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ENVIRONMENTALLY SPEAKING

**Учебно-методическое пособие
по экологии**

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Environmentally Speaking: Учебно-методическое пособие по проблемам защиты окружающей среды и ее эволюции для студентов неязыковых вузов разных специальностей /Сост. С.К. Соловьева, Е.В. Тиден, 2014. — 89 с.

Предлагаемое учебное пособие представляет собой тексты по данной специальности с системой упражнений, направленных на развитие навыков устной и письменной речи. Аутентичный учебный материал позволяет решать учебно-методические проблемы на современном уровне.

Для студентов всех специальностей как источник фоновых знаний и средство формирования экологического мышления.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие включает тексты по актуальной на сегодняшний день проблемам экологии.

Уроки состоят из 2-х частей: каждый текст 1-й части сопровождается заданиями по изучению различных аспектов языка (лексического, грамматического), а во 2-й части представлены тексты для домашнего чтения. Пособие предназначено для студентов естественных факультетов, а также в качестве дополнительного сборника текстов и упражнений для всех, кто изучает английский язык и хочет познакомиться с текстами по экологической тематике о современном состоянии окружающей среды и ее проблемах и расширить свой словарный запас соответствующей лексикой.

Целью данного пособия является формирование навыка чтения и перевода научной литературы по экологии, а также развитие устной речи.

Данное пособие помогает подготовить студентов к самостоятельной работе со специальной литературой, обучить устным формам общения по научной тематике на материале предложенных текстов.

Пособие состоит из 5 уроков, каждый из которых содержит тексты и упражнения. Раздел “Supplementary reading“ служит материалом для расширения словарного запаса и дальнейшего закрепления навыков работы с текстами по специальности.

Пособие предназначено как для аудиторных занятий, так и для внеаудиторной практики, а также в качестве сборника контрольных работ для студентов естественных факультетов и широкого круга читателей, изучающих английский язык.

Lesson 1

Part 1

Exercise 1.

Say what Russian words help to guess the meaning of the following words:

park, status, kilometer, grant, aspect, office, plan, control, department ,
commission

Exercise 2.

Read the following words and give Russian equivalents:

status, promote, scope, encourage, sympathetic, heritage, province,
initiative, amenity, appraisal, sprawl

Text

Protected landscape areas

The ten National Parks in England and Wales help to preserve some of our most beautiful countryside for everyone's enjoyment. In April 1989 the Broads Authority was created to give this unique area similar status and protection to a National Park. In all, the parks and the Broads cover nearly 14,000 square kilometers or some 9% of the total area of England and Wales.(1)

The Governments annual grant to the National Parks has increased by over 30% in real terms since 1979. (2)

Scottish Natural Heritage, the new agency concerned with all aspects of Scotland's natural environment, will start work in April 1992 and will be primarily responsible for designations. Forty National Scenic Areas have already been designated and the Scottish Office has developed a new designation, Nature Heritage Area, which provides for an integrated approach to landscape, nature conservation use of land.(3)

Stringent planning controls also apply in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). Since 1979, the Government has confirmed six additional AONBs bringing the total in England and Wales to thirty nine, covering some 20,000 square kilometers or over 13% of the total area .The latest AONB, covering the Blackdown hills, was confirmed in June 1991. In Northern Ireland, the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is used by the Department of the Environment (NI) to protect the most scenic countryside within the Province. Nine AONBs have been designated since the mid 1960s.(4)

Over the last twenty years, in England, the Countryside Commission has defined forty – four stretches of the coastline as Heritage Coasts. These Coasts, now extending to some 1.500 kilometers, comprise some of the finest stretches of our undeveloped coast. Heritage Coast definition promotes conservation and comprehensive management in the interest of visitors. The Government is committed to maintaining its Green Belt policy, a key aim of which is to check the sprawl of large built – areas into the surrounding countryside. There are now 20 separate Belts designated around major towns and cities in Great Britain, and since 1979 the area of approved Green Belt has increased substantially from about 0, 9 to 1, 75 millions hectares.(5)

Exercise 3.

Use context clues to get the meaning of the words and choose the correct variant:

heritage(3)- наследуемые признаки , наследство , наследие

stringent(4)- напряженный , строгий , срочный

confirm (4)- утвердить , подтверждать , поддерживать

extend(5)- простираться , удлинять , усиливать

promote (5)- рекламировать , повышать , поддерживать

comprise(5)- состоять из , включать

substantially(5)- существенно , по существу

sprawl(5)- беспорядочно растущий , размашистый , развалившийся

Exercise 4.

Find English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

статус(1)- status , status quo

целый (1)- safe , total , intact

ежегодный(2)- year book , annual

выдающийся(4)- outstanding , signal , prominent

отдельный(5)- individual , separate , private

Exercise 5.

Translate into Russian paying attention to Infinitive construction as Adverbial Modifier.

1. In Northern Ireland, the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is used by the Department of the Environment (NI) **to protect** the most scenic countryside within the Province.

2. The traveler stopped to rest.
3. Usually hydrates are too unstable to be isolated.
4. Some molecules are large enough to be seen in the electron microscope.

Exercise 6.

Find paragraphs, dealing with the following:

authority, total, grant, primarily, hill, Province, visitor, large built – areas, separate

Exercise 7.

Find answers to the following questions:

1. When has the government's annual grant to the National Park increased?
2. When will Scottish Natural Heritage start work?
3. How many National Scenic Areas have been designated?
4. When has the government confirmed 6 additional AONBs bringing the total in England and Wales to 39?
5. What was confirmed in June 1991?
6. What is used by the Department of The Environment to protect the most scenic countryside within the province?
7. During what period has the Countryside Commission defined 44 stretches of the coastline?
8. What has assisted the development of Heritage Coasts?

Exercise 8.

Fill in the gaps according to the text.

1. In April 1989 the Broads Authority was created to give this unique area similarand protection to a National Park.

2. In all, the parks and the Broads cover nearly 14,000 square kilometers or some 9% of thearea of England and Wales.
3. The Governmentsgrant to the National Parks has increased by over 30% in real terms since 1979.
4. Scottish Natural....., the new agency concerned with all aspects of Scotland's natural environment, will start work in April 1992 and will be primarily responsible for designations.
5.planning controls also apply in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).
6. The latest AONB, covering the Blackdown hills, was in June 1991.
7. In Northern Ireland, the designation of Areas of Natural Beauty is used by the Department of the Environment (NI) to protect the most scenic countryside within the Province
8. These Coasts, nowto some 1.500 kilometers, comprise some of the finest stretches of our undeveloped coast.
9. Heritage Coast definitionconservation and comprehensive management in the interest of visitors.
10. The Government is committed to maintaining its Green Belt policy, a key aim of which is to check theof large built – areas into the surrounding countryside.

Exercise 9.

Make up sentences of your own with the following word combinations:
 to increase by , in real terms , concerned with , be responsible for , to be confirmed in , to extend to , the total area , key aim , in the interest of

Exercise 10.

Determine whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false statements:

1. The ten National Parks in Scotland and Wales help to preserve some of our most beautiful countryside for everyone's enjoyment.
2. English Natural Heritage, the new agency concerned with all aspects of England's natural environment, will start work in April 1992 and will be primarily responsible for designations.
3. Fifty National Scenic Areas have already been designated and the Scottish Office has developed a new designation, Nature Heritage Area, which provides for an integrated approach to landscape, nature conservation use of land.
4. Since 1979, the additional AONBs bringing the total in England and Wales to thirty nine, covering some 20,000 square kilometers or over 18% of the total area .
5. In Ireland, the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is used by the Department of the Environment (NI) to protect the most scenic countryside within the Province.
6. Ten AONBs have been designated since the mid 1960s. Over the last decade, in England, the Countryside Commission has defined forty – four stretches of the coastline as Heritage Coasts.
7. Heritage Coast definition promotes conservation and comprehensive management in the interest of visitors.
8. The Government is committed to maintaining its Green Belt policy, a key aim of which is to check the sprawl of large built – areas into the surrounding countryside.

9. There are now 12 separate Belts designated around major towns and cities in Great Britain.

10. Since 1978 the area of approved Green Belt has increased substantially from about 0, 9 to 1, 75 millions hectares.

Exercise 11.

Match the word with its definition:

separate- divided into different parts

help	to become larger in amount or level, or to make something larger
status	one of the parts of a situation or problem
create	to begin to do something
increase	the area of a country that is close to the sea
aspect	to make something that did not exist before
start	a statement made by an organization , government etc, which explains its beliefs and intentions
coast	the official or legal position
policy	divided into different parts
separate	to do something for someone
major	important , large , or serious

Exercise 12.

Summarize the article “Protected landscape areas”.

Part 2

Exercise 1.

Look through the text and say what it is about in Russian:

Countryside Stewardship

Countryside Stewardship, a commitment of the environment White Paper, was launched on 25 June 1991. It offers incentives to landowners and managers throughout England for management practices designed to enhance or restore certain landscapes, and habitats that people value, many of which have diminished in quantity and quality in recent times, and to improve opportunities for people to appreciate and enjoy them. (1)

Initially, the scheme targets chalk and limestone grasslands, heath land, waterside landscapes, coastal land and some upland areas. An extension of the scheme to cover grasslands and historic landscapes was announced in February 1992. (2)

Exercise 2.

Form nouns from the following words:

to design(1) , to enhance(1) , to restore(1) , certain(1) , to value(1), to diminish (1), improve(1) , to appreciate(1) , to enjoy(1)

Exercise 3.

Find synonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

to enhance(1), to restore(1), certain(1), value(1) , quantity(1) , recent(1), announce(2), countryside(1), commitment(1)

Exercise 4.

Find antonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

to enhance(1), to diminish(1), to restore(1), certain(1), recent(1),
enjoy(1), initially(2) , upland(2)

Exercise 5.

Give the situations from the text in which the following words are used:
countryside, diminished , limestone , grasslands, heath land, waterside
landscapes, coastal land, upland areas , extension

Exercise 6.

Match the words to make phrases:

Countryside Stewardship

offer	Stewardship
restore	grasslands
recent	landscapes
limestone	practices
heath	Paper
waterside	areas
upland	land
management	times
White	landscapes
Countryside	incentives

Exercise 7.

Put all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. Countryside Stewardship was launched on 25 June 1991.

2. Countryside Stewardship, a commitment of the environment White Paper, was launched on 25 June 1991.
3. It offers incentives to landowners and managers throughout England for management practices.
4. Management practices are designed to enhance or restore certain landscapes.
5. It offers incentives to landowners and managers throughout England for management practices designed to enhance or restore habitats that people value, many of which have diminished in quantity and quality in recent times.
6. It offers incentives to landowners and managers throughout England for management practices designed to improve opportunities for people to appreciate and enjoy them.
7. Initially, the scheme targets chalk and limestone grasslands, heath land, waterside landscapes, coastal land and some upland areas.
8. An extension of the scheme to cover grasslands and historic landscapes was announced in February 1992.

Exercise 8.

Give the explanations of the following words:

countryside, landowner, landscape, habitat, chalk, limestone, grassland, coastal land, upland area

Exercise 9.

Speak on the following topic:

What conservation areas in Russia do you know? Tell about them to other students.

Lesson 2

Part 1

Exercise 1.

Read the following words and give Russian equivalents:

culture, country, tourism, education, popular, ordinary, conservation, danger, volunteer, special, organization

Exercise 2.

Say what Russian words help to guess the meaning of the following words:

eco-tourism, culture , modern , popular , ordinary , tourist , visit , conservation , volunteer, organization

Text

Eco-tourism

Many people do not want to take an all-inclusive holiday because they want to learn about other countries and cultures. Eco-tourism is a modern word: it means traveling to places to learn about different cultures and environments. Enjoying yourself is certainly part of these holidays, but education is important too. Today, eco-tourism is becoming more and more popular. (1)

Another way of thinking about eco-tourism is this: an ordinary tourist visits a country and asks “What has this country got for me?”; an

eco-tourist visits a country and asks “What can I give to this country?” For example, some eco-tourists visit other countries (or other parts of their own country) to do conservation work. Their job is to help the environment, or to protect places, animals or plants that are in danger.(2)

The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers has working holidays in more than twenty different countries. The volunteers who go on this holidays work from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They build walls, clean beaches and do a lot of other jobs to help the environment. Of course, in the evenings, the volunteers stop work and enjoy themselves like anyone on holiday.(3)

There are many conservation organizations around the world that are trying to help animals in danger. For example, in Ecuador people are working to help bats, and in many other countries animals, birds and plants need special help. Volunteers give their time and money to help this work. For them it is a holiday – but the world is a better place because of their work.(4)

Learning about life in other countries is another part of eco-tourism. SERVAS is an organization that helps people from different cultures to meet and spent time together. People who belong to the organization travel to different countries and stay at the homes of other SERVAS people. The organization hopes that, in this way, people will begin to understand one other better and the world will be a friendlier place. (5) SERVAS started in 1948, and today it has more than 14000 families in 130 different countries. For them it is a good way to travel the world and make new friends at the same time. (6)

Exercise 3.

Use context clues to get the meaning of the words and choose the correct variant:

all-inclusive holiday(1)- включающий все виды обслуживания
отпуск , комплексный отдых

education(1)- дрессировка , образованность , образование

conservation (2)- консервирование, сохранение, охрана
окружающей среды

job(2)-должность , профессия , работа

to protect(2)- оплатить , охранять , бронировать

volunteer(3)- самосевное растение, доброволец

to clean (3)- потрошить, промывать, убирать

bat(4)- шаг, бита, летучая мышь

Exercise 4.

Find English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

современный (1)- present, modern

посещать (2)- attend, visit, see

животное(4)- beast, animal, pet

птица(4)- poultry, bird, waterfowl

проводить время (5)- conduct, spend , follow

мир (6)- world, peace

заводить новых друзей(6)- lead, make, start

Exercise 5.

Translate into Russian paying attention to **Gerund construction**.

1. Eco-tourism is a modern word: it means traveling to places to learn about different cultures and environments.
2. Enjoying yourself is certainly part of these holidays, but education is important too.
3. Another way of thinking about eco-tourism is this: an ordinary tourist visits a country and asks “What has this country got for me?”; an eco-tourist visits a country and asks “What can I give to this country?”
4. The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers has working holidays in more than twenty different countries.
5. Learning about life in other countries is another part of eco-tourism.

Exercise 6.

Find paragraphs, dealing with the following:

eco-tourism, conservation, volunteers, bats, friends

Exercise 7.

Find answers to the following questions:

1. What does the word “eco-tourism” mean?
2. What is the main difference between ordinary holiday and eco-holiday?
3. What do volunteers deal with?
4. What do volunteers do on their working holidays?

5. When does the volunteer's working day begin and finish?
6. What is the purpose of conservation organizations?
7. What is SERVAS organization?
8. When did SERVAS start its work?
9. How many countries does the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers have working holidays in?

Exercise 8.

Fill in the gaps according to the text.

1. Many people do not want to take anholiday because they want to learn about other countries and cultures.
2.is a modern word: it means traveling to places to learn about different cultures and environments.
3. Some eco-tourists visit other countries (or other parts of their own country) to dowork.
4. Their job is to help the environment or to protect places, animals or plants that are in
5. The British Trust for Conservationhas working holidays in more than twenty different countries.
6. They build walls, clean beaches and do a lot of other jobs to help the
7. There are manyorganizations around the world that are trying to help animals in danger.
8. In Ecuador people are working to help bats, and in many other countries animals, birds and plants need special.....
9. Volunteers give their and money to help this work.

10. For them it is a good way to travel the world and make newat the same time.

Exercise 9.

Make up sentences of your own with the following words:

eco-tourist, animal, bird, plant, travel the world, to make new friends, to do conservation work.

Exercise 10.

Are the following statements true or false and correct the false statements:

1. Many people want to take an all-inclusive holiday because they want to learn about other countries and cultures.
2. Today, eco-tourism is becoming less popular.
3. “What has this country got for me?”; an eco-tourist visits a country and asks “What has this country got for me? ”
4. Some eco-tourists visit other countries (or other parts of their own country) to do conservation work. Their job is to help the environment, or to protect places, animals or plants that are in danger.
5. The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers has working holidays in less than twenty different countries.
6. In the evenings, the volunteers stop work and enjoy themselves like anyone on holiday.
7. There are many conservation organizations around the world that are trying to help animals in danger.
8. For example, in Ecuador people are working to help bats, and in many other countries animals, birds and plants need special help.

9. Volunteers give their time and money to help this work.

10. SERVAS started in 1948, and today it has more than 14000 families in 200 different countries.

Exercise 11.

Match the word with its definition:

all-inclusive - traveling to places to learn about different cultures and environments

ordinary	a sandy or gravelly part of the shore of a body of water
danger	to desire something and expect that it will happen or be obtained
help	to make or become clean
volunteer	neither good nor bad
organization	something that may cause injury or harm
hope	a group of persons organized for some purpose
beach	a person who travels for pleasure
bat	to provide with what is useful in achieving an end
clean	a person who volunteers for a service
tourist	any of an order of night-flying mammals with the forelimbs modified to form wings

Exercise 12.

Summarize the article “Eco-tourism”.

Part 2

Exercise 1.

Look through the text and say what it is about in Russian:

The changing face of tourism

Like many other industries, the tourist industry changes from year to year. Firstly, this is because people want to see and do different things. Secondly, it is because the world changes; one part of the world can suddenly become more or less dangerous. For example, 2000 was a good year for tourism in Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, because people stopped fighting in Kosovo. (1)

The economy can bring changes, too. When the Japanese yen is strong, Japanese people can travel more cheaply, but visiting Japan is more expensive for people from other countries. In 2000, 16 million tourists from Japan visited other countries but only 4 million visitors from other countries went to Japan. (2)

What about tourism in the future? People have talked about holidays in space since the 1960s and some people are already planning them. (3)

In 2001, a rich American man called Dennis Tito had the first holiday in space. For 20 million dollars he got a ride to the International Space Station. (4)

Some companies plan to sell holidays in space. They will take tourists about a hundred kilometers up into space and fly them around the earth. (5)

Perhaps there will soon be hotels in space, too. Hilton International are already planning a hotel on the moon; it will be 325 meters high, and they will build a beach for it. (6)

Now people are using computers when they look for a holiday. With virtual reality, you can “visit” different holiday resorts before you decide on your holiday. And virtual reality is getting better all the time. Soon, the real world and virtual reality will look nearly the same. Then tourists will be able to go on holiday and stay at home at the same time! You are working for a tourist company. Write a short description of your town or village. Say why it is a good place for tourists to visit. (7)

Exercise 2.

Form nouns from the following words:

different(1), dangerous(1), to travel(2), to fly(5), high(6), virtual(7), real(7), to visit(7), to decide(7).

Exercise 3.

Find synonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

Costly(2), vacation(7), unreal(7), become(7), almost, can(7), always(7)

Exercise 4.

Find antonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

Cheap(2), safe(1), week(2), poor(4), buy(5), unreal(7), similar(1), low(6)

Exercise 5.

Give the situations from the text in which the following words are used:

Industry, economy, yen, space, sell, ride, hotels, computers, resorts, reality

Exercise 6.

Match the words to make a word combinations:

Space Station

tourist	resorts
Japanese	reality
Space	world
virtual	yen
holiday	Station
real	company
tourist company	industry
short	place
good	description

Exercise 7.

Find in the article examples of the **Continuous Verbal Forms**.

8. Put all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. Like many other industries, the tourist industry changes from year to year.
2. Firstly, this is because people want to see and do different things.
3. 2000 was a good year for tourism in Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, because people stopped fighting in Kosovo.
4. In 2000, 16 million tourists from Japan visited other countries but only 4 million visitors from other countries went to Japan.
5. In 2001, a rich American man called Dennis Tito had the first holiday in space.
6. For 20 million dollars he got a ride to the International Space Station.

7. Hilton International are already planning a hotel on the moon; it will be 325 meters high, and they will build a beach for it.
8. Now people are using computers when they look for a holiday.
9. With virtual reality, you can “visit” different holiday resorts before you decide on your holiday.
10. And virtual reality is getting better all the time.

Exercise 8.

Give the explanations of the following words in English:

Economy, description, virtual, resort, space, computer, moon, hotel, yen, visitor

Exercise 9.

Speak on the following topic:

You are working for a tourist company. Write a short description of your town or village. Say why it is a good place for tourists to visit.

Lesson 3

Part 1

Exercise 1.

Read the following words and give Russian equivalents: timber, conifer, scheme, multiple, objective, forestry, emphasis, arable, suitable, fringe, amenity, streamlining, procedure, hedgerow

Exercise 2.

Say what Russian words help to guess the meaning of the following words: vital, parklands, regeneration, commercially, practice, mixtures, reputation, reflect, initiative, company.

Text

Trees

Trees are a vital feature of many of our cherished landscapes - whether singly, or in groups and woodlands - and provide habitat for much of our ' wildlife. In addition they are the main features in the great parklands and gardens which are a special part of the rural scene. (1)

A well-managed woodland or forest contributes to the local economy and employment and to the UK's timber requirements. The best approach environmentally — and often commercially — is not to clear fell a wood, but to spread felling over a number of years, replanting at the same time or encouraging natural regeneration. This

sustains the beauty and the wildlife of the area. This approach is increasingly practiced by forest managers and enables forests of even-aged conifers to be converted into more varied landscapes with a mixture of types and ages of tree.(2)

Scheme — introduced in 1988 — the Forestry Commission and the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland give grants for planting and replantation *where* proposals are environmentally acceptable. Higher rates of grant are available for broadleaved and mixed woodlands and, in Scotland, for native pinewoods (3)

Under the Woodland Grant The scheme recognizes the multiple objectives of forestry and has been extended to include new grants for woodland management — introduced in 1992 — aimed at increasing the environmental value of both conifer and broadleaved woodlands. Grants are also available from Agriculture Departments under the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme, reflecting an increased emphasis on planting on the more productive and in the lowlands. The Scheme encourages farmers throughout the UK to plant new woodlands and concentrates primarily on arable land and improved grassland. In addition to planting grants, farmers receive annual payments which vary according to the category of land involved. (4)

Planting grants are not normally given in the uplands of England for new planting which consists predominantly of conifers. This reflects the importance attached by the Government to conserving, and where necessary restoring, the valuable habitats represented by the relatively small proportion of unimproved land remaining in England, in other

parts of the UK, where there is more unimproved land, the expansion of forestry is encouraged in suitable locations. (5)

The planting of new forests on the fringes of major urban areas is also being encouraged under various initiatives. The Countryside and Forestry Commissions have jointly launched a programme to set up 'Community Forests' in England and Wales; the Central Scotland Woodlands, Company has been established with help from the Government, to provide for major environmental improvement-through the planting of multi-purpose woodlands between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in 1990 the Government endorsed proposals for a new national forest in the English Midlands. A community Woodland Supplement has also been introduced under the Woodland Grant Scheme.(6)

Felling of trees is regulated through a system of license controls administered by the Forestry Commission, under the Forestry Act 1967. In addition, local planning authorities have powers under planning legislation to make tree preservation orders on trees which they consider make an important contribution to amenity. Special arrangements apply for safeguarding trees in Conservation Areas. (7)

A wide-ranging review of tree preservation policies and legislation is in progress, with the aim of streamlining and improving existing provisions and procedures to protect amenity trees. As part of that reviews, the Government announced comprehensive measures to safeguard valuable hedgerows. Consequently the Hedgerow incentive Scheme was launched in July 1992. The scheme operates throughout England, providing financial incentives to farmers and landowners to restore and manage neglected hedgerows. The Government is also

committed to legislative measures to help protect hedgerows and is supporting a Private Member's Hedgerow Protection Bill.(8)

Exercise 3.

Use context clues to get the meaning of the words and choose the correct variant:

Forest (2)- заповедник, лес

multiple (4)- кратный, многочисленный

objective (4)- объект, стремление, цель

unimproved (4)- неупотребляемый, необработанный

expansion (4)- распространение, раскрытие

fringe (5)- бахрома, окраина

jointly (5)- совместно, солидарно

procedure (7)- процедура, процесс, образ действия

hedgerow (7)- преграда, изгородь, плетень

Exercise 4.

Find English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

жизненный (1)- vital, lifelike

отдельно стоящее (1)- separated, singly

делать вклад (2)- deposit, contribute

древесина(2)- timber, wood

отражать(4)- reflect, repulse, affect

живая изгородь(7)- fence, hedgerow

Exercise 5.

Translate into Russian paying attention to **the Passive Constructions.**

1. This approach is increasingly practiced by forest managers and enables forests of even-aged conifers to be converted into more varied landscapes with a mixture of types and ages of tree.

2. Under the Woodland Grant The scheme recognizes the multiple objectives of forestry and has been extended to include new grants for woodland management — introduced in 1992 — aimed at increasing the environmental value of both conifer and broadleaved woodlands.

3. Planting grants are not normally given in the uplands of England for new planting which consists predominantly of conifers.

4. The planting of new forests on the fringes of major urban areas is also being encouraged under various initiatives.

5. The Countryside and Forestry Commissions have jointly launched a programme to set up 'Community Forests' in England and Wales; the Central Scotland Woodlands, Company has been established with help from the Government, to provide for major environmental improvement-through the planting of multi-purpose woodlands between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in 1990 the Government endorsed proposals for a new national forest in the English Midlands.

6. A community Woodland Supplement has also been introduced under the Woodland Grant Scheme.

7. The Government is also committed to legislative measures to help protect hedgerows and is supporting a Private Member's Hedgerow Protection Bill.

Exercise 6.

Find paragraphs, dealing with the following:

Vital, cherished, rural, well-managed, sustain, broadleaved, arable, uplands, multi-purpose, hedgerows

Exercise 7.

Find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the best approach environmentally and commercially?
2. When was the woodland grant scheme introduced?
3. What does this scheme recognize?
4. What does this scheme encourage farmers to do?
5. Where is the expansion of forestry encouraged?
6. What has also been introduced under the Woodland grant scheme?
7. What is felling of trees regulated through?
8. What did the government announce?
9. What is the government also committed to do?

Exercise 8.

Fill in the gaps according to the text.

Trees are vital feature of ...

1. A well – managed woodland or forest contributes to...
2. This approach is practiced by...
3. Higher rates of grant are...
4. Grants are also available from...
5. Planting grants are not normally given in the uplands of England for...
6. The planting of new forests on the fringes of major urban areas is ...
7. The Countryside and Forestry Commission have...

8. Special arrangements apply for ...
9. A wide – ranging review of tree preservation policies and legislation is in ...

Exercise 9.

Make up sentences of your own with the following words:

Feature, singly, provide, addition, sustains, enables, to be converted
include, encourage, reflect

Exercise 10.

Determine whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false statements:

1. Trees are a vital feature of many of our cherished landscapes - whether singly, or in groups and woodlands - and provide habitat for much of our ' wildlife.

2. In addition they are the main features in the great parklands and gardens which are a special part of the urban scene.

3. A well-managed woodland or forest contributes to the local economy and employment and to the USA's timber requirements.

4. Scheme — introduced in 1990 — the Forestry Commission and the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland give grants for planting and reputation *where* proposals are environmentally acceptable.

5. Higher rates of grant are available for broadleaved and mixed woodlands and, in England, for native pinewoods.

6. The Scheme encourages farmers throughout the UK to plant new woodlands and concentrates primarily on arable land and improved grassland.

7. In addition to planting grants, farmers receive annual payments which vary according to the category of land involved.

8. Planting grants are not normally given in the lowlands of England for new planting which consists predominantly of conifers.

9. The planting of new forests on the fringes of major rural areas is also being encouraged under various initiatives.

10. Felling of trees is regulated through a system of license controls administered by the Forestry Commission, under the Forestry Act 1976.

Exercise 11.

Match the word with its definition:

hedgerow -a row of shrubs or trees forming the boundary of or separating fields

landscape	land covered with trees and shrubs
broadleaved	wood for use in making something
forestry	land covered with herbs rather than shrubs and trees
woodland	permission granted by qualified authority to do something
pinewood	a picture of natural scenery
license	any of an order of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs having leaves resembling needles or scales in shape and including forms (as pines) with true cones
hedgerow	having leaves that are not needles
timber	the science and practice of caring for forests
conifer	the wood of a pine tree

grassland	a row of shrubs or trees forming the boundary of or separating fields
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Exercise 12.

Summarize the article “Trees”:

Part 2

Exercise 1.

Look through the text and say what it is about in Russian:

Voluntary activity

The many voluntary bodies concerned with conservation have an important part to play in protecting our countryside. They help promote an awareness of the value of our landscape and wildlife habitat and the need to care for it. (1)

Several organisations are also involved in conservation work on the ground. Volunteers undertake a great deal of valuable work - such as tree planting, rebuilding dry-stone walls and repairing footpaths. The Central Scotland Countryside Trust has, as part of its community-based tree planting programme in Scotland's central belt, planted over 5 million trees since 1980. Volunteers working with the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV) carried out over 350,000 days' work in 1988. In Scotland, the Government supports the voluntary environmental sector through the Special Grants (Environmental) Programme which is designed to help voluntary bodies improve their efficiency and effectiveness. It also supports the, environmental partnership UK2000 Scotland, which involves central and local

government, the voluntary sector and the business community in effecting environmental improvements. (2)

Since 1981, the Government has sponsored the growth of a network of Groundwork Trusts in England and Wales, bringing together public, private and voluntary sectors to secure environmental regeneration in a local context. There are now 25 Trusts, but the Government announced in November 1990 that it would make resources available to enable the network of Trusts to expand to a target of 50 by 1994. On the urban fringes of Glasgow and Edinburgh, environmental work is undertaken through a number of innovative initiatives under the Countryside Commission for Scotland's Countryside Around Towns Programme, Community involvement and environmental education are given high priority in these initiatives, as well as physical environmental improvement.(3)

Exercise 2.

Form nouns from the following words:

announce (3), secure (3), private(3), promote(1), environmental(3), improve(2)

Exercise 3.

Find synonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

Defending (1), aim (3), recreation(3), reservation(3), look after(1), reconstructing(2), sustain(2), include (2)

Exercise 4.

Find antonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

public(1), rural(3), outlying area(2), town(3), deterioration(3), unavailable(3), center(2)

Exercise 5.

Give the situations from the text in which the following words are used:
voluntary, awareness, dry-stone, volunteers, supports, fringes

Exercise 6.

Match the words to make word combinations:

dry-stone walls

central	initiatives
wildlife	government
dry-stone	community
innovative	central belt
conservation	bodies
voluntary	habitat
urban	walls
business	work
environmental regeneration	fringes
local	regeneration

Exercise 7.

Find in the article examples of the **Infinitive Constructions**.

8. Put all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. The many voluntary bodies concerned with conservation have an important part to play in protecting our countryside.

2. Volunteers undertake a great deal of valuable work - such as tree planting, rebuilding dry-stone walls and repairing footpaths.

3. The Central Scotland Countryside Trust has, as part of its community-based tree planting programme in Scotland's central belt, planted over 1 million trees since 1980.

4. Volunteers working with the Scotland Trust for Conservation Volunteers (STCV) carried out over 350,000 days' work in 1988.

5. In Wales, the Government supports the voluntary environmental sector through the Special Grants (Environmental) Programme which is designed to help voluntary bodies improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

6. Since 1981, the Government has sponsored the growth of a network of Groundwork Trusts in England and Scotland, bringing together public, private and voluntary sectors to secure environmental regeneration in a local context.

7. There are now 25 Trusts, but the Government announced in November 1990 that it would make resources available to enable the network of Trusts to expand to a target of 100 by 1994.

8. On the urban fringes of Glasgow and London, environmental work is undertaken through a number of innovative initiatives under the Countryside Commission for Scotland's Countryside Around Towns Programme, Community involvement and environmental education are given high priority in these initiatives, as well as physical environmental improvement.

Exercise 8.

Give the explanations of the following words:

Voluntary, conservation, countryside, belt, secure , regeneration ,
fringes, innovative, initiative

Exercise 9.

Speak on the following topic:

How are forests protected in your country?

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Lesson 4

Part 1

Exercise 1.

Read the following words and give Russian equivalents:

specifically, cycle, path, bridleway, byway, endorse, roam, tolerance, route, trail, feasibility, sheer, disperse

Exercise 2.

Say what Russian words help to guess the meaning of the following words:

Specifically, activity, informally, picnic, resources, legally

Text

Recreation

More people than ever before visit the countryside for pleasure - up to 18 million on a peak summer Sunday. Some take part in organised activities, or make use of facilities that have been specifically provided for recreation. Enormous progress has been made in the last ten years in providing new recreation sites including facilities for the disabled. But the largest numbers go to enjoy the countryside informally, simply to ride, cycle, walk, picnic and enjoy the fresh air and scenery.(1)

The principal access to the countryside is via public rights of way of which there are 217,000 kilometres in England and Wales. These footpaths, bridleways and byways are the single most important means of enjoying the countryside. The Government has endorsed a target of bringing the rights of way network into good order by the end of the century and provided additional resources to achieve this by ensuring the network is legally defined, properly maintained and fully usable.(2)

Access to the countryside in Scotland, especially in the uplands, has long been based on a freedom to roam, which derives from mutual tolerance and understanding between landowners, managers and those who wish to use the land for recreational purposes. Closer to the centers of population, a network of 35 country parks and four regional parks provide for recreational needs. There is a particular and growing interest in long walks for which the network of Long Distance Routes or National Trails is especially important. There are now fourteen at these in England, the latest being the 350 km Thames Path approved at the end of 1989. Four further Trails are currently the subject of feasibility studies. There are three attractive long distance paths in Scotland, with work under way on a fourth. Sheer numbers of visitors can lead to damage, especially physical erosion of paths. Ways of restoring damage and managing visitors are being tested through specific projects; for example in the Three Peaks in the Yorkshire Dales where heavily used routes pass through ecologically sensitive landscapes. Bringing the whole network of ways into good order ought also to provide opportunities to disperse numbers away from over-used routes. (3)

Exercise 3.

Use context clues to get the meaning of the words and choose the correct variant:

peak(1)- высшая точка, разгар, вершина

disabled(2)- инвалид, человек с ограниченными возможностями

footpath (2)- тропинка, маршрут

bridleway(2)- верховая вьючная тропа, горная дорога

byway(2)- малоизученная область(науки, искусства), проселочная дорога, скрытые стороны характера

endorse(2)- одобрять, поддерживать

roam (3)- странствование, свободное перемещение

mutual (3)- взаимный, дружеский

route (3)- дорога, путь, маршрут

trail(3)- прогулка, поход

feasibility(3)- осуществимость, годность, вероятность

sheer (3)- настоящий, единственный, неразведенный (спирт)

Exercise 4.

Find English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

цель(3)- aim, objective, purpose

удовольствие(1)- pleasure, enjoyment

специально(3)- especially, intentionally

ехать(1)- ride, go

огромный (1)- enormous, vast, huge

тропинка(2)- footpath, byway

землевладелец(3)- landowner, farmer

Exercise 5.

Translate into Russian paying attention to the Perfect **Constructios both Active and Passive.**

1. Some take part in organised activities, or make use of facilities that have been specifically provided for recreation.
2. Enormous progress has been made in the last ten years in providing new recreation sites including facilities for the disabled.
3. The Government has endorsed a target of bringing the rights of way network into good order by the end of the century and provided additional resources to achieve this by ensuring the network is legally defined, properly maintained and fully usable.
4. Access to the countryside in Scotland, especially in the uplands, has long been based on a freedom to roam, which derives from mutual tolerance and understanding between landowners, managers and those who wish to use the land for recreational purposes.

Exercise 6.

Find paragraphs, dealing with the following:

Enormous, picnic, footpaths, uplands, mutual, erosion, sensitive, over-used

Exercise 7.

Find answers to the following questions:

1. How many people visit the countryside?

2. What do some of them do?
3. When has enormous progress been made?
4. What is the principal access to the public rights?
5. What does the government endorse?
6. What kind of parks are provided for recreational needs?
7. What are National Trails especially important for?
8. Where are three attractive long distance paths?

Exercise 8.

Fill in the gaps according to the text.

1. More people than ever before visit the countryside for pleasure - up to 18 million on asummer Sunday.
2. The largest numbers go to enjoy the countryside informally, simply to ride, cycle, walk, picnic and enjoy the freshand scenery.
3. Access to the countryside in Scotland, especially in the uplands, has long been based on a freedom to roam, which derives from mutualand understanding between landowners, managers and those who wish to use the land for recreational purposes.
4. Closer to the centers of population, a network of 35 country parks and four regionalprovide for recreational needs.
5. There are three attractive long distancein Scotland, with work under way on a fourth.
6. Sheer numbers of visitors can lead to damage, especially physicalof paths.

7. Ways of restoring damage and managing visitors are being tested through specific projects; for example in the Three Peaks in the Yorkshire Dales where heavily used routes pass through ecologically sensitive.....
8. Bringing the whole network of ways into good order ought also to provide opportunities to disperse numbers away from over-used.....

Exercise 9.

Make up sentences of your own with the following words:

take part, organized activities, make use of, means, fully usable, based on, derives from, provide for, over-used.

Exercise 10.

Are the following statements true or false and correct the false statements:

1. Less people than ever before visit the countryside for pleasure.
2. Enormous progress has been made in the last twenty years in providing new recreation sites including facilities for the disabled.
3. Not many people go to enjoy the countryside informally.
4. The principle access to the countryside is via public right of way of which there are 217,000 kilometers in England and Scotland.
5. Access to the countryside in Scotland especially in the lowland, has long been based on a freedom to roam.
6. There are now fourteen of these in the world.

Exercise 11.

Match the word with its definition:

Landowner- an owner of land

recreation	high land especially at some distance from the sea
footpath	an owner of land
tolerance	an established, selected, or assigned course of travel
byway	a narrow path for pedestrians
upland	a piece of ground in or near a city or town kept as a place of beauty or recreation
landowner	the action or process of eroding
park	a view or landscape resembling a beautiful painting
route	refreshment
erosion	a little-traveled side road
scenery	sympathy for or acceptance of feelings, habits, or beliefs that are different from one's own

Exercise 12.

Summarize the article “Recreation”

Part 2

Exercise 1.

Look through the text and say what it is about in Russian:

Tourism

Tourism now makes a major contribution to the economy of many rural areas. It is essential, however, to conserve the environmental quality of the countryside or else tourism will decline. The Government has welcomed the joint publication by the Countryside Commission and the English Tourist Board of Principles for Tourism in the Countryside as well as the development of a programme of collaborative work to ensure tourism supports the objectives of the National Parks. (1)

In 1990, the Secretary of State for Employment announced the formation of a Task Force on Tourism and the Environment. The Task Force, which brings together Government Departments, local authorities and voluntary bodies, has been charged to examine and publicize best management practice in integrating tourist developments with the environment. One particular aspect to be looked at will be tourism in the countryside. The Wales Tourist Board has also launched a Rural Tourism Initiative which will seek to promote the economic and social benefits of quality rural tourism whilst ensuring the promotion and protection of the language, culture and traditions of the Principality. (2)

Exercise 2.

Form nouns from the following words:

examine(2), publicize(1), promote (2), national(1)

Exercise 3.

Find synonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

Main(1), deposit(1), reserve(1), advantages(2), establishment(2), power(2), charge(2)

Exercise 4.

Find antonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

Growth (1), segregate(2), urban(2), prosecution(2)

Exercise 5.

Give the situations from the text in which the following words are used:

Contribution, decline, collaborative, publicize, benefits

Exercise 6.

Match the words to make word combinations: **National Parks**

rural	practice
National	work
collaborative	Departments
rural	aspect
Government	areas
management	tourism
particular	Parks
social	Force
Task	benefits

Exercise 7.

Put Subject and Object questions to the following sentences:

1. Tourism now makes a major contribution to the economy of many rural areas.

2. It is essential, however, to conserve the environmental quality of the countryside or else tourism will decline.

3. The Government has welcomed the joint publication by the Countryside Commission and the English Tourist Board of Principles for Tourism in the Countryside as well as the development of a programme of collaborative work to ensure tourism supports the objectives of the National Parks.

4. In 1990, the Secretary of State for Employment announced the formation of a Task Force on Tourism and the Environment.

5. The Task Force, which brings together Government Departments, local authorities and voluntary bodies, has been charged to examine and publicize best management practice in integrating tourist developments with the environment.

6. One particular aspect to be looked at will be tourism in the countryside.

7. The Wales Tourist Board has also launched a Rural Tourism Initiative which will seek to promote the economic and social benefits of quality rural tourism whilst ensuring the promotion and protection of the language, culture and traditions of the Principality.

Exercise 8.

Give the explanations of the following words:

Decline, collaborative, principality

Exercise 9.

Speak on the following topic:

How often do you go to the countryside? What do you do there?

САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

Lesson 5

Part 1

Exercise 1.

Read the following words and give Russian equivalents: diversify, resilient, remoteness, encourage, enterprise, predominantly, produce, government

Exercise 2.

Say what Russian words help to guess the meaning of the following words:

Economy, sector, decade, community, center, farm, stimulate, sponsor, agency

Text

Rural economy

The Government's aim is to encourage the enterprise of all those who live and work in rural communities and to see increasing activity by the private and voluntary sectors. Over the last decade the state of the rural economy has improved and employment and economic activity have become more diversified. However there are still rural communities with problems, often related to their remoteness from the

main centers of economic activity, or to a rapid decline in employment in traditional industries. (1)

The rural economy in Great Britain is no longer, in most areas, predominantly agricultural. Developments in agricultural technology have meant that the industry is already employing fewer people than in the past, and now farmers are being asked to produce less food. Farm diversification can contribute to rural economic development and Government grants for farm diversification have stimulated considerable interest since they were introduced in 1988. However, sources of employment other than farming are the key to a resilient rural economy in most areas. The Government therefore sponsors a number of agencies with responsibility for rural development in Great Britain which support enterprise and initiatives in rural communities. The development agencies have been successful in encouraging a broad range of businesses to set up and expand in rural areas. For example, since 1985, the Welsh Development Agency has helped to create over 12,000 jobs in its rural areas and the Development Board for Rural Wales has built some 560 factories which has helped to provide over 5,500 jobs for the population of mid-Wales since 1977.(2)

Northern Ireland's rural economy remains primarily agriculture-based but the Local Enterprise Development Unit acts to create jobs and opportunities throughout the Province.

Exercise 3.

Use context clues to get the meaning of the words and choose the correct variant:

diversified(1)- разнообразный, различный
remoteness(1)- удаленность, отстраненность
resilient (2)- жизнерадостный, быстро-оправляющийся (от горя и т.д.)
enterprise (2)- предприятие, учреждение
predominantly (2)- в основном, преимущественно
decline(1)-упадок,спад, снижение
expand(2) –расширяться, развиваться

Exercise 4.

Find English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations:

значительный (2)- significant, considerable
источник(2)-source, spring
спонсировать(2)- sponsor, finance
частный(1)-private, own
быстрый (1)-fast, rapid, quick
делать вклад (2)-contribute, facilitate
ответственность (2)- ответственность, долг

Exercise 5.

Translate into Russian paying attention to the Structure of the **Complex Sentences.**

1. The Government's aim is to encourage the enterprise of all those who live and work in rural communities and to see increasing activity by the private and voluntary sectors.
2. However there are still rural communities with problems, often related to their remoteness from the main centers of economic

activity, or to a rapid decline in employment in traditional industries.

3. Developments in agricultural technology have meant that the industry is already employing fewer people than in the past, and now farmers are being asked to produce less food.
4. Farm diversification can contribute to rural economic development and Government grants for farm diversification have stimulated considerable interest since they were introduced in 1988.
5. For example, since 1985, the Welsh Development Agency has helped to create over 12,000 jobs in its rural areas and the Development Board for Rural Wales has built some 560 factories which has helped to provide over 5,500 jobs for the population of mid-Wales since 1977.

Exercise 6.

Find paragraphs, dealing with the following:

Aim, diversified, remoteness, predominantly, resilient, enterprise, agriculture-based, province.

Exercise 7.

Find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the aim of Government?
2. What has improved over the last decade?
3. Is the rural economy in Great Britain predominantly agricultural?
4. What do developments in agricultural technology mean?
5. What can contribute to rural economic development?
6. What does the government sponsor?

7. What has the Welsh Development Agency helped to create?
8. How many factories has the Development Board for Rural Wales built?

Exercise 8.

Fill in the gaps according to the text.

1. The Government's is to encourage the enterprise of all those who live and work in rural communities and to see increasing activity by the private and voluntary sectors.
2. Over the last decade the state of the rural economy has improved and employment and economic activity have become
3. However there are still rural communities with problems, often related to their remoteness from the main centers of economic activity, or to a decline in employment in traditional industries.
4. The rural economy in Great Britain is no longer, in most areas, predominantly
5. Developments in agricultural technology have meant that the industry is already employing fewer people than in the past, and now farmers are being asked to produce less food.
6. Farm diversification can contribute to rural economic development and Government grants for farm have stimulated considerable interest since they were introduced in 1988.
7. However, sources of employment other than are the key to a resilient rural economy in most areas.
8. The Government therefore a number of agencies with responsibility for rural development in Great Britain which support enterprise and initiatives in rural communities.
9. The development agencies have been successful in encouraging a broad of businesses to set up and expand in rural areas.

10. Northern Ireland's rural economy remains primarily but the Local Enterprise Development Unit acts to create jobs and opportunities throughout the Province.

Exercise 9.

Make up sentences of your own with the following words:

Diversified, related to, rapid, no longer, predominantly, to set up, remain

Exercise 10.

Are the following statements true or false and correct the false statements:

1. The Government's aim is to encourage the enterprise of all those who live and work in rural communities and to see increasing activity by the private and voluntary sectors.
2. Over the last decade the state of the rural economy has improved and employment and economic activity have become less diversified.
3. However there are still rural communities with problems, often related to their remoteness from the main centers of economic activity, or to a slow decline in employment in traditional industries.
4. The rural economy in Great Britain is, in most areas, predominantly agricultural.
5. Developments in agricultural technology have meant that the industry is already employing fewer people than in the past, and now farmers are being asked to produce more food.
6. Farm diversification can contribute to rural economic development and Government grants for farm diversification have stimulated considerable interest since they were introduced in 1988.
7. However, sources of employment other than farming are the key to a resilient rural economy in most areas.

8. The Government therefore sponsors a number of agencies with responsibility for rural development in the USA which support enterprise and initiatives in rural communities.

9. The development agencies have been successful in encouraging a broad range of businesses to set up and expand in rural areas.

10. For example, since 1985, the Welsh Development Agency has helped to create over 1,000 jobs in its rural areas and the Development Board for Rural Wales has built some 560 factories which has helped to provide over 8,500 jobs for the population of mid-Wales since 1977.

Exercise 11.

Match the word with its definition:

sponsor -to act as sponsor for

aim	to act as sponsor for
encourage	to pass toward a lower state or level
enterprise	to continue unchanged
voluntary	give variety
remoteness	goal
predominantly	stimulate
diversify	a business organization
decline	greater in importance, strength, influence, or authority
sponsor	far removed in place, time, or relation
remain	done, given, or made with one's own free

Exercise 12.

Summarize the article “Rural Economy”.

Part 2

Exercise 1.

Look through the text and say what it is about in Russian:

Rural business development

In England, the Rural Development Commission is the Government's main agency for diversifying the rural enterprise. Its task is to assess the problems specific to rural areas, to create a climate in which rural businesses and communities can prosper, and to initiate action which will improve the economic and social development of rural England. About half the Commission's annual expenditure of 38 million pounds goes to help small rural businesses, with provision of premises often in conjunction with the private sector or local authorities, and through grants for the conversion of redundant buildings for commercial use, and through business advice services and loans funds. (1)

The Enterprise agencies in Scotland and Wales fulfill broadly similar functions and have analogous schemes. In Northern Ireland, a Rural Development Council is being established as part of a new initiative to tackle the social and economic problems in the most deprived rural areas. The Development Board for Rural Wales has recently launched its Special Rural Action Programme which targets resources on the more remote Western part of Wales which suffer the greatest outward migration of young people. The Secretary of State for Wales has also launched a Rural Initiative which involves extra

resources any a consultation process to identify projects and policies of most benefit to rural communities in the Principality. The Council will act outside Government to evaluate and disseminate ideas and provide support, facilities and expertise to community driven organizations operating at local level, The Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland has been given responsibility for rural development.(2)

Exercise 2.

Form nouns from the following words:

Diversify (1), establish(2), prosper(1), initiate(1), remote(2), identify(2), evaluate.(2)

Exercise 3.

Find synonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

business organization(2), district (2), evaluate(1), distant(2), additional(2)

Exercise 4.

Find antonyms to the following words. Translate them into Russian:

irresponsibility(2), prosper(1), deteriorate(1), prevent(1), inward (2), inside(2)

Exercise 5.

Give the situations from the text in which the following words are used:

agency, assess, expenditure , fulfill, tackle, migration, disseminate

Exercise 6.

Match the words to make word combinations:

outward migration

rural	use
annual	agencies
redundant	funds
commercial	expenditure
loans	schemes
enterprise	buildings
analogous	enterprise
outward	part
extra	resources
remote	migration

Exercise 7.

Find examples of the **Attributive Constructions** in the article.

Exercise 8.

Put all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. In England, the Rural Development Commission is the Government's main agency for diversifying the rural enterprise.

2. Its task is to assess the problems specific to rural areas, to create a climate in which rural businesses and communities can prosper, and to initiate action which will improve the economic and social development of rural England.

3. About half the Commission's annual expenditure of 38 million pounds goes to help small rural businesses, with provision of premises often in conjunction with the private sector or location.

4. The Enterprise agencies in Scotland and Wales fulfill broadly similar functions and have analogous schemes.

5. In Northern Ireland, a Rural Development Council is being established as part of a new initiative to tackle the social and economic problems in the most deprived rural areas.

6. The Development Board for Rural Wales has recently launched its Special Rural Action Programme which targets resources on the more remote Western part of Wales which suffer the greatest outward migration of young people.

7. The Secretary of State for Wales has also launched a Rural Initiative which involves extra resources and a consultation process to identify projects and policies of most benefit to rural communities in the Principality.

8. The Council will act outside Government to evaluate and disseminate ideas and provide support, facilities and expertise to community driven organizations operating at local level, The Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland has been given responsibility for rural development.

Exercise 9.

Give the explanations of the following words:

rural area, climate, provision, grant, fund

Exercise 10.

Speak on the following topic: How is rural economy in Russia supported if at all.

Supplementary reading:

An opportunity for innovation

Over the years, input from the world of business has become an increasingly important part of Green Week. This year, participants were able to unveil a range of initiatives designed to respond to the dangers of climate change.

Earlier this year, the Carbon Disclosure Project wrote to the FT (Financial Times) 500 largest companies in the world requesting information about their policies on greenhouse gas emissions. The CDP, which was launched five years ago, is the biggest global collaboration of institutional investors working on the business implications of climate change.

The CDP now reports information from some 300 of the world's top corporations on its website. "Investors can benefit from more information on the risks and opportunities of climate change," CDP's Paul Dickinson told Green Week participants.

Increasingly, individual companies are factoring environmental considerations into their operations. With 1.2 billion cars expected to be on the world's roads in 2020 - nearly twice the current number - vehicle manufacturers have a special responsibility to ensure that this growth does not lead to a drastic increase in exhaust emissions. Japanese car producer Toyota has set itself the target of developing technologies that cut emissions to much lower levels, and in some cases to zero.

It is working towards this goal in a number of ways. One is the development of hybrid technology, which advantageously combines the benefits of two types of power source, such as a petrol engine with an electric motor, by maximizing the strengths of each instead of relying on just one. The company has also re-examined the whole structure of the internal combustion engine so that fuel can be used more efficiently.

Adopting Kyoto targets

Lafarge, the world leader in building materials, provides an example of a company that is taking the Kyoto CO₂ emissions targets - which are directed at countries - and using them in its own internal organisational planning. In 2001, Lafarge decided to reduce its emissions by 10% between 1990 and 2010. Working closely with the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), it is looking to meet this commitment by promoting sustainable construction and by developing new materials with lower carbon content.

The UK's National Grid Transco pick, one of the largest deliverers of energy across the world, is another firm following the same approach. Its decision to achieve the Kyoto targets as if it were a country is especially significant, since 45% of its business is in the USA, which has not signed up to the Protocol.

Consumer choice

DHL, the worldwide logistics company that is now part of Deutsche Post World Net, launched an innovative pilot project three years ago to reduce the amount of carbon-intensive fuels its fleet

consumes in Scandinavia. Its Grona Ton (Green Tonnage) service uses vehicles powered by biogas and rapeseed fuel blends. These give off only a fraction of the harmful greenhouse gases produced by conventional fuels.

By paying a small premium, customers are able to choose the number of 'green' or reduced carbon dioxide tonnage kilometers to use up for their shipment. The scheme has been so successful that the company is looking to apply it elsewhere within the 220 or so countries where it operates.

Participants at the Green Week session on a low carbon economy also heard how textile manufacturer Interface has cut greenhouse gas emissions by 46% over the past decade, and how German vehicle multinational Iveco is making its contribution through aerodynamic improvements to its trucks and by transporting products by rail and sea instead of by road.

Information technology can also make a contribution. The European Telecommunication Network Operators' Association estimates that 100 million audio conferences could save 2.2 million tones of CO₂ in Europe by reducing business travel.

Climate change from every angle was on display in Green Week's indoor exhibition area. Seventy-two businesses, local and regional authorities, non-governmental organisations and interest groups showed off their work to support the environment, and gained new inspiration from other exhibitors. This vibrant exchange of experience is now an important part of Green Week.

A place to make friends

Between conference sessions, the exhibition is where Green Week participants congregate to ponder on the latest debate, browse through the massive range of literature and samples on show, and compare notes with environmentalists in other countries. It offers a learning experience for everyone.

"We have found a lot of countries looking for cooperation and partnership," said Magdalena Wieckiewicz, Communications Manager for the Polish Environmental Partnership Foundation, the only exhibitor from Poland. In 2004, in partnership with BP and UK-based Groundwork, the foundation became the first Polish beneficiary of an EU LIFE-Environment grant for the development of its 'Environment Manager' internet tool, to help small businesses improve their environmental performance. "There has been a lot of interest, and we hope for new partnerships because many people are interested in developing educational programmes," she added.

Another beneficiary of the networking effect was Planet Sciences, a French association that organises scientific discovery activities for young people aged from seven to 25. A graphic demonstration of the effect of global warming on sea-ice, using a tank of water and coloured

ice-cubes, attracted large groups of visitors every day. "Green Week has been very good for us," explained Eldrich Martins. "We have found a new financial backer."

Planet Sciences' approach is to encourage young people to think for themselves and reach their own conclusions. Although some of the information on climate change may be quite alarming, Martins points out that young audiences must be informed without being frightened.

Where there's a will

Several major companies were among the exhibitors, such as Lafarge and Unilever, and car manufacturers Honda, Toyota and Volvo. Educationalist Wayne Talbot was attending his first Green Week on the Volvo Adventure stand. Volvo Adventure is an education programme for youngsters aged 10-16, ran in partnership with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). This year's award-winning project involved the replacement of 4,000 light bulbs in the South African township of Ladysmith with low-energy models, saving over 1.5 million kilowatt hours. "Volvo's programme aims to give young people a voice, and show that where there's a will there's a way," explained Talbot. Its simple message is: 'Leaders of tomorrow must act today'.

With increasing greenhouse gas emissions from aviation high on the Green Week agenda, the stands reflected a lively debate on how to respond. Atmosfair and

My climate were two of the groups offering air travellers opportunities to offset their personal carbon emissions through support for climate protection projects. But Jeff Gazzard, International Coordinator of the Green Skies Alliance, was distributing a questionnaire to measure

support for higher airfares to pay for environmental damage and reduce passenger volume. "This is a hot issue!" he noted.

EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas opened an exhibition of 50 stunning photographs of the world's reaction to climate change, outside the Green Week venue in Brussels. The climate change exhibition produced by the Climate Group in partnership with the British Council has been travelling around the world. Science Director Lloyd Anderson was on hand to introduce the presentation to visitors.

Caught on camera

After showing in Australia and the UK, the collection of one-metre-square pictures by world-famous photographers arrived in Brussels for a spectacular outdoor exhibition at Green Week. North-Southeast West: A 360° View of Climate Change, captures images from around the globe to illustrate impacts and solutions. The exhibition ran for ten days outside the EU's Charlemagne building in Brussels, and will move on to university sites in Leuven and Ghent in the autumn. Ten countries worldwide will be able to see the exhibition this year, including Croatia, the USA, Lithuania and South Africa.

The pictures, from the Magnum photo-graphic agency, form part of the British Council's Zero Carbon City campaign, designed to increase public understanding and stimulate debate about climate change and the energy challenges facing the world's great cities. Most of the global population lives in cities, and it will be impossible to stop climate change without making fundamental alterations to the way our cities work. The low-carbon city is not just a grand idea, but something we must all work to achieve if climate change is to be halted.

Communities taking action

"As the global temperature increases, its impacts will become even more extreme," explained Steve Howard, chief executive officer of the UK Climate Group. "To illustrate this we commissioned ten of the world's top photographers to capture what is happening around the globe. Their photographs show not only the impacts of climate change, but also the solutions being implemented to reduce carbon emissions in communities north, south, east and west."

Images of extreme weather events and glacier retreat are contrasted with environmental refugees and poor urban air quality. But innovative examples of how local people have adapted their lifestyles, sometimes with the support of inter-national bodies, to solve problems through energy efficiency, fuel cell technology and carbon capture and storage, offer hope and inspiration for the future.

Political courage

A book of essays to go with the photo-graphs includes contributions from ten experts and world leaders. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan writes: "It is time to stop being so economically defensive, and become more politically courageous."

"We will need to adapt. Governments should be helping us to do so, not holding us back," adds The Economist's editor-in-chief Bill Emmott.

"Six hundred thousand people died in weather-related disasters in the 1990s," points out Jong-wook Lee, Director-General of the World Health Organisation. "But we also know that changes in temperature and

rainfall patterns influence the rates of disease, some of which are reoccurring where they had been eliminated for centuries."

Science and technology visionary Sir Arthur C Clarke warns that the task might defeat us. "In this enormous universe, we can never run out of energy or material resources. But we can, all too easily, run out of brains."

Research on obesity

Obesity is a growing problem in Europe. Ten EU-funded research projects are helping to provide a scientific basis for education and political change to address efficiently this emerging problem and its effects. Much of the work is on babies, children and adolescents.

Europeans, like people in other industrialised countries, are getting fatter. Although the details are complex, the basic reasons are clear enough. Increasing affluence lets us buy more food; the fast pace of modern life encourages us to eat high-calorie foods; and many people do not get as much exercise as they need.

According to the European Association for the Study of Obesity, almost a third of people living in the EU are overweight and more than one in ten is now clinically obese. Some 14 million European children are estimated to be overweight, and the figure is rising by more than 400 000 a year.

Seriously overweight people have an increased risk of health problems. These include type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, sleep apnoea, some cancers, osteoarthritis, psychological problems and a decrease in perceived quality of life. Particularly

worrying is the dramatic rise in type 2 diabetes among children and adolescents in recent years.

As a result, obesity is one of the biggest public health issues facing the EU. It has been estimated to cost us €70-130 million a year, or 2-8% of total healthcare costs.

Combating obesity is a complex business that needs the cooperation of governments, researchers, health professionals, food manufacturers, retailers, consumer representatives and the media. Science is an important part of this mix, because there is still a lot we do not know about how the human body regulates its energy balance.

The EU has contributed €61 million to ten research projects dealing specifically with obesity under its Fifth and Sixth Framework Programmes for Research.

Genes, metabolism and psychology

The NUCENOB project in Denmark confirmed that for the same number of calories, a low-fat diet is better than a high-fat diet for losing weight, and learned more about certain genes thought to be linked to obesity.

DiOGenes is a big new project that counts three large food manufacturers among its 29 partners. It aims to study how the glycaemic index (GI) of carbohydrates and the amount of protein we eat affect how we lose or gain weight. DiOGenes plans to identify the genes and psycho-behavioural characteristics influencing the development of obesity. New food with enhanced satiety signals remaining in the preferred sensory range will be developed.

LIPGENE is looking at how the composition of fat affects weight gain. The result could be healthier fats in meat, dairy products and vegetable oil, achieved by changing animal feeds, and by developing new oilseeds by selective breeding and genetic engineering.

It is widely believed that malnutrition before birth, and either under- and over-feeding in the first few years of life, can make people susceptible to obesity. Several projects examined this area, studying both rats and people. One of them, EU CHIL-DOOD OBESITY, is measuring how the protein content of infant formula affects the growth rate of children under two, on the assumption that rapid growth may create problems in later life.

The FACTORS IN HEALTHY EATING project showed that people suffering from anorexia, bulimia or obesity combine genetic vulnerability with a set of identified psychosocial risk factors. Interviews that the project developed for diagnosing and predicting these eating disorders are now widely used in the EU and the USA. The project identified a likely gene, and (changes in) eating behaviour as probable risk factors in the development of eating disorders.

The HELENA project starts with the idea that obesity often begins in adolescence. It is studying the eating habits and lifestyles of people aged between 13 and 16.

Young people took centre stage on the concluding day of Green Week, seizing their chance to address questions to high-level political panellists and being rewarded in the children's art competition.

**Children have a stake
in fighting climate change**

In keeping with the theme of climate change, pupils from the International Montessori School in Tervuren, Belgium, were invited to put their questions to the panel. The children asked the panellists what they could do to help fight climate change.

Two of the speakers, MEP Anders Wijkman and Director-General of DG Environment Catherine Day, illustrated their comments on sustainability and the throwaway nature of today's society by showing that their three-year-old mobile phones were already outdated. They urged their audience to consider the effect of their spending on the environment. They should set their own trends rather than be slaves to fashion, the panel suggested.

The young people were passionate about wanting to change things for the better and eager to get started, certain that they could influence their families and friends to contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. To this end, they asked European Commission representatives what they should do, and called for policy-makers' help to communicate to other young people on environmental issues. One student reminded speakers how important it is for young people to appear to be 'cool'. It is time to communicate the message that it is cool to be green, he said, to raise awareness among young people of the

environmental challenges facing the planet. Catherine Day agreed that young people can achieve a lot by being aware and spreading the message.

The winning touch

EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas awarded the young winners who submitted the best entries in the art and video competitions. Part of their prize was a two-day visit to Belgium, packed with green-themed activities. Congratulating them on their success, he pointed out that Green Week is an important opportunity to capitalise on the interest shown by the younger generation in climate change.

Young people from schools across the EU and candidate countries submitted over 3,000 entries for the competitions. Southern Europe and the candidate countries swept the board this year. First prize in the video section went to a group of teenagers from Greece, while apart from 10-year-old Sarah Spiteri from Malta, who won third prize in the art competition, all the other awards went to original and thought-provoking pieces of work from Romanian and Bulgarian youngsters.

Measuring up to climate change

The figures speak for themselves. Green Week once again showed that it is Europe's premier forum for sharing ideas, formulating policy and planning action for environmental protection.

A total of 3,824 people took part this year, in 20 different sessions all relating to the climate change theme.

There were 166 experts and speakers to make presentations, share their know-ledge and answer questions, and in many cases inspire or dismay their audiences.

In the indoor exhibition areas 72 companies, local and regional authorities and non-governmental organisations displayed their projects and activities.

This year the European Commission went a step further in making Green Week a truly green event, by calculating the emissions of CO₂ created by the conference (travel, heating and cooling, lighting, preparation of food, etc.) and planning to offset them by investing in projects aiming at neutralising emissions, for instance through the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism.

Green Week also featured an offset market, where participants could calculate the quantities of CO₂ emissions they personally created by their attendance and neutralise them by investing in different projects.

As usual, the organisers went the extra mile to find green products and suppliers for the event. Printing was on chlorine-free paper, and the stands, lit with low-voltage lamps, will be reused throughout the year. Ecological cotton was used for the conference bags, and even the ballpoint pens were made from recycled computer printers. The caterers too served organic food and fair-trade ingredients, on real plates to save waste.

The challenge

The event attracted policy-makers, business leaders and environmental groups, scientists, students, the media and other

stakeholders. The Week's eye-catching logo featured a little boy putting the squeeze on a mercury thermometer, urging people to 'Get to grips with climate change' and to halt the rising temperatures.

EU Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas opened Green Week with a tour of the exhibition, stopping at the 'Weather Station', where an interactive display demonstrated the impact of weather conditions on renewable energy output, and viewing the brightly coloured pictures of the young painting-competition winners.

Day one set the tone for the week: 'The challenge is on', with explorers, diplomats, teachers and broadcasters among the speakers emphasising the urgency of the problem.

Day two delved into some of the lesser-known causes of climate change and their effect on the environment. Apart from air pollution, sessions also examined the significant roles of air and road transport in creating emissions, and asked whether biodiversity can survive the impact. Day three focused on the tools and technologies available to combat climate change, with special emphasis on industry, and the six-month-old EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

The final day focused on the needs of developing countries in the climate change battle, and the responsibility of richer neighbours to help them adapt. It also offered young people the chance to question leading policy-makers and offer their own opinions on tackling climate change. Finally, Commissioner Dimas presented the awards to the winning entrants in the schools competition.

The first six months:

Green Week examines the record

The European Union is committed to leading efforts to reduce the human-generated greenhouse gas emissions that threaten to disrupt the global climate. For the last six months, it has been operating the world's largest company-level scheme for trading in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

The EU emissions trading scheme (EU ETS), launched in January 2005, is Europe's most cost-effective tool for combating greenhouse gas emissions. Under the scheme, Member States grant emissions allowances to polluting industries based on their needs and the Kyoto Protocol targets. Companies that face difficulties in keeping within their allowance have a choice: they can either take measures to reduce their emissions - for instance by investing in more energy-efficient technology - or they can buy extra allowances on the emissions trading market, whichever is cheaper.

Speaking at the Green Week debate, Christian Egenhofer of the Centre for European Policy Studies said, "Emissions trading is a cornerstone of the EU's climate change policy. Not only does it cover some 45% of all EU CO₂ emissions, but it also represents a clear demonstration that the EU is serious about climate change."

How far we've come

"The EU ETS is now the world's largest emissions trading scheme," said European Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas. "It

is a reality, with an active market and with credits changing hands on a daily basis."

Fairness, simplicity and harmonisation were key words throughout the debate. Commissioner Dimas noted that some market operators have called for more predictability and certainty, saying, "We need to have a serious look at the way we allocate emissions credits, but it is important to consider that changes have the potential to undermine the certainty that markets need. I believe we should not have change for change's sake, but must seriously consider the costs and benefits of any proposed modifications."

With that, Dimas announced the launch of a review of the EU's Emissions Trading Directive, to include a wide-ranging consultation in which stakeholders will be asked for ideas and input. The review will also look at the possible inclusion of additional sectors and pollutants.

Changing minds - connecting global partners

For Leo Birnbaum of McKinsey, the group carrying out the EU ETS review, the psychological effect of the EU's trading scheme is important. "Emissions trading represents the cheapest way to reduce emissions and it is now factoring into the short-term and long-term thinking of European companies," he said. "This is having a real effect on both the natural and business environments."

Linking the EU ETS to similar schemes around the world is seen as an ultimate goal. Reid Harvey of the Environmental Protection Agency in the United States shared his country's experience of similar schemes covering air pollutants stressing the importance of harmonised

standards and procedures. "Our common goals are to establish environmental caps on emissions and to reduce the costs for companies trying to meet those caps," he said. "The less the government intervenes the better."

Matthias Duwe of Climate Action Network Europe insisted, "If certainty is important to investors, then let them be sure - European emissions trading does not end with Kyoto in 2012. It will go on."

Evaluation of the EIB's investments in airlines

Just before the summer, when people were getting ready to jet off on holiday, the EIB published an ex post evaluation of its investments in airlines. Two investments in freight airlines were included, but the emphasis was on passenger carriers, with Operations Evaluation looking in-depth at six EU investments and two in Partner Countries. These represented a mix of publicly and privately owned carriers offering national, international and transcontinental services.

The EIB has a long history of financing a range of different types of aircraft: large and small passenger aircraft, freighters, fire-fighting and rescue aircraft, etc. However, for this evaluation Operations Evaluation, working with the operational departments of the Bank, decided to concentrate on recent investments in commercial aircraft. Between 1990 and 2001, the Bank financed thirty-one projects with a total value of over EUR 5 billion. Most of these were within the European Union, and covered a range of types of airline. As part of the evaluation, ten projects considered to be typical of the Bank's operations were evaluated in-depth. Eight of the investments were with EU-based

airlines: two for freight aircraft, four for new long-haul passenger aircraft, and two investments with smaller airlines for regional and intra-EU flights. The other two investments were with non-EU "flag carriers" - one small and one medium sized. In all cases, the main intention was to modernise fleets rather than expand capacity. There were some capacity gains through the more efficient use of aircraft, etc., but the real benefits were the decreases in fuel consumption, lower exhaust gas emissions, and reductions in noise, particularly during take-off and landing. The full text of the synthesis report "Evaluation of EIB Financing of Airlines" may be found at www.eib.org/projects/evaluation/.

Market background

Demand for air travel has shown strong, consistent, long-term growth since the late 1940s. This is expected to continue at around 4% per annum for at least the next decade, but year-on-year growth has shown large variations. A shrinkage of 5% in 1991, coinciding with the first Gulf War, was converted into growth of 10% in 1992. Broadly speaking, demand has followed changes in GDP, but overlying this are large swings caused by national and international events, e.g. 9/11, SARS, international conflicts.

Despite these variations, a growing market might have been expected to generate profits for the airlines. In reality, out of the fourteen years between 1990 and 2003, the industry as a whole was only profitable for four of them - and average losses were always bigger than average gains. At the same time, the sector has been substantially deregulated within the EU, many Member States have moved towards privatisation of their national, or "flag" carriers, and the European Commission has been

taking action to limit state aid. Finally, the sector has seen the rise of low-cost or "no-frills" airlines. So far, the effect of these airlines has mainly been to develop the market by attracting a new clientele, although some traditional airlines have been losing customers. However, in the longer term they are likely to have a much larger impact on the business model of traditional airlines in a range of different areas: fare structures, pricing, levels of service, aircraft utilisation, destinations, etc.

Clearly, air travel is becoming a difficult sector in which to do business.

Air transport and the environment

The environment was not a key element of the evaluation, but the current debate on the environmental impact of air travel could not be ignored. Air travel cannot be seen in isolation: it has to be seen in the broader transport context. So, consider the data published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (see graph below).

Clearly, there is little difference between flying and personal transport in terms of the carbon emissions per passenger-kilometer. Assuming comparable occupancy rates, passenger trains and buses are significantly better, but high-speed trains running on electricity generated using fossil fuels are similar to medium-haul aircraft. Another environmental issue for air transport is noise. Exhaust emissions may be more important in environmental terms, but it is noise which is the most immediate nuisance. Between 1980 and 2000, Heathrow airport in London, Europe's busiest, saw a 60% increase in aircraft movements. However, during the same period the number of people affected by

aircraft noise fell by some 80%. Air transport has had, and will continue to have, a negative impact on the environment. However, increasingly strict noise and exhaust gas emission regulations have reduced this to the point where air travel can be considered comparable with other forms of mechanised transport.

The EIB follows EU policy on air transport, i.e. that air transport is a legitimate form of transport but that its environmental impact should be minimised. As already noted, all of the projects involved the renewal of aircraft fleets to improve fuel consumption, reducing the carbon emissions per passenger kilometer flown, lower exhaust gas emissions and reduce noise. Within that context, therefore, the Bank's investments in airlines during this period can be seen to have had a net positive impact on the environment.

Project performance: achieving objectives

When considering a project for a loan, the Bank looks first at whether the proposed investment is a good fit with EU policies. Apart from EU environmental policies, the most obvious policies to consider are transport and regional development. All of the projects were fully in line with EU policies, with a particular emphasis on intra-EU links and connections with the EU's major trading partners.

After project "relevance", which is one of the Bank's four major evaluation criteria and which looks at how well projects fit with EU policies, we have "efficacy". This is also referred to as "effectiveness" and tries to identify whether the project can achieve what it was meant to achieve. For an airline investment, this would mean asking whether

the aircraft will be able to perform to specification and whether they will be delivered on-time and on budget. As might be expected, the evaluation found that the projects scored very highly against this criterion, reflecting the nature of the aviation industry. Although there may only be two suppliers for a particular class of aircraft, there is still a high degree of competition. Pricing of aircraft is very sensitive to the overall deal that the airline wants to negotiate, and to a combination of short-term market sentiment and stage in the economic cycle. The lead time on aircraft manufacture is long and, again depending on the economic cycle, there can be substantial waiting lists. These characteristics mean that airlines tend to have a rolling acquisition programme with a supplier, whereby they will negotiate a deal based on firm orders for a few aircraft, options for more aircraft, and longer-term letters of intent. These deals can extend over many years and may be signed before development of an aircraft has even been completed. At the same time, aircraft are very tightly regulated throughout their life. An aircraft which is given a certificate of airworthiness will have been so thoroughly tested that the manufacturer will be prepared to guarantee its performance.

The effect of all this is to make it almost certain that aircraft investments will be to specification and will be delivered at the price and on the date negotiated years before.

Project performance: economic and financial performance

The Bank's third criterion is "efficiency" and compares the economic benefits with costs. The air-line industry in the EU has been a

liberalised market since the mid-1990s. This means that the financial efficiency of an investment can be taken as a proxy for the economic efficiency, although there are some distortions. These include: a biased distribution of landing slots at airports, some environmental costs, flag carriers' preferential landing rights and constrained market exits. However, a financial assessment ignores the wider environmental benefits of using modern aircraft.

The ex ante financial, and hence economic, efficiency of all the projects was sound and in some cases was very high. However, it is important to realise that the efficiency of the project only relates to the aircraft being purchased, not the airline as a whole. This explains why the evaluation could show a positive outcome when the profitability of some of the airlines involved could be quite weak. With the combination of established airlines, very little increase in capacity, and purchase and operating costs known in advance, the ex post efficiency was very close to ex ante predictions and was wholly satisfactory for all of the investments.

Project performance: sustainability

Where the difference between "project profitability" and "airline profitability" shows up is in the final evaluation criterion: "sustainability". Again, the tight technical regulation of the industry, with aircraft certification and strict controls on maintenance, means that physical sustainability is not an issue. All reputable carriers, the only type of airline the Bank would finance, make sure that their aircraft are technically sound throughout their life. The airlines themselves are less fortunate. Two major European carriers have been put into receivership

in recent years, along with numerous smaller operators. However, the Bank has only seen one of its borrowers go into liquidation. Two lessons may be drawn from that experience. Firstly, although the

Bank was prepared to finance the airline's investment in regional aircraft, it refused to fund larger air-craft because it felt that the company's plans were overambitious. The judgment of the Bank's project and lending staff turned out to be correct. The original "EIB project aircraft" were sold at full market value to another EU airline and are performing a similar role to that originally envisaged - and to that extent perhaps the original project was still a success.

All of the EU airlines evaluated in-depth are either profitable or breaking even with a positive trend towards profitability. This is despite the problems created by 9/11, SARS, the second Gulf War, etc. There is still excess capacity in the EU air-travel market, and observers are confident that the next few years will see either airline consolidation, as is happening with Air France and KLM, or smaller national airlines retreating from international competition and concentrating on domestic and regional travel.

The situation with projects outside the EU is less positive. In one case, the airline is dominant in both the domestic and regional markets. It is technically fully competent, but a history of long-term profitability has turned into short-term losses, probably due to political instability in the region. As a state-owned flag carrier it is unlikely to be allowed to fail, and it certainly has the potential to return to profitability. However, to achieve this it will need to develop its commercial awareness and take action on operating costs, particularly in the areas of flight crew and

administration. The second airline is in a more difficult situation. When the Bank offered its original funding it said that it would only finance some of the aircraft proposed, and that the other aircraft could not be justified. However, although the airline was going through a restructuring plan, it went ahead and purchased most of the aircraft the Bank felt were unnecessary. The additional capacity, plus an economic recession, has meant that an airline which was supposed to return to profitability has continued to make substantial losses and has to be "bailed out" by the government every year. Again, this is a case where the "EIB project aircraft" are performing well, but the airline may collapse around them.

Future directions for the EIB

The Bank's airline projects have performed well, although they have sometimes become trapped inside ineffective airline structures. However, ex post evaluation is not just about rating the performance of projects, and the Bank, against a set of evaluation criteria. It is also about learning - certainly from mistakes, but equally importantly from the past generally. One lesson which stands out is that the airline sector is becoming increasingly dynamic, with new entrants which play by a different set of rules from the old national flag carriers. The analysis of future investment proposals will need to take this into account, with more emphasis on corporate sustainability than on financial viability at the project level. Similarly, if it is to achieve broader objectives, including regional development and international competitiveness, the airline sector will need to continue to broaden its client base, with more

attention being paid to regional and low-cost operators, where the Bank also has the opportunity to increase its value added.

Lending for the environment in the Mediterranean partner countries (MFCs)

FEMIP puts particular emphasis on the protection of the environment. It plays an active role in implementing the environmental policy of the Union. Not only does FEMIP finance projects protecting and upgrading the environment, reducing pollution and improving the quality of life, but it also assesses the environmental impact of all projects it considers for financing. All borrowers are encouraged to take steps that go beyond the minimum legal requirements.

The environment has always been a priority in the region, partly because of the scarcity of water resources. In addition, pollution does not respect borders - some 90 million European Union inhabitants living in the Mediterranean catchment basin share a precious common heritage and a challenge to the quality of life with the MPCs on the southern and eastern borders of the Mediterranean. In the spirit of the Barcelona Process and of true partnership with the countries in the region, environmental remedies and protection measures require an international response. Here FEMIP is well placed to play a significant role by financing projects on both sides of the Mediterranean. Substantial funds have been made available for drinking water, urban sewerage, and wastewater treatment projects in EU Member States along the northern Mediterranean coast, as well as in Algeria, Egypt, Gaza/West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, including the large conurbations of the eastern Mediterranean region.

Such schemes improve the living conditions of the local population. They also promote economic development by stimulating new economic activity in tourism, which is of particular interest to all the Mediterranean countries. Sustaining rural development and employment is also important. This is why FEMIP has funded cooperative agricultural sector ventures in most of the countries, as well as projects for the conservation of farmland through irrigation schemes in the Nile Delta, Morocco and along the Syrian coast. Responding to natural disasters, e.g. floods, forest fires and earthquakes, FEMIP has also increased its lending for reconstruction projects. Its loans have focused on the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and short-term clean-up operations, but also on preventive investment, in particular flood prevention.

Traditionally, FEMIP loans for environmental protection have concentrated on water and sanitation projects. However, investment to reduce atmospheric pollution or improve urban transport and waste management is equally eligible for FEMIP finance.

FEMIP has supported projects in the environmental protection sector with some EUR 2.4 billion in loans in the ten-year period since 1995, representing some 20% of its lending during this time. Loans went to:

- projects to collect, monitor, treat and distribute drinking water supplies, as in Algeria (Algiers, the Oran region, and the towns along the Tizi Ouzou-Algiers axis), Gaza/West Bank (southern West Bank, and mainly around the Hebron/Bethlehem area), Jordan (Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Souf) and Morocco (six major Moroccan towns, including Marrakech);

- municipal sewerage and sewage treatment schemes in Algeria (Algiers, Wilaya de Boumerdes), Egypt (Cairo), Gaza/West Bank (southern West Bank including Bethlehem), Jordan (the towns of Fuheis, Mahis, Salt, Irbid, Ramtha, Madaba, Zarqa and Ma'an), Morocco (Settat and Meknes), Tunisia (Tunis, Menzel, Bourguiba, M'saken, Monastir, Kelibia, Medenine and Sousse) and Turkey (Bursa, Adana, Mersin, Diyarbakir, Izmit and Tarsus);

- investment to reduce air pollution from coal-fired power stations, refineries and other industrial plants in Tunisia (rehabilitation of the Southern Lake in Tunis, cleaning up of Groupe Chimique's industrial site in Gabes) and Turkey (desulphurisation equipment at the Yenikoy power station on the Aegean coast);

- investment in urban development, mainly transport projects: Algeria (Algiers ring road), Egypt (Cairo Metro line 2), Jordan (Amman ring road), Tunisia (Tunis ring road and light metro) and Turkey (Bursa and Eskisehir light metros);

- FEMIP has also made a facility available to part-finance investment in environmental protection undertaken by the private sector in tourist resorts in the Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Suez and Red Sea. This longterm funding is expected to provide a solid incentive to hotel promoters to invest in pollution abatement infrastructure and optimise the use of scarce water and other local resources in a context of rapid sector growth.

Lending to projects in the environmental sector is a major objective for FEMIP, but it faces a number of key constraints in the region: weak institutional frameworks, national budgetary constraints

and insufficient project preparation and implementation capacity. The opening of FEMIP offices in the region (Cairo, operational since 2003, and Rabat and Tunis, coming up soon) along with the planned provision of enhanced technical assistance for the region should help to reinforce FEMIP's environmental activity in the region.

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