct seasons, and the impact of climate on the country's culture and lifestyle. Ukraine's climate is significantly influenced by its geographical features. The Carpathian Mountains, running along the western border, contribute to the country's climatic diversity. These mountains act as a barrier, blocking the influence of westerly winds laden with moisture. As a result, the western regions experience more precipitation, creating a temperate climate with mild winters and moderate summers.

In contrast, the central and eastern parts of Ukraine are dominated by vast plains, allowing continental air masses to sweep across the landscape. This leads to more extreme temperatures, with hot summers and cold winters. The lack of significant natural barriers in these regions allows polar and arctic air masses to penetrate, bringing harsh winter conditions. The Southern Ukraine, with its proximity to the Black Sea, experiences a maritime influence, resulting in milder winters and warmer summers. The sea moderates temperature extremes, creating a more temperate climate compared to the continental climate of the central and eastern regions.

Ukraine experiences four distinct seasons, each with its own characteristics and charm. Spring marks the awakening of nature, with blossoming flowers and

warmer temperatures. It is a time of renewal, celebrated in various cultural traditions, including the widely popular Ukrainian Easter festivities.

Summer, especially in the central and southern regions, brings warm temperatures and plenty of sunshine. It is the season of outdoor activities, festivals, and agricultural work. The longer days and pleasant weather encourage Ukrainians to spend time outdoors, enjoying nature and socializing with friends and family.

Autumn heralds the arrival of cooler temperatures and the vibrant display of foliage. The harvest season is a crucial time for agricultural communities, and many traditional festivals and events revolve around the gathering of crops. Ukrainians celebrate the bounty of the land and prepare for the colder months ahead. Winter, especially in the northern and eastern regions, can be harsh, with cold temperatures and snowfall. The country transforms into a winter wonderland, and Ukrainians engage in various winter sports and activities. Winter traditions, such as the celebration of Orthodox Christmas and the Malanka festival, bring warmth and joy to the colder months.

The Ukrainian climate has a profound impact on the country's culture and lifestyle. The changing seasons are reflected in traditional festivals, folklore, and cuisine. For instance, the celebration of Malanka, a winter festival, is closely tied to the seasonal rhythms of Ukrainian life. People dress in elaborate costumes, participate in parades, and engage in traditional dances, creating a vibrant tapestry of cultural expression. The harsh winter conditions have also influenced the design of traditional Ukrainian houses, known as "izbas». These structures are built to withstand the cold climate, with thick walls and steep roofs to shed snow. Additionally, the folk art of pysanky, intricate Easter eggs decorated with traditional motifs, is a testament to the cultural significance of the changing seasons.

Ukraine's climate also plays a crucial role in its economy, particularly in the agricultural sector. The fertile soil and diverse climate make Ukraine one of the world's leading producers of grain, including wheat and barley. The agricultural calendar, closely aligned with the seasons, dictates planting and harvesting times, influencing the rhythm of rural life. The country's rivers, such as the Dnieper and the Dniester, are essential for transportation and irrigation. The availability of water resources is directly tied to climatic conditions, impacting agricultural productivity and the overall economy. Ukraine's economic activities are intricately connected to the ebb and flow of its climate.

The Ukrainian climate is a dynamic and multifaceted aspect of the country's identity. From the mountains to the plains, from the warm summers to the cold winters, Ukraine's weather patterns shape the lives of its people in diverse ways.

The cultural, economic, and social fabric of the nation is intricately woven into the tapestry of its climate, creating a unique and rich mosaic that defines the Ukrainian experience.

4. ***Match the Words (1-10) with Their Corresponding Meanings (A-K):***

1. Climate
2. Geographical
3. Topography
4. Weather
5. Seasons
6. Influence
7. Precipitation
8. Continental
9. Maritime
10. Temperature

Meanings:

A. Collection of atmospheric conditions at a specific place and time.
B. The physical features of a region, including its elevation and landforms.
C. The average weather conditions of a region over a long period.
D. The seasonal changes of the year, typically divided into spring, summer, fall, and winter.
E. The study of Earth's physical features and the atmosphere.
F. The effect or impact of one thing on another.
G. The process of water, in any form, falling from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface.
H. Relating to or characteristic of the continent.
I. The conditions and patterns of the atmosphere in a particular area.
J. Pertaining to or connected with the sea.
K. The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object.

5. ***Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What geographical features contribute to the climatic diversity of Ukraine?
2. How do the Carpathian Mountains influence the weather patterns in the western regions of Ukraine?

3. Describe the climatic conditions in the central and eastern parts of Ukraine and the factors contributing to extreme temperatures.
4. What role does the Black Sea play in influencing the climate of Southern Ukraine?
5. How do the four distinct seasons in Ukraine impact cultural traditions and lifestyle?
6. What are some of the cultural celebrations and festivals associated with each season mentioned in the text?
7. Explain the significance of traditional Ukrainian houses, "izbas," in coping with the climate.
8. How does the Ukrainian climate affect the country's economy, particularly in the agricultural sector?
9. Discuss the role of rivers like the Dnieper and Dniester in Ukraine's economy and their connection to climatic conditions.
10. In what ways does the Ukrainian climate shape the country's identity and cultural expressions?

6. *Grammar way: Past Perfect Continuous*

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets (Past Perfect Continuous).

1. By the time I arrived, they _____ (wait) for over an hour.
2. She was exhausted because she _____ (work) on her project all day.
3. They were out of breath because they _____ (run) to catch the train.
4. When I called, he said he _____ (study) for the exam for five hours.
5. Before she went to bed, she realized she _____ (read) the same page for two hours.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. They had been playing tennis for two hours when it started raining.
    - Before it started raining, _____.
2. By the time she got home, he had been cooking dinner.
    - When she got home, _____.
3. We were tired because we had been hiking all day.
    - Before we got tired, _____.

Exercise 3: Identify the tense in each sentence.

1. They had been waiting for the bus for an hour.
    - Tense: _____
2. She realized she had been studying the wrong chapter.
    - Tense: _____
3. By the time I arrived, they had been decorating the room.
    - Tense: _____

Exercise 4: Complete the dialogue with the appropriate Past Perfect Continuous forms.

A: Why were you so tired yesterday? B: I _____ (work) in the garden all day.
A: Where were you at 8 PM last night? B: I _____ (attend) a meeting since 6 PM.

Exercise 5: Create your own sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous tense.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

7. Vocabulary:

English	Ukrainian
Climate	Клімат
Geographical	Географічний
Topography	Топографія
Weather	Погода
Seasons	Сезони
Influence	Вплив
Precipitation	Опади
Continental	Континентальний
Maritime	Морський
Temperature	Температура
Festivities	Святкування
Agriculture	Сільське господарство
Harvest	Збір врожаю
Tradition	Традиція

English	Ukrainian
Folklore	Фольклор
Cuisine	Кухня
Economic	Економічний
Identity	Ідентичність
Customs	Звичаї
Mosaic	Мозаїка

Homework

1. Write a short essay reflecting on how the diverse climate of Ukraine influences the daily lives and cultural traditions of its people. Include specific examples from the text.
2. Create flashcards with English words related to climate from the text on one side and their Ukrainian translations on the other side.
3. Use these flashcards to quiz yourself and reinforce the vocabulary.
4. Research the climate of another country or region.
5. Write a comparative analysis between the climate of Ukraine and the selected region, discussing similarities, differences, and potential cultural influences.

Unit 13
«Module Test»

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in Past Continuous:

1. While I _____ (watch) TV, the phone _____ (ring).
2. They _____ (play) basketball when it suddenly _____ (start) raining.
3. Sarah _____ (cook) dinner when the guests _____ (arrive).

Exercise 2: Present Perfect

Choose the correct form of the verb (Present Perfect or Simple Past):

1. She _____ (already / finish) her homework.
2. We _____ (visit) that museum last year.
3. By the time we arrived, they _____ (leave).

Exercise 3: Future Simple

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Future Simple tense:

1. By next year, I _____ (learn) Spanish.
2. They _____ (visit) their grandparents over the weekend.
3. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ (stay) indoors.

Exercise 4: Mixed Tenses

Choose the appropriate verb tense (Past Continuous, Present Perfect, or Future Simple) for each sentence:

1. I _____ (read) three books this month.
2. While I _____ (work) in the garden, the neighbors _____ (invite) us for dinner.
3. By the time you arrive, I _____ (already / finish) cooking.

Exercise 5: Sentence Transformation

Rewrite the sentences using the given cues and the specified tense:

1. (Present Perfect) Cues: I / never / eat / sushi
   Transformation: _____.
2. (Past Continuous) Cues: She / study / when / the power went out
   Transformation: _____.
3. (Future Simple) Cues: We / have / a meeting / at 3 PM
   Transformation: _____.

2. Read the text:

Ukraine, a country known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes, is home to some breathtaking mountain ranges. Nestled in the western part of the country, the Ukrainian Carpathians stand as a testament to the country's natural beauty and ecological diversity.

The Carpathian Mountains, often referred to as the "Green Pearl of Ukraine," stretch across the western border, creating a picturesque backdrop for those who venture into this region. These mountains, with their lush greenery, alpine meadows, and pristine rivers, provide an ideal escape for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers. One of the prominent peaks in the Ukrainian Carpathians is Hoverla, the highest mountain in Ukraine, standing at an impressive 2,061 meters. Climbing Hoverla has become a popular activity for both locals and international visitors, offering not only a physical challenge but also rewarding trekkers with panoramic views of the surrounding landscapes.

The Carpathians are not just about towering peaks; they also house dense forests, vibrant flora, and diverse fauna. The Hutsul region, located within the Carpathian Mountains, is known for its unique culture and traditional wooden architecture. Visitors can experience the warmth of Hutsul hospitality while exploring charming villages nestled among the hills. In addition to their natural beauty, the Carpathians offer a variety of outdoor activities. Hiking trails crisscross the mountains, leading adventurers through forests, meadows, and crystal-clear streams. During the winter months, the Carpathians transform into a snowy wonderland, attracting skiers and snowboarders to its slopes. For those seeking a more relaxed experience, the Carpathians provide an opportunity to unwind in thermal springs and spas. The region is dotted with wellness retreats, allowing visitors to rejuvenate surrounded by the tranquility of the mountains.

The Ukrainian Carpathians offer a captivating blend of natural wonders and cultural experiences. Whether you are an avid hiker, a winter sports enthusiast, or someone simply looking to escape the hustle and bustle of everyday life, the Ukrainian mountains provide a majestic retreat that will leave a lasting impression on anyone fortunate enough to explore their beauty.

3. Match the Words (1-10) with their Corresponding Meanings (A-K):

1. **Breathtaking**
2. **Pristine**
3. **Panoramic**
4. **Hutsul**
5. **Tranquility**
6. **Alpine**
7. **Rejuvenate**
8. **Crisscross**
9. **Dense**
10. **Backdrop**

Meanings:

A. Characterized by clarity and purity.
B. A people of the Carpathian Mountains known for their unique culture.
C. To restore or revive, especially in terms of energy or vitality.
D. Characterized by or relating to high mountains.
E. A scenic view that covers a wide area.
F. Marked by intensity or grandeur.
G. To renew or revitalize.
H. Characterized by closely spaced intersecting lines.
I. The background against which events unfold.
J. Marked by the absence of human-induced disturbances.
K. Having a high concentration or crowding.

4. True or False Exercise:

Read the following statements based on the text "Ukrainian Mountains: Nature's Majestic Retreat». Indicate whether each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Hoverla is the lowest mountain in the Ukrainian Carpathians.
2. The Carpathian Mountains are located in the eastern part of Ukraine.
3. The Hutsul region is known for its modern architecture.
4. Winter sports enthusiasts are not attracted to the Carpathians during the winter months.
5. The Ukrainian Carpathians are famous for their dense forests and diverse fauna.
6. Hoverla is the highest mountain in Ukraine, standing at 2,061 meters.

7. The Carpathians transform into a snowy wonderland during the summer months.
8. The exercise suggests that climbing Hoverla is a popular activity among locals but not international visitors.
9. The Hutsul region is culturally distinct and known for its traditional wooden architecture.
10. The Carpathians offer thermal springs and spas for visitors to unwind.

5. Answer the questions from the text:

1. What is the highest mountain in Ukraine, mentioned in the text?
2. In which part of Ukraine are the Carpathian Mountains located?
3. What cultural group is highlighted in the text as being from the Hutsul region?
4. What is the significance of Hoverla in the Carpathian Mountains?
5. What kind of activities do winter sports enthusiasts engage in when visiting the Carpathians during the winter months?
6. How does the text describe the landscapes of the Carpathian Mountains?
7. Why is the Hutsul region known for its cultural uniqueness?
8. What is one popular outdoor activity mentioned for those visiting the Carpathians?
9. How does the text describe the ambiance of the Carpathian Mountains during the winter months?
10. What type of architecture is associated with the Hutsul region according to the text?

REFERENCES

1. Academic English for Geography: A Handbook for Students by R.J. Williams (2017): This comprehensive handbook covers essential skills like describing landscapes, discussing research methods, and writing essays tailored for geography students.
2. National Geographic Atlas of the World (8th Edition): This atlas is a great resource for finding maps and information about countries, cities, and other geographical features around the world.
3. Geography in Action: Activities and Resources for the Secondary Classroom by Chris McGlynn (2015): This book provides interactive activities for teachers to help students develop English skills within geography lessons. It includes map analysis, presentations, and debates.
4. Oxford International English: Geography for the IB Diploma coursebook by John Holmes (2020): This coursebook aligns with the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma program, covering key geographical concepts and developing the English language skills required for exams.
5. Key Concepts in Geography by Andrew Rogers (2020): This book presents key geographical concepts in clear and concise language, offering both explanations and vocabulary development for ESL learners.
6. Geography Through Maps and Data by Sarah Bednarz (2022): This visually engaging book introduces students to reading and interpreting maps, charts, and other geographical data, essential for understanding geographical information in English.
7. Writing Geography: A Practical Guide for Students by Mark Boyle and Catherine Dunn (2015): This guide offers specific techniques and advice for writing different types of geographical texts, from essays and reports to dissertations and journal articles.
8. English for the Environment: A Course in Science Communication by Andrew Goatly (2011): While not strictly geography-focused, this book addresses environmental issues often studied in geography, helping students develop English language skills relevant to communicating scientific information.
9. Developing Academic Writing Skills in Second Language Contexts by John Swales (2013): This book offers broader guidance on academic writing skills, valuable for geography students who need to write essays, reports, and research papers in English.

10. Understanding Spatial Data Analysis in Geography by Michael Bivand, Edzer Pebesma, and Roger S. Walker (2019): This advanced book delves into analyzing spatial data using R software, relevant for geography students who want to improve their understanding of technical English in this field.

Навчальне видання

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English for Geography Students

Посібник-практикум з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки
здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
(Освітня програма Середня освіта (Географія)