

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка

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**ІНСТРУКТИВНО-МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З
ОБОВ'ЯЗКОВОЇ ОСВІТНЬОЇ КОМПОНЕНТИ
«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»
для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

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Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до практичних занять з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми Середня освіта (Географія). Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2025. 50 с.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали містять тексти і завдання, необхідні для проведення практичних занять з освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів освітньої програми Середня освіта (Географія) природничого факультету. Вони підготовлені відповідно до тем у межах робочої програми на II семестр. Матеріали призначені для поглиблення фахових спеціальних і загальних комунікативних навичок студентів у процесі професійно спрямованого вивчення іноземної мови.

Розраховані на студентів денної та заочної форми навчання.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали з освітньої компоненти «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» для студентів освітньої програми Середня освіта (Географія) розроблені з урахуванням сучасних вимог до підготовки фахівців у галузі географічних наук та необхідності формування іншомовної комунікативної компетентності як складової професійної підготовки. У контексті глобалізації та посилення міжнародної співпраці в галузі географічних досліджень володіння іноземною мовою є невід'ємною умовою професійного успіху, що сприяє доступу до міжнародних наукових джерел, участі у конференціях, реалізації спільних проєктів та інтеграції у світову наукову спільноту.

Представлені інструктивно-методичні матеріали орієнтовані на практичне застосування іноземної мови у професійній діяльності студентів, зокрема у таких аспектах, як опис географічних явищ та процесів, проведення польових досліджень, а також обмін науковою інформацією з іноземними колегами. Основна увага приділяється розвитку навичок читання та аналізу фахової літератури, розумінню професійної термінології, письмовому та усному спілкуванню у контексті вирішення професійних завдань. Вправи, що увійшли до збірника, розроблені з урахуванням типових професійних ситуацій та спрямовані на поетапне формування мовних навичок, необхідних для роботи у сфері географії.

Інструктивно-методичні матеріали сприяють інтеграції знань студентів з іноземної мови у процес їхньої професійної підготовки, забезпечують розвиток когнітивних та комунікативних здібностей, формують навички міжкультурної комунікації та критичного мислення. Посібник є допоміжним засобом для здобувачів освіти в досягненні високого рівня володіння іноземною мовою, необхідного для реалізації їхніх професійних та наукових інтересів.

Unit 1 «Water Pollution»

1. Answer the questions (orally):

1. What is water pollution?
2. Name two things that can cause water pollution.
3. How does water pollution affect animals?
4. What can people do to reduce water pollution?
5. Why is clean water important for humans?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. **Pollution**
2. **Sewage**
3. **Toxic**
4. **Plastic waste**
5. **Marine life**
6. **Chemicals**
7. **Oil spill**
8. **Overfishing**
9. **Recycling**
10. **Water treatment**

Meanings:

- A. Substances that are harmful or poisonous to plants, animals, or humans.
- B. The process of cleaning water to make it safe for use.
- C. Waste materials like bottles and bags made of plastic that harm the environment.
- D. Dirty water and human waste from homes and buildings.
- E. The animals and plants that live in oceans, seas, and rivers.
- F. The damage to the environment caused by harmful substances.
- G. Using old materials again to make new things.
- H. Catching too many fish, which harms the balance of the ocean.

- I. A large amount of oil released into the sea, causing pollution.
- J. Substances made in factories, often used in farming or cleaning.

4. Read the text:

Water Pollution

Water pollution is a serious problem that affects the environment, animals, and people. It happens when **harmful substances** like chemicals, plastic, and oil get into rivers, lakes, oceans, or groundwater. These pollutants make water unsafe for **drinking**, farming, and other activities.

One of the main causes of water pollution is **sewage**, which is dirty water from homes and factories. When sewage goes into rivers without being cleaned, it can carry **bacteria** and other dangerous materials that make people and animals sick. Another big problem is **plastic waste**. Things like bottles, bags, and other plastic items often end up in the sea. These plastics do not **decompose**, which means they stay in the water for a very long time. They harm **marine life**, such as fish, turtles, and birds.

Chemicals from farms and factories also pollute water. Farmers use chemicals like fertilizers and pesticides to grow crops, but these often get washed into rivers when it rains. This can lead to **eutrophication**, a process where too many nutrients in the water cause plants like algae to grow too fast. This makes it hard for fish and other animals to live because the water loses its oxygen.

Another problem is **oil spills**. When oil leaks from ships into the ocean, it spreads quickly and covers the surface of the water. Oil spills can kill many sea creatures and damage their **habitats**.

To solve water pollution, we need to take action. People should reduce their use of **single-use plastics**, recycle more, and make sure factories follow rules about cleaning their **wastewater**. Governments can also build more **water treatment** plants to clean dirty water before it goes back into nature.

Water is one of the most important resources on Earth. If we all work together, we can keep it clean and safe for future generations.

5. Fill in the gaps

1. Water pollution happens when harmful substances like chemicals and oil make water unsafe for _____.
2. Dirty water from homes and factories, also called _____, often pollutes rivers if it is not cleaned first.
3. Items like bottles and bags that do not decompose are examples of _____.
4. Farmers use _____ to grow crops, but these can wash into rivers and cause pollution.
5. _____ is a process where too many nutrients in water cause algae to grow quickly and reduce oxygen levels.
6. Animals like fish and turtles that live in the ocean are part of _____.
7. _____ occur when oil leaks into the ocean, harming sea creatures and the environment.

8. When oil spills or plastic waste damage the natural homes of animals, we say their _____ are harmed.
9. People can help reduce water pollution by using fewer _____ and recycling more.
10. Factories should clean their _____ before releasing it into rivers or lakes to prevent pollution.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text about water pollution.

1. Water pollution makes water unsafe for drinking, farming, and other activities.
2. Sewage from homes and factories is always cleaned before entering rivers.
3. Plastic waste decomposes quickly in water.
4. Marine life includes animals like fish, turtles, and birds.
5. Eutrophication happens when too much oil gets into the water.
6. Chemicals from farms, such as fertilizers and pesticides, can pollute rivers.
7. Oil spills are harmless to sea creatures and their habitats.
8. Recycling and reducing the use of single-use plastics can help reduce water pollution.
9. Governments can build water treatment plants to clean wastewater.
10. Water is one of the least important resources on Earth.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text about water pollution.

What is water pollution?

- A. Cleaning water for farming
- B. The presence of harmful substances in water
- C. Using water for drinking
- D. Making water safe for animals

Which of these is an example of sewage?

- A. Rainwater
- B. Clean drinking water
- C. Dirty water from homes and factories
- D. Ocean water

What happens to plastic waste in water?

- A. It decomposes quickly.
- B. It stays in the water for a long time.
- C. It cleans the water.
- D. It turns into oil.

What does eutrophication cause?

- A. A sudden increase in algae growth
- B. Clean water for fish
- C. Less plastic waste in the ocean
- D. An increase in marine life

What are fertilizers and pesticides examples of?

- A. Sewage
- B. Chemicals
- C. Oil spills
- D. Habitats

What is an oil spill?

- A. A factory releasing wastewater
- B. Too many fish in one area
- C. Oil leaking into the sea
- D. Plastic being recycled

How can people help reduce water pollution?

- A. Use more single-use plastics
- B. Throw plastic into rivers
- C. Recycle and use fewer plastics
- D. Avoid cleaning wastewater

What can governments do to reduce water pollution?

- A. Ban the use of fertilizers
- B. Build water treatment plants
- C. Allow oil spills to happen
- D. Encourage the use of sewage

What is marine life?

- A. Animals and plants living in oceans and rivers
- B. Factories near water
- C. Plastic waste in the sea
- D. Chemicals from farms

Why is water important?

- A. It is one of the most important resources on Earth.
- B. It is only needed for farming.
- C. It can never be polluted.
- D. It is not important for future generations.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

The words in each sentence below are scrambled. Unscramble them to make a correct sentence about water pollution.

1. happens / pollution / water / harmful substances / when / into water / go.
2. sewage / factories / and / from / Dirty water / homes / pollutes rivers.
3. plastic waste / for / stays / a long time / in the water.
4. uses / grow crops / Farmers / fertilizers / and pesticides / to.

5. the ocean / into / Oil / leaks / spills / when oil.
6. affects / pollution / marine life / Water / badly.
7. should / less / People / use / single-use plastics.
8. build / Governments / treatment / water / plants / can.
9. too many / Eutrophication / nutrients / caused by / is / in water.
10. clean water / Earth / of / Water / is / one / the most important resources.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary: pollution, sewage, plastic waste, chemicals, marine life, oil spill, eutrophication, habitat, recycling, water treatment.

10. Homework

- **Write a short story (150-200 words) about a town that successfully solves its water pollution problem. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above in your story.**
- **In 3-4 sentences, reflect on the following questions:**
 1. *Why is water pollution a global issue?*
 2. *What are some actions you can take to help reduce water pollution in your community?*

Unit 2

«The Greenhouse Effect»

1. Answer the questions:

- What is the greenhouse effect?
- Which gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect?
- How does the greenhouse effect affect the Earth's temperature?
- Why is the greenhouse effect important for life on Earth?
- What can people do to reduce the greenhouse effect?

2. Read the text: *The Greenhouse Effect*



The greenhouse effect is a natural process that helps to keep the Earth warm. Without it, the planet would be too cold for plants, animals, and humans to live. However, in recent years, the greenhouse effect has become a problem because of human activities.

When the Sun's rays reach the Earth, some of the energy is reflected back into space, while the rest is absorbed by the Earth's surface. This energy warms the planet. The Earth then releases some of this heat as infrared radiation. Greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and water vapor (H₂O), trap this heat in the atmosphere and stop it from escaping into space.

Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas), cutting down forests, and farming, have increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This makes the

Earth's surface warmer, leading to global warming. Global warming can cause problems like melting ice, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events.

To stop this, we can use renewable energy, plant more trees, and reduce waste. Everyone can help by saving energy and choosing eco-friendly products.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box:

(Words: greenhouse, atmosphere, carbon dioxide, global warming, methane, renewable, fossil fuels, deforestation, infrared, energy)

1. The _____ effect helps to keep the Earth warm by trapping heat in the atmosphere.
2. Greenhouse gases, such as _____ and methane, trap heat and stop it from escaping into space.
3. Burning _____ like coal and oil releases a large amount of carbon dioxide into the air.
4. Cutting down trees, also known as _____, increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
5. _____ energy sources, like solar and wind, can reduce the need for fossil fuels.
6. Too much heat trapped in the _____ can lead to global warming.
7. _____ is a greenhouse gas produced by farming and waste in landfills.
8. The Earth's surface absorbs sunlight and releases it as _____ radiation.
9. Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, are the main cause of _____.
10. Saving _____ at home, like turning off lights, helps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

3. Read the sentences below and decide if they are True or False. Correct the false sentences.

1. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that keeps the Earth warm. **(True/False)**
2. Global warming only affects the temperature of the Earth and not the weather. **(True/False)**
3. Carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapor are examples of greenhouse gases. **(True/False)**
4. Burning fossil fuels does not release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. **(True/False)**
5. Deforestation increases the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. **(True/False)**
6. Renewable energy, like solar power, can help reduce the greenhouse effect. **(True/False)**
7. Greenhouse gases stop all of the Sun's heat from reaching the Earth. **(True/False)**
8. The greenhouse effect is only caused by human activities. **(True/False)**
9. Rising sea levels are one of the effects of global warming. **(True/False)**
10. Planting more trees can help reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the air. **(True/False)**

4. Discussion

In pairs or groups, discuss:

- Why is it important to reduce the greenhouse effect?
- What can you do in your daily life to help the planet?

5. Answer the Questions

- What is the greenhouse effect?
- Name three greenhouse gases mentioned in the text.
- How do human activities increase the greenhouse effect?
- What can people do to stop global warming?

6. Match the beginnings of the sentences in Column A with their correct endings in Column B.

Column A

1. The greenhouse effect helps...
2. Human activities, like burning fossil fuels, increase...
3. Carbon dioxide and methane are examples of...
4. Renewable energy, like solar and wind power, can...
5. Deforestation reduces the number of trees that...
6. Global warming can lead to problems like...
7. Greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere and...
8. Using less energy at home helps to...
9. The Sun's energy is absorbed by the Earth and released as...
10. Planting more trees helps to...

Column B

- a. trap heat from escaping into space.
- b. absorb carbon dioxide from the air.
- c. reduce the impact of the greenhouse effect.
- d. greenhouse gases.
- e. keep the Earth warm enough for life.
- f. rising sea levels and extreme weather.
- g. stop using so many fossil fuels.
- h. help slow down global warming.
- i. the level of greenhouse gases.
- j. infrared radiation.

7. Communicative Situations: The Greenhouse Effect

Below are role-play scenarios and discussion prompts using vocabulary from the text. Students should work in pairs or groups to practice communicating about the topic.

Scenario 1: Explaining the Greenhouse Effect

Role 1: You are a student who has just learned about the greenhouse effect.

Role 2: You are a friend who has no idea what the greenhouse effect is.

- Use words like: *greenhouse effect, atmosphere, greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, methane, global warming.*
- Role 1 explains the process of the greenhouse effect and why it is important.
- Role 2 asks questions like, “Why is this happening?” or “What can we do to stop it?”

Scenario 2: Debating Solutions to Global Warming

Role 1: You are a government official who believes renewable energy is the best way to reduce greenhouse gases.

Role 2: You are a scientist who thinks planting trees and reducing waste is more effective.

- Use words like: *renewable energy, deforestation, carbon dioxide, eco-friendly, fossil fuels.*
- Have a short debate about which solution is better and why.

Scenario 3: Eco-Friendly Lifestyle Changes

Role 1: You are a teacher who wants students to save energy and reduce waste.

Role 2: You are a student who needs to ask for tips and give your own ideas.

- Use phrases like: *saving energy, eco-friendly, renewable, reduce, waste.*
- Role 1 gives advice on simple changes like turning off lights, recycling, or walking instead of driving.
- Role 2 shares what they already do or asks how they can improve.

Scenario 4: News Report on Extreme Weather

Role 1: You are a news reporter explaining how global warming causes extreme weather events.

Role 2: You are a viewer calling in to ask questions about the situation.

- Use words like: *global warming, rising sea levels, extreme weather, atmosphere, greenhouse gases.*

- Role 1 explains how global warming affects the environment and what might happen in the future.
- Role 2 asks questions about the impact on daily life and how people can prepare.

Scenario 5: School Project on Climate Change

Group Work: Your team is working on a presentation about how to stop global warming. Each member chooses one solution to explain.

- Solutions to include: *planting trees, using renewable energy, reducing waste, saving energy, recycling.*
- Prepare short explanations using the vocabulary and present them to the class.

8. Vocabulary Table: The Greenhouse Effect

English Word/Phrase	Translation in Ukrainian (Переклад українською)	Definition
Greenhouse Effect	Парниковий ефект	The natural process of trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere.
Atmosphere	Атмосфера	The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.
Greenhouse Gases	Парникові гази	Gases like carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat in the atmosphere.
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Вуглекислий газ	A greenhouse gas released by burning fossil fuels and deforestation.
Methane (CH ₄)	Метан	A strong greenhouse gas produced by farming and waste.
Global Warming	Глобальне потепління	The increase in Earth's average temperature caused by greenhouse gases.
Renewable Energy	Відновлювана енергія	Energy from natural sources like the Sun, wind, and water.
Fossil Fuels	Викопне паливо	Energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas.
Deforestation	Вирубка лісів	Cutting down trees, reducing the Earth's ability to absorb CO ₂ .
Infrared Radiation	Інфрачервоне випромінювання	Heat energy released by the Earth that is trapped by greenhouse gases.
Rising Sea Levels	Підвищення рівня моря	The increase in sea level caused by melting ice and global warming.

English Word/Phrase	Translation in Ukrainian (Переклад українською)	Definition
Extreme Weather	Екстремальні погодні умови	Severe weather events like hurricanes, droughts, and floods.
Eco-Friendly	Екологічно чистий	Products or actions that do not harm the environment.
Reduce Waste	Скорочення відходів	Producing less trash and reusing or recycling materials.
Saving Energy	Економія енергії	Using less electricity or fuel to protect the environment.
Solar Power	Сонячна енергія	Energy from the Sun, a type of renewable energy.
Recycling	Переробка	Turning used materials into new products.
Planting Trees	Садіння дерев	An action to absorb CO ₂ and produce oxygen.
Human Activities	Діяльність людини	Actions like industry, farming, and transportation that affect the planet.
Natural Process	Природний процес	A process that occurs in nature without human influence.

9. Homework

Vocabulary Practice

Write 10 sentences using the following words:

- Greenhouse effect
- Atmosphere
- Carbon dioxide
- Renewable energy
- Global warming
- Fossil fuels
- Methane
- Deforestation
- Rising sea levels
- Eco-friendly

2. Reading and Writing

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below:

The greenhouse effect is caused by gases like carbon dioxide and methane trapping heat in the atmosphere. This natural process keeps the Earth warm enough for life. However, human activities, such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation, have increased the amount of

greenhouse gases, leading to global warming. Global warming causes rising sea levels, extreme weather, and other environmental problems. To help, people can use renewable energy, plant trees, and reduce waste.

Questions:

1. What gases cause the greenhouse effect?
2. How do human activities increase greenhouse gases?
3. What are two effects of global warming?
4. Name three solutions mentioned in the text.

3. Research and Presentation

Research one of the following topics and write a short paragraph (5–7 sentences):

- How renewable energy can help stop global warming.
- The effects of deforestation on the environment.
- Actions you can take to reduce greenhouse gases in your daily life.

Unit 3 «Global Warming»

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is global warming?
2. What are the main causes of global warming?
3. How does global warming affect the environment?
4. What actions can people take to reduce global warming?
5. Why is it important to address global warming?

2. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Greenhouse gases
2. Fossil fuels
3. Deforestation
4. Carbon footprint
5. Renewable energy
6. Climate change
7. Sea level rise
8. Solar panels
9. Energy efficiency
10. Global temperature

Meanings: A. The use of less energy to perform the same task or produce the same result. B. Changes in weather patterns over a long period of time. C. The overall amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases produced by human activities. D. The warming of Earth's atmosphere due to trapped heat from greenhouse gases. E. Cutting down forests, often to clear land for farming or construction. F. Fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas that are formed from ancient plants and animals. G. Energy sources like wind, solar, or hydroelectric that can be replenished naturally. H. A rise in the average temperature of the Earth's surface over time. I. Devices that capture sunlight and turn it into energy. J. The increase in the level of the world's oceans due to melting ice and thermal expansion.

3. Read the text:

Global Warming

Global warming refers to the gradual increase in the Earth's average temperature due to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, trap heat from the sun and prevent it from escaping into space. While greenhouse gases are naturally present in the atmosphere, human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes have significantly increased their concentration.

One of the biggest contributors to global warming is the use of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas. These fuels release large amounts of carbon dioxide when burned for energy. Deforestation also plays a major role. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, and cutting them down reduces the Earth's ability to regulate greenhouse gas levels.

The effects of global warming are already being felt around the world. Rising temperatures are causing glaciers and polar ice caps to melt, leading to higher sea levels that

threaten coastal areas. Extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and heatwaves are becoming more frequent and severe. Additionally, global warming disrupts ecosystems, making it difficult for many plants and animals to survive.

To combat global warming, individuals and governments need to take action. Switching to renewable energy sources like wind and solar power, improving energy efficiency, and reducing waste can make a big difference. Reforestation and protecting existing forests are also crucial. Finally, raising awareness and promoting sustainable practices can help create a collective effort to address this global issue.

4. Fill in the gaps:

1. Global warming refers to the increase in Earth's _____.
2. Greenhouse gases trap _____ from the sun and prevent it from escaping into space.
3. Human activities like burning _____ contribute significantly to global warming.
4. _____ is the cutting down of forests, which reduces the Earth's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.
5. Rising _____ threatens coastal areas due to melting ice caps.
6. Renewable energy sources like _____ and solar power can help reduce global warming.
7. _____ events, such as hurricanes and droughts, are becoming more frequent due to global warming.
8. Protecting forests through _____ can help regulate greenhouse gas levels.
9. _____ is the use of less energy to perform the same tasks, which reduces emissions.
10. Reducing waste and raising _____ can create a collective effort to combat global warming.

5. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text about global warming.

1. Global warming is caused only by natural factors.
2. Burning fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
3. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and help regulate greenhouse gas levels.
4. Rising temperatures have no effect on sea levels.
5. Extreme weather events are becoming more common due to global warming.
6. Switching to renewable energy sources can help reduce global warming.
7. Reforestation means planting trees to replace those that were cut down.
8. Global warming has no impact on ecosystems or wildlife.
9. Governments and individuals must work together to fight global warming.
10. Protecting forests has no effect on greenhouse gas levels.

6. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text about global warming.

What is global warming?

- A. The increase in Earth's average temperature due to greenhouse gases.

- B. A natural cooling of the Earth's surface.
- C. The use of renewable energy.
- D. Cutting down forests for farming.

Which of these is an example of a greenhouse gas?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Water vapor
- D. Nitrogen

What happens when fossil fuels are burned?

- A. Greenhouse gases are released.
- B. Trees absorb more carbon dioxide.
- C. Sea levels decrease.
- D. Renewable energy is produced.

What does deforestation lead to?

- A. An increase in trees
- B. A reduction in the Earth's ability to absorb carbon dioxide
- C. More renewable energy sources
- D. Less pollution

How does global warming affect sea levels?

- A. Sea levels stay the same.
- B. Sea levels rise due to melting ice and thermal expansion.
- C. Sea levels fall because of deforestation.
- D. Sea levels are not affected by global warming.

What are renewable energy sources?

- A. Fossil fuels like coal and oil
- B. Energy sources that can be replenished, like wind and solar
- C. Greenhouse gases
- D. Extreme weather events

How can individuals help combat global warming?

- A. By using more fossil fuels
- B. By planting trees and reducing waste
- C. By cutting down forests
- D. By ignoring the problem

Why is reforestation important?

- A. It increases deforestation.
- B. It reduces the Earth's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.
- C. It helps regulate greenhouse gas levels.
- D. It produces fossil fuels.

What is energy efficiency?

- A. Burning more fossil fuels for energy.
- B. The use of less energy to perform the same tasks.
- C. Cutting down trees for farming.
- D. Releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Why is it important to combat global warming?

- A. Because it has no impact on the environment.
- B. To ensure a sustainable future for the planet and its inhabitants.

- C. To increase the use of fossil fuels.
- D. To promote extreme weather events.

7. Exercise: unscramble the sentences *The words in each sentence below are scrambled. Unscramble them to make a correct sentence about global warming.*

1. Greenhouse gases / trap / heat / from / the sun.
2. Burning / fossil fuels / releases / carbon dioxide / into / the atmosphere.
3. Deforestation / reduces / the Earth's / ability / to absorb / carbon dioxide.
4. Global warming / causes / sea levels / to rise.
5. Renewable energy / sources / like solar / and wind / can help.
6. Extreme weather / events / are becoming / more frequent.
7. People / should reduce / their carbon / footprint.
8. Governments / need to / promote / renewable energy / use.
9. Reforestation / helps / absorb / greenhouse gases.
10. Everyone / must work / together / to combat / global warming.

8. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary: *greenhouse gases, fossil fuels, deforestation, carbon footprint, renewable energy, climate change, sea level rise, energy efficiency, reforestation, solar panels.*

9. Vocabulary

English	Ukrainian
Global warming	Глобальне потепління
Temperature	Температура
Greenhouse gases	Парникові гази
Atmosphere	Атмосфера
Carbon dioxide	Вуглекислий газ
Methane	Метан
Nitrous oxide	Окис азоту
Fossil fuels	Викопне паливо
Deforestation	Вирубка лісів
Energy	Енергія
Sea levels	Рівень моря
Glaciers	Льодовики
Hurricanes	Урагани
Droughts	Посухи
Heatwaves	Періоди спеки
Ecosystems	Екосистеми
Renewable energy	Відновлювана енергія

English	Ukrainian
Reforestation	Відновлення лісів
Sustainable practices	Сталий підхід
Awareness	Обізнаність

10. Homework

Write a short story (150-200 words) about how a community successfully addresses the challenges of global warming. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above in your story.

In 3-4 sentences, reflect on the following questions:

1. *Why is global warming a global issue?*
2. *What actions can you take to help reduce global warming in your community?*

Unit 4
«Acid Rain»

1. Answer the questions (orally):

1. What is acid rain?
2. What causes acid rain?
3. How does acid rain affect plants and animals?
4. What can people do to reduce acid rain?
5. Why is it important to address the problem of acid rain?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Acid rain
2. Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
3. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
4. Emissions
5. Ecosystem
6. pH scale
7. Deforestation
8. Industrial pollution
9. Renewable energy
10. Environmentally friendly

Meanings:

- A. A measurement scale used to show how acidic or basic a substance is.
- B. Gases produced by burning fossil fuels, which can cause acid rain.
- C. A type of rain that contains harmful acids formed from air pollution.
- D. Cutting down large areas of trees, often caused by environmental damage.
- E. Harmful substances released into the air, often from factories or vehicles.
- F. The natural world where plants, animals, and humans live and interact.
- G. Using energy sources like wind or solar that do not harm the environment.
- H. Pollution caused by factories and power plants.
- I. Actions or products that are good for the environment and reduce harm.
- J. A gas created from burning coal or oil, which contributes to acid rain.

4. Read the text:**Acid Rain**

Acid rain is a type of rain that contains acids, such as sulfuric acid and nitric acid. It is caused when gases like sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are released into the atmosphere by factories, cars, and power plants. These gases mix with water vapor in the air to form acids, which then fall to the ground as rain, snow, or fog.

Acid rain damages the environment in many ways. It lowers the pH levels of lakes and rivers, making the water too acidic for fish and other animals to survive. Forests are also affected because acid rain damages the leaves of trees and makes the soil less fertile. Buildings and monuments made of stone or metal can corrode and weaken over time because of acid rain.

To reduce acid rain, people need to lower air pollution. This can be done by using renewable energy sources like wind or solar power instead of burning fossil fuels. Factories and vehicles can also install filters to reduce harmful emissions. Everyone can help by using less electricity and choosing environmentally friendly products.

Acid rain is a global problem, but by working together, we can protect our planet for future generations.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. Acid rain contains harmful substances like _____ and _____.
2. Factories and cars release _____ and _____, which cause acid rain.
3. Acid rain lowers the _____ of lakes and rivers, making them too acidic for fish.
4. _____ damages trees by harming their leaves and making the soil less fertile.
5. To reduce acid rain, people can use _____ energy like wind and solar power.
6. Buildings and monuments made of _____ or _____ are damaged by acid rain.
7. _____ pollution from factories is one of the main causes of acid rain.
8. Filters on cars and power plants can reduce harmful _____.
9. Acid rain is a global problem that affects the entire _____.
10. We can protect our environment by using _____ products.

6. Read the statements below. Decide if each statement is true or false based on the text about acid rain.

1. Acid rain is formed when sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides mix with water in the atmosphere.
2. Acid rain is good for plants because it helps them grow faster.
3. Acid rain can damage lakes, rivers, and forests.
4. Burning fossil fuels is one of the main causes of acid rain.
5. Acid rain only affects the country where it falls.
6. Renewable energy sources like wind and solar power can reduce acid rain.
7. Acid rain can cause buildings and statues to corrode.
8. Factories and cars do not contribute to acid rain.
9. Acid rain has no effect on fish or other aquatic animals.
10. We can help reduce acid rain by using less electricity.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question based on the text about acid rain.

1. **What is acid rain?**
 - A. Rain with harmful acids from air pollution
 - B. Rain that helps plants grow
 - C. Water mixed with oil
 - D. Snow and fog without pollution
2. **What causes acid rain?**
 - A. Cutting down trees
 - B. Burning fossil fuels
 - C. Drinking polluted water
 - D. Using solar power
3. **How does acid rain affect lakes?**
 - A. It cleans the water.
 - B. It makes the water too acidic for fish.
 - C. It increases the pH level.
 - D. It has no effect.
4. **Which of the following helps reduce acid rain?**
 - A. Using wind and solar power
 - B. Burning more coal
 - C. Cutting down trees
 - D. Driving cars without filters
5. **What does acid rain do to buildings and statues?**
 - A. Repairs them
 - B. Cleans them

- C. Corrodes and damages them
- D. Makes them stronger

8. Unscramble the sentences

1. rain / formed / Acid / when / sulphur dioxide / with water / mixes.
2. harms / lakes / rivers / Acid rain / and.
3. pollution / reduces / Renewable energy / air.
4. into / Buildings / acid rain / corrodes / metal / and stone.
5. problem / Acid rain / a / is / global.
6. the environment / helps / Recycling / protect.
7. install / Factories / emissions / can / filters / reduce.
8. energy / People / should / renewable / use / sources.
9. rain / affects / Acid / fish / and plants.
10. protect / can / People / by / less electricity / using / nature.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words) using the following target vocabulary:

acid rain, emissions, renewable energy, pH scale, deforestation, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ecosystem, environmentally friendly, pollution.

10. Homework:

1. **Write a short story (150-200 words) about a city that successfully reduces the problem of acid rain. Use at least 5 vocabulary words from the list above.**
2. **In 3-4 sentences, reflect on the following questions:**
 - *Why is acid rain a global issue?*
 - *What can you do in your daily life to help reduce acid rain?*

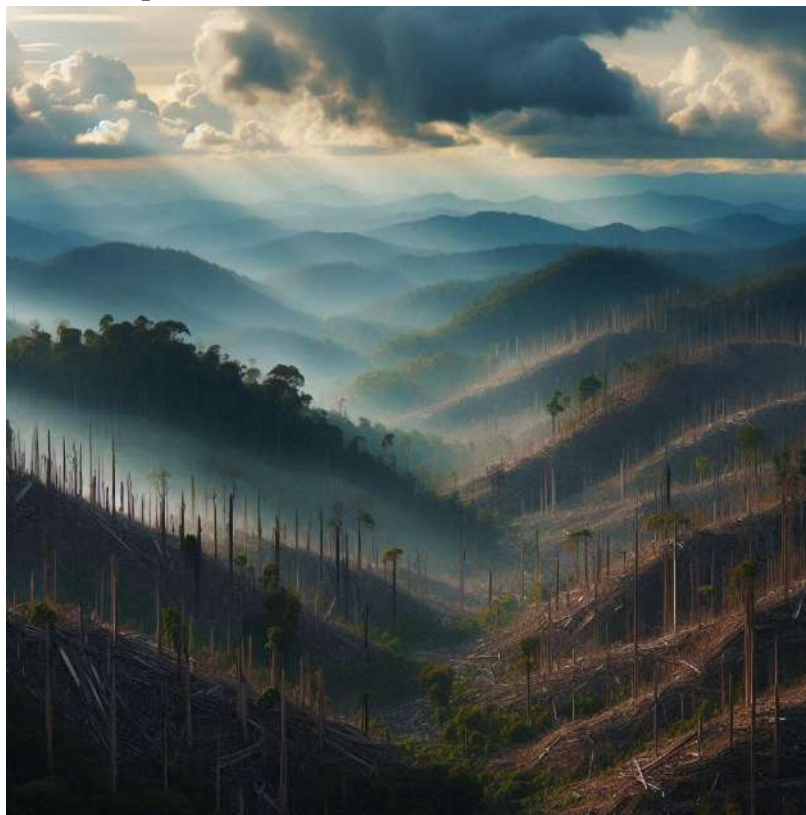
Unit 5

«Deforestation»

1. Answer the questions (orally):

1. What is deforestation?
2. Name two reasons why deforestation happens.
3. How does deforestation affect animals?
4. What can people do to reduce deforestation?
5. Why are forests important for the planet?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Deforestation
2. Logging
3. Habitat loss
4. Carbon dioxide
5. Reforestation
6. Ecosystem
7. Illegal cutting
8. Biodiversity

9. Conservation
10. Sustainable

Meanings:

- A. Planting trees to replace the ones that were cut down.
- B. The destruction of forests for human activities.
- C. The place where animals and plants live.
- D. The careful protection of nature and wildlife.
- E. The variety of plants and animals in an area.
- F. Cutting down trees without permission or against the law.
- G. Cutting down trees for wood or paper.
- H. A system where plants, animals, and the environment interact.
- I. A gas produced when trees are cut down or burned.
- J. Using natural resources in a way that does not harm the environment.

4. Read the text:

Deforestation

Deforestation is the removal of trees from forests for farming, building, or selling wood. It is a major problem because forests are home to many animals, plants, and people. When forests are destroyed, the animals lose their habitats, and some even become endangered or extinct.

One of the biggest causes of deforestation is logging. People cut down trees to make paper, furniture, and houses. Farming is another reason. Large areas of land are cleared to grow crops or raise animals. Some companies also cut down forests illegally without permission.

Deforestation affects the environment in many ways. Trees clean the air by taking in carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. Without trees, there is more carbon dioxide in the air, which causes global warming. It also leads to soil erosion because the roots of trees hold the soil in place. Without forests, the land becomes dry, and it is harder to grow crops.

To stop deforestation, people can recycle paper, plant more trees, and buy products made from sustainable materials. Governments should make laws to stop illegal logging and encourage reforestation. Forests are important for our planet because they provide oxygen, homes for animals, and resources for people. If we protect them, we can keep the Earth healthy for future generations.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. Deforestation happens when _____ are cut down for farming or building.
2. Animals lose their _____ when forests are destroyed.
3. _____ is a gas that trees take in and turn into oxygen.
4. _____ happens when soil is washed away because there are no trees.
5. _____ is the variety of plants and animals in an area.
6. Illegal _____ of trees is a major cause of deforestation.
7. People can reduce deforestation by _____ paper and planting trees.

8. _____ is the process of planting trees to replace the ones that were cut down.
9. Governments should protect forests by stopping _____ logging.
10. Forests are important because they help stop _____ warming.

6. True or False:

1. Deforestation destroys the habitats of animals and plants.
2. Logging is always done legally and responsibly.
3. Trees help clean the air by taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide.
4. Cutting down trees can lead to soil erosion.
5. Forests are only important for animals, not for people.
6. Illegal logging happens when companies cut down trees without permission.
7. Reforestation means planting trees to replace the ones that were cut down.
8. Recycling paper and using sustainable products can help reduce deforestation.
9. Governments cannot do anything to stop deforestation.
10. Forests are essential for the health of our planet.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

What is deforestation?

- A. Planting more trees.
- B. Protecting forests from cutting.
- C. Removing trees from forests.
- D. Using less paper.

What does illegal cutting mean?

- A. Cutting trees for furniture.
- B. Cutting trees without permission.
- C. Planting new trees in a forest.
- D. Cleaning forests to grow crops.

Why are forests important?

- A. They help clean the air and provide homes for animals.
- B. They cause soil erosion and global warming.
- C. They make the land dry and useless.
- D. They only provide wood for people.

What happens when forests are destroyed?

- A. Carbon dioxide is reduced.
- B. The air becomes cleaner.
- C. Animals lose their habitats.
- D. More oxygen is created.

What can people do to stop deforestation?

- A. Cut down more trees for paper.
- B. Stop recycling paper.
- C. Use sustainable products and plant trees.
- D. Avoid reforestation and conservation.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

1. destroyed / animals / lose / their habitats / Forests are / when.
2. trees / take in / Carbon dioxide / and / give out / oxygen.
3. cutting trees / Farming / for / or / selling wood / causes deforestation.
4. plant / People / trees / to replace / should / cut down / the ones.
5. the planet / Forests / help / clean / and protect / air.
6. without permission / Cutting trees / illegal / is.
7. paper / reduce deforestation / Recycling / can help.
8. laws / Governments / to stop / illegal cutting / should make.
9. soil erosion / Cutting down trees / can lead to.
10. resources / Forests / provide / for / animals and humans.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words):

Use the following target vocabulary: *deforestation, habitat loss, illegal logging, biodiversity, reforestation, carbon dioxide, conservation, ecosystem, sustainable, soil erosion.*

10. Homework

- **Write a short story (150-200 words) about a forest that was saved from deforestation.**
Use at least 5 words from the vocabulary list above.
- **Reflect in 3-4 sentences:**
 1. *Why is deforestation a global problem?*
 2. *What can you do to protect forests in your area?*

Unit 6

«Oceans and Seas»

1. Answer the questions:

1. What are oceans and seas?
2. Name two differences between oceans and seas.
3. Why are oceans and seas important for humans and animals?
4. What are some problems oceans and seas face today?
5. How can people help protect oceans and seas?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Ocean
2. Sea
3. Coral reef
4. Marine life
5. Overfishing
6. Pollution
7. Plastic waste
8. Coastline
9. Conservation
10. Sustainable fishing

Meanings:

- A. Protecting the environment, animals, and plants in oceans and seas.
- B. A smaller body of saltwater, often connected to an ocean.
- C. The place where land meets the sea or ocean.
- D. A very large body of saltwater that covers most of the Earth.
- E. Harmful substances, like chemicals or plastic, in the water.
- F. A colourful underwater ecosystem made of coral where fish and other animals live.
- G. Using fishing methods that do not harm the environment or marine life.
- H. Taking too many fish from the ocean, which harms the balance of the ecosystem.
- I. Waste materials, like bottles and bags, that pollute the ocean.
- J. Animals and plants that live in saltwater, such as fish, whales, and seaweed.

4. Read the text:

Oceans and Seas

Oceans and seas are large bodies of saltwater that cover more than 70% of the Earth. Oceans are bigger and deeper than seas. The Pacific Ocean is the largest in the world, while smaller seas like the Mediterranean Sea are found near continents. Oceans and seas are home to millions of species of plants and animals, also known as marine life.

Oceans and seas provide many benefits. They produce most of the oxygen we breathe and are a source of food, like fish and seafood. They also help control the Earth's climate by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide. However, human activities are harming these waters.

One of the biggest problems is pollution. Chemicals, plastic waste, and oil spills poison the water and harm marine life. Another problem is overfishing, which happens when people catch too many fish. This makes it harder for fish populations to grow and can destroy the balance of ecosystems. Coral reefs, which are homes to many fish and other animals, are also dying because of rising ocean temperatures caused by climate change.

To protect oceans and seas, people can reduce plastic use, recycle waste, and support sustainable fishing. Governments can make laws to prevent pollution and protect marine life.

Oceans and seas are essential for life on Earth, and we must work together to keep them clean and healthy.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. Oceans and seas are large bodies of _____ water.
2. Animals and plants that live in the water are called _____.
3. The _____ Ocean is the largest in the world.
4. _____ is a problem that happens when people catch too many fish.
5. Chemicals, plastic waste, and oil spills cause _____ in oceans and seas.
6. _____ reefs are underwater ecosystems that are home to many marine animals.
7. The _____ helps control the climate by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide.
8. People can reduce _____ waste by using fewer plastic products.
9. Governments can make laws to protect _____ life.
10. Protecting oceans and seas is important for the health of the _____.

6. True or False:

1. Oceans are smaller and shallower than seas.
2. Marine life includes plants and animals that live in saltwater.
3. Plastic waste is not harmful to oceans and seas.
4. Coral reefs are homes to many fish and other sea creatures.
5. Overfishing helps fish populations grow faster.
6. Oceans produce most of the oxygen we breathe.
7. Oil spills can poison the water and harm animals.
8. Sustainable fishing means catching fish without harming the environment.
9. Recycling plastic can help reduce ocean pollution.
10. Oceans and seas are not important for controlling the climate.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

What is the difference between oceans and seas?

- A. Oceans are smaller and shallower.
- B. Seas are bigger and deeper.
- C. Oceans are larger and deeper than seas.
- D. Seas are not connected to oceans.

What is marine life?

- A. Plastic waste in the sea.
- B. Animals and plants that live in saltwater.
- C. Ships traveling in the ocean.
- D. The process of fishing sustainably.

What does overfishing do?

- A. Helps fish grow faster.
- B. Increases the balance of marine life.
- C. Catches too many fish and harms ecosystems.
- D. Protects coral reefs.

Why are coral reefs important?

- A. They create plastic for the ocean.
- B. They are underwater homes for many animals.
- C. They clean chemicals from the water.
- D. They stop climate change completely.

What can people do to help oceans?

- A. Throw more plastic waste into the water.
- B. Use fewer plastic products and recycle more.
- C. Avoid eating fish and seafood.
- D. Make oceans larger.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

1. cover / Oceans and seas / of the Earth / most / the surface.
2. provides / Marine life / food / for people.
3. absorbs / heat / The ocean / carbon dioxide / and.
4. Plastic waste / oceans / pollutes / and seas.
5. Overfishing / balance / destroys / ecosystems / of.
6. Coral reefs / are homes / marine animals / to / many.
7. use / People / plastic products / should / fewer.
8. recycle / can help / pollution / Reducing.
9. Governments / should / laws / protect / marine life / make.
10. for life / Oceans and seas / essential / are / on Earth.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words):

Use the following target vocabulary: *ocean, marine life, coral reef, overfishing, pollution, plastic waste, oil spill, coastline, conservation, sustainable fishing.*

10. Homework

- **Write a short story (150-200 words)** about a community that works together to clean up a polluted beach. Use at least 5 words from the vocabulary list above.
- **Reflect in 3-4 sentences:**
 1. *Why are oceans and seas important for life on Earth?*
 2. *What actions can you take to reduce pollution and protect marine life?*

Unit 7

«Rivers»

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is a river?
2. Name two ways people use rivers.
3. Why are rivers important for animals and plants?
4. What are some problems rivers face today?
5. How can people protect rivers?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. River
2. Source
3. Mouth
4. Flood
5. Pollution
6. Freshwater
7. Riverbank
8. Dam
9. Erosion
10. Conservation

Meanings:

A. A structure built across a river to control the flow of water.

- B. The beginning of a river, often in the mountains.
- C. The area along the side of a river.
- D. Dirty substances, like chemicals or plastic, that harm the water.
- E. The end of a river where it flows into a sea, lake, or ocean.
- F. A body of water that flows through land and usually contains freshwater.
- G. The process where water or wind wears away soil and rocks.
- H. Water that is not salty and is used by people, animals, and plants.
- I. When a river overflows and covers the land around it.
- J. Protecting rivers and their ecosystems.

4. Read the text:

Rivers

A river is a natural flowing body of freshwater that moves through the land. Rivers start at a source, often in the mountains, and flow towards a mouth, where they enter a lake, sea, or ocean. Along the way, rivers provide water for people, animals, and plants. They are an important part of the environment and support life in many ways.

Rivers are used for drinking water, farming, transportation, and producing electricity. Dams are often built on rivers to store water or create energy. The banks of rivers are home to many animals, such as fish, birds, and insects. Freshwater from rivers is also important for growing crops.

However, rivers face many problems. Pollution from factories, farms, and cities harms the water and the animals that live in it. Plastic waste and chemicals make the water unsafe for drinking or swimming. Erosion happens when the river wears away soil from its banks, which can destroy habitats. Floods can also happen when rivers overflow after heavy rains.

To protect rivers, people can reduce pollution by recycling and cleaning up riverbanks. Governments can make laws to stop factories from dumping waste into rivers. Planting trees along riverbanks can prevent erosion and protect habitats. Rivers are an important resource, and everyone must work together to keep them clean and healthy.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a natural body of water that flows through the land.
2. The _____ of a river is where it begins, often in the mountains.
3. The _____ of a river is where it ends and flows into a lake or ocean.
4. _____ is a problem that happens when rivers carry away soil from their banks.
5. Plastic and chemicals cause _____ in rivers and harm animals.
6. A _____ is built to store water or create electricity from a river.
7. Animals like fish and birds live along the _____ of rivers.
8. Rivers provide _____ water, which is important for people and animals.
9. Heavy rains can cause a river to _____ and cover the land.
10. People can protect rivers by reducing _____ and cleaning up trash.

6. True or False:

1. A river is a salty body of water.
2. The source of a river is where it begins.
3. Pollution makes rivers safer for drinking and swimming.
4. Dams are built to help store water or produce electricity.

5. Erosion happens when rivers wear away soil from their banks.
6. Rivers do not provide homes for animals or plants.
7. Recycling can help reduce pollution in rivers.
8. Floods happen when rivers overflow after heavy rains.
9. Governments can stop factories from dumping waste into rivers.
10. Rivers are not important for growing crops.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

What is a river?

- A. A lake with salty water.
- B. A natural flowing body of freshwater.
- C. A pool of water in the mountains.
- D. A place where trees grow.

What is the source of a river?

- A. The place where the river ends.
- B. The place where the river begins.
- C. The middle of the river.
- D. A dam built on the river.

What causes pollution in rivers?

- A. Planting trees on riverbanks.
- B. Using clean energy.
- C. Dumping chemicals and plastic waste into the water.
- D. Building dams to store water.

What is erosion?

- A. When a river wears away soil and rocks from its banks.
- B. When a river overflows and causes floods.
- C. When animals drink water from a river.
- D. When people build dams on a river.

How can people help protect rivers?

- A. By dumping waste into the river.
- B. By reducing pollution and recycling trash.
- C. By building more factories near rivers.
- D. By cutting down trees along the riverbanks.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

1. flows / A river / freshwater / of / is / body / a natural.
2. into / A river / flows / lake / or / sea / an ocean / a.
3. along / Rivers / homes / provide / animals / for.
4. chemicals / from / Pollution / factories / harms / rivers.
5. Floods / rains / happen / heavy / after.
6. the water / Freshwater / from rivers / drinking / is used / for.
7. People / trees / can plant / prevent erosion / to.
8. built / are / Dams / store water / to.
9. recycle / can / River pollution / help reduce / trash / people.
10. important / Rivers / the environment / for / are.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words):

Use the following target vocabulary: *river, source, mouth, erosion, pollution, freshwater, riverbank, dam, flood, conservation.*

10. Homework

- **Write a short story (150-200 words)** about a village that solves a problem with a polluted river. Use at least 5 words from the vocabulary list above.
- **Reflect in 3-4 sentences:**
 1. Why are rivers important for people, animals, and plants?
 2. What actions can you take to protect rivers in your area?

Unit 8

«Mountains»

1. Answer the questions (orally):

1. What is a mountain?
2. Name two ways people use mountains.
3. Why are mountains important for nature and people?
4. What problems do mountains face today?
5. How can people protect mountains and their ecosystems?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Mountain
2. Peak
3. Glacier
4. Ecosystem
5. Altitude
6. Snowline
7. Rockslide

8. Hiking
9. Wildlife
10. Conservation

Meanings:

- A. The top of a mountain, often covered in snow.
- B. A natural environment where plants, animals, and the land interact.
- C. A large mass of ice that slowly moves down a mountain.
- D. The height of a place above sea level.
- E. A steep fall of rocks from a mountain slope.
- F. Animals and plants that live in mountainous areas.
- G. Walking in the mountains for exercise or fun.
- H. The line on a mountain where snow stays all year.
- I. Protecting nature, wildlife, and natural landscapes.
- J. A large, tall landform that rises above the land around it.

4. Read the text:

Mountains

Mountains are large landforms that rise high above the land around them. They are formed over millions of years by movements in the Earth's surface. Mountains can be found all over the world, and some are covered in snow all year, especially near the peak. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, which is part of the Himalayas.

Mountains are important for many reasons. They provide freshwater from melting glaciers, which flows into rivers. Mountains are home to unique plants, animals, and ecosystems. Wildlife such as mountain goats, snow leopards, and eagles live in these high-altitude environments. People also use mountains for activities like hiking, skiing, and farming on terraced slopes.

However, mountains face many problems. Climate change is causing glaciers to melt faster, which can affect water supplies. Rockslides and soil erosion happen when forests are cut down on mountain slopes. Pollution from tourists and mining also harms mountain ecosystems.

To protect mountains, people can reduce pollution, plant trees to prevent erosion, and follow rules about hiking and camping. Governments can create conservation areas to protect mountain wildlife. Mountains are a treasure for the planet, and we must work together to preserve them for future generations.

5. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a tall landform that rises above the land around it.
2. The _____ is the top of a mountain, often covered in snow.
3. A _____ is a large mass of ice that slowly moves down a mountain.
4. Animals like mountain goats and snow leopards are examples of _____.
5. The _____ of a mountain is its height above sea level.
6. Climate change is causing _____ to melt faster, which affects water supplies.
7. _____ is a problem that happens when rocks fall from mountain slopes.

8. Planting trees can help prevent _____ on mountain slopes.
9. _____ is an activity where people walk in the mountains for fun or exercise.
10. Protecting mountains and their ecosystems is called _____.

6. True or False:

1. Mountains are formed in just a few years.
2. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
3. Glaciers on mountains do not affect rivers or water supplies.
4. Wildlife like snow leopards and eagles live in mountain ecosystems.
5. Cutting down forests on mountains causes erosion.
6. Pollution does not harm mountains or their ecosystems.
7. Hiking and skiing are popular activities in the mountains.
8. Governments can protect mountains by creating conservation areas.
9. Melting glaciers are a result of climate change.
10. Mountains are not important for the planet.

7. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

What is a mountain?

- A. A flat area of land.
- B. A tall landform that rises above the land around it.
- C. A large body of water.
- D. A small hill with no plants.

What is the peak of a mountain?

- A. The middle of the mountain.
- B. The height of the mountain above sea level.
- C. The bottom of the mountain.
- D. The top of the mountain, often covered in snow.

What is a glacier?

- A. A river that flows down a mountain.
- B. A large mass of ice that moves slowly.
- C. A small rock on a mountain slope.
- D. The part of the mountain where snow melts quickly.

What is erosion?

- A. The process where water or wind wears away soil and rocks.
- B. The line on a mountain where snow stays all year.
- C. The melting of glaciers caused by climate change.
- D. The height of a mountain above sea level.

How can people protect mountains?

- A. By cutting down more trees on slopes.
- B. By reducing pollution and planting trees.

- C. By leaving trash on hiking trails.
- D. By allowing rockslides to happen.

8. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

1. tall / Mountains / landforms / are / rise above / the land.
2. wildlife / in / Animals / mountains / live / like eagles / and goats.
3. provides / Melting glaciers / water / freshwater / for rivers.
4. Tourism / and mining / mountain / ecosystems / harm.
5. Planting / erosion / can help / trees / prevent.
6. Glaciers / melt / climate change / because of / faster.
7. Governments / conservation areas / create / can / to protect mountains.
8. walking / Hiking / the mountains / in / for fun / is.
9. top / The / a mountain / of / called / is / the peak.
10. important / are / the planet / for / Mountains.

9. Write a short story (about 150-200 words):

Use the following target vocabulary: mountain, peak, glacier, erosion, wildlife, hiking, conservation, altitude, rockslide, snowline.

10. Homework

- *Write a short story (150-200 words) about a group of hikers exploring a mountain and how they help protect its ecosystem. Use at least 5 words from the vocabulary list above.*
- *Reflect in 3-4 sentences:*
 1. *Why are mountains important for people and nature?*
 2. *What actions can you take to protect mountains in your country?*

Unit 9

«Deserts»

1. Answer the questions (orally):

1. What is a desert?
2. Name two types of deserts.
3. Why are deserts important for animals and plants?
4. What challenges do deserts face today?
5. How can people protect desert ecosystems?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Desert
2. Sand dune
3. Oasis
4. Drought
5. Cactus
6. Desertification
7. Nomads
8. Wildlife
9. Dry climate
10. Conservation

Meanings:

- A. A landform made of sand, often shaped by the wind.
- B. A very dry area of land with little rain and few plants.
- C. A plant that grows in the desert and stores water in its stems.
- D. A small area in a desert where there is water and plants grow.
- E. Animals and plants that live in the desert, such as camels and lizards.
- F. A long period with no rain.
- G. Protecting desert ecosystems and their wildlife.
- H. A group of people who move from place to place in the desert.
- I. When land becomes desert because of deforestation, farming, or climate change.
- J. Weather that is hot and dry, with little or no rain.

3. Read the text:**Deserts**

A desert is a very dry area of land that gets little rain. Deserts can be hot, like the Sahara Desert, or cold, like Antarctica. Most deserts are covered with sand or rocks, and they have a dry climate. Deserts are home to unique plants and animals that can survive in harsh conditions.

Plants like cacti and acacia trees store water in their stems or roots. Animals such as camels, foxes, lizards, and snakes have adapted to live in deserts. For example, camels can go a long time without water, and lizards stay cool by hiding under rocks. Some people, like nomads, live in deserts and move from place to place to find food and water.

Deserts are important because they help regulate the Earth's temperature and provide unique ecosystems. However, deserts face many challenges. Desertification happens when land becomes desert because of human activities, like cutting down trees or overgrazing. Pollution and climate change also harm desert ecosystems.

To protect deserts, people can reduce deforestation, use water wisely, and create conservation areas. Governments can make rules to stop desertification and protect wildlife. Deserts are fragile environments, and we need to care for them to keep their ecosystems alive.

4. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a very dry area of land with little rain.
2. _____ are large hills of sand shaped by the wind.
3. A _____ is a small area in a desert with water and plants.
4. Animals like camels and lizards are examples of desert _____.
5. _____ is a problem where land becomes desert because of human activities.
6. A _____ is a plant that stores water and grows in deserts.
7. _____ happens when there is no rain for a long time.
8. Deserts have a _____ climate with little or no rain.
9. People can protect deserts by practicing _____ and using water wisely.
10. _____ are people who move from place to place in the desert to find food and water.

5. True or False:

1. Deserts only exist in hot areas.
2. The Sahara Desert is one of the largest deserts in the world.
3. Cacti store water in their stems to survive in deserts.
4. Camels need to drink water every day to survive in deserts.
5. Desertification is caused by human activities and climate change.
6. Nomads stay in one place and do not move around the desert.
7. Pollution and deforestation can harm desert ecosystems.
8. Sand dunes are landforms made of rocks.
9. Governments can create conservation areas to protect deserts.
10. Deserts are not important for the Earth's ecosystems.

6. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

What is a desert?

- A. A wet area with many plants.
- B. A very dry area with little rain.
- C. A mountain covered in snow.
- D. A large lake surrounded by trees.

What is desertification?

- A. A type of animal that lives in the desert.
- B. A land becoming desert because of human activity or climate change.
- C. The process of planting trees in a desert.
- D. A cold desert with ice and snow.

What is an oasis?

- A. A sand dune in the middle of a desert.
- B. A dry area where no plants grow.
- C. A small area in a desert with water and plants.
- D. A large group of camels traveling together.

Why are deserts important?

- A. They are not important for the environment.
- B. They help regulate the Earth's temperature and support ecosystems.
- C. They are only used for tourism and mining.
- D. They only provide habitats for lizards and snakes.

What can people do to protect deserts?

- A. Cut down trees in desert areas.
- B. Use water wisely and reduce pollution.
- C. Overgraze land with too many animals.
- D. Allow desertification to continue.

7. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

1. a dry / is / little rain / Desert / area / that gets.
2. camels / Animals / survive / deserts / like / in.
3. water / store / plants / Cacti / in their stems.
4. Deserts / Earth's / help regulate / temperature.
5. causes / cutting / Desertification / trees / down.
6. deserts / fragile / are / environments / protect / that we must.
7. Dunes / by wind / shaped / are / sand / the.
8. water / wisely / People / use / should / in deserts.
9. Nomads / food / for / and water / travel.
10. is / an oasis / small area / a / with water.

8. Write a short story (about 150-200 words):

Use the following target vocabulary: desert, oasis, sand dune, cactus, wildlife, drought, desertification, conservation, nomads, dry climate.

9. Homework

- **Write a short story (150-200 words)** about a desert community that faces challenges like drought and desertification and how they work to solve them. Use at least 5 words from the vocabulary list above.
- **Reflect in 3-4 sentences:**
 1. *Why are deserts important for the Earth's ecosystems?*
 2. *What actions can people take to protect deserts from desertification?*

Unit 10

«Forests»

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is a forest?
2. Name two types of forests.
3. Why are forests important for people and animals?
4. What problems do forests face today?
5. How can people protect forests?

2. What do you see in the picture?



3. Match the words (1-10) with the meanings (A-J). Write the correct letter next to each number.

1. Forest
2. Canopy
3. Deforestation
4. Ecosystem
5. Biodiversity
6. Rainforest
7. Timber
8. Reforestation
9. Carbon dioxide
10. Conservation

Meanings:

- A. The variety of plants and animals in an area.
- B. A type of forest that is warm, wet, and home to many species.
- C. The process of cutting down trees, often for farming or building.
- D. Protecting forests and the plants and animals that live there.
- E. A system where plants, animals, and the environment interact.
- F. A large area of trees, plants, and animals.
- G. A gas that trees take in to clean the air.
- H. The process of planting new trees to replace the ones cut down.
- I. The upper layer of a forest where tree branches and leaves form a roof.
- J. Wood from trees used to make furniture, houses, or paper.

3. Read the text:

Forests

A forest is a large area covered with trees, plants, and animals. Forests can be found all over the world and are home to about 80% of the Earth's land animals and plants. There are different types of forests, such as tropical rainforests, temperate forests, and boreal forests. Tropical rainforests, like the Amazon, are warm and wet, while boreal forests, found in colder climates, are full of pine trees.

Forests are important for many reasons. They provide oxygen by taking in carbon dioxide and cleaning the air. Forests also help control the climate by absorbing heat. They are homes to animals like monkeys, birds, and bears. People depend on forests for food, medicine, and materials like timber.

However, forests face many threats. Deforestation happens when people cut down trees for farming, building, or making paper. This destroys the habitats of many animals and reduces biodiversity. Climate change and wildfires are also harming forests around the world.

To protect forests, people can plant trees (reforestation), recycle paper, and support conservation projects. Governments can make laws to stop illegal logging and protect forest ecosystems. Forests are one of the most valuable resources on Earth, and we must work together to keep them healthy and alive.

4. Fill in the gaps:

1. A _____ is a large area of trees, plants, and animals.
2. The _____ of a forest is the top layer formed by tree branches and leaves.
3. _____ happens when people cut down trees, destroying habitats.
4. _____ is the variety of plants and animals in an area.
5. A _____ is a warm, wet forest, like the Amazon.
6. Forests provide _____ by taking in carbon dioxide and cleaning the air.
7. _____ is the process of planting new trees in a forest.
8. _____ is a gas that trees absorb to help clean the atmosphere.
9. Wood from trees, also called _____, is used to make furniture and houses.
10. Protecting forests and their ecosystems is called _____.

5. True or False:

1. Forests are home to about 80% of land animals and plants.
2. Rainforests are found in cold climates with little rain.
3. Trees in forests help clean the air by taking in oxygen.
4. Deforestation is one of the main threats to forests today.
5. Biodiversity means the number of people who live near forests.
6. Forests help control the Earth's climate by absorbing heat.
7. Wildfires and climate change can harm forests.
8. Reforestation means cutting down more trees.
9. Recycling paper can help reduce deforestation.
10. Forests are not important for the Earth's ecosystems.

6. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

What is a forest?

- A. A small area with no trees.
- B. A large area with trees, plants, and animals.
- C. A field used for farming.
- D. A place where no animals live.

What is deforestation?

- A. Planting more trees in forests.
- B. Protecting forests from illegal logging.
- C. Cutting down trees, often for farming or building.
- D. Building new roads in forests.

What is the canopy of a forest?

- A. The top layer of a forest made of tree branches and leaves.
- B. The forest floor where animals live.
- C. The roots of trees under the ground.
- D. A type of plant found in forests.

What is biodiversity?

- A. A law to protect forests.
- B. The process of recycling paper.
- C. The variety of plants and animals in an area.
- D. The gas that trees absorb.

How can people protect forests?

- A. By cutting down more trees for paper.
- B. By planting trees and supporting conservation projects.
- C. By burning forests to clear land for farming.
- D. By using more timber products.

7. Exercise: unscramble the sentences

1. areas / Forests / are / large / trees / with / and animals.
2. rainforests / The Amazon / an example / is / of tropical.
3. carbon dioxide / Trees / absorb / clean the air / to.
4. Deforestation / destroys / habitats / animals / for many.
5. biodiversity / of / Forests / a lot / have.
6. Protecting / is important / forests / for / the planet.
7. Reforestation / planting / more trees / means.
8. Recycling / paper / helps / reduce deforestation.
9. illegal logging / Governments / should / stop.
10. homes / Many animals / forests / in / live.

8. Write a short story (about 150-200 words):

Use the following target vocabulary: *forest, canopy, deforestation, biodiversity, rainforest, timber, reforestation, carbon dioxide, conservation, wildfire.*

10. Homework

- **Write a short story (150-200 words) about a forest that was saved from deforestation.**
Use at least 5 words from the vocabulary list above.
- **Reflect in 3-4 sentences:**
 1. *Why are forests important for the planet?*
 2. *What actions can people take to protect forests in your community?*

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Навчальне видання

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**Інструктивно-методичні матеріали до практичних занять
з обов'язкової освітньої компоненти
«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням»
для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

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