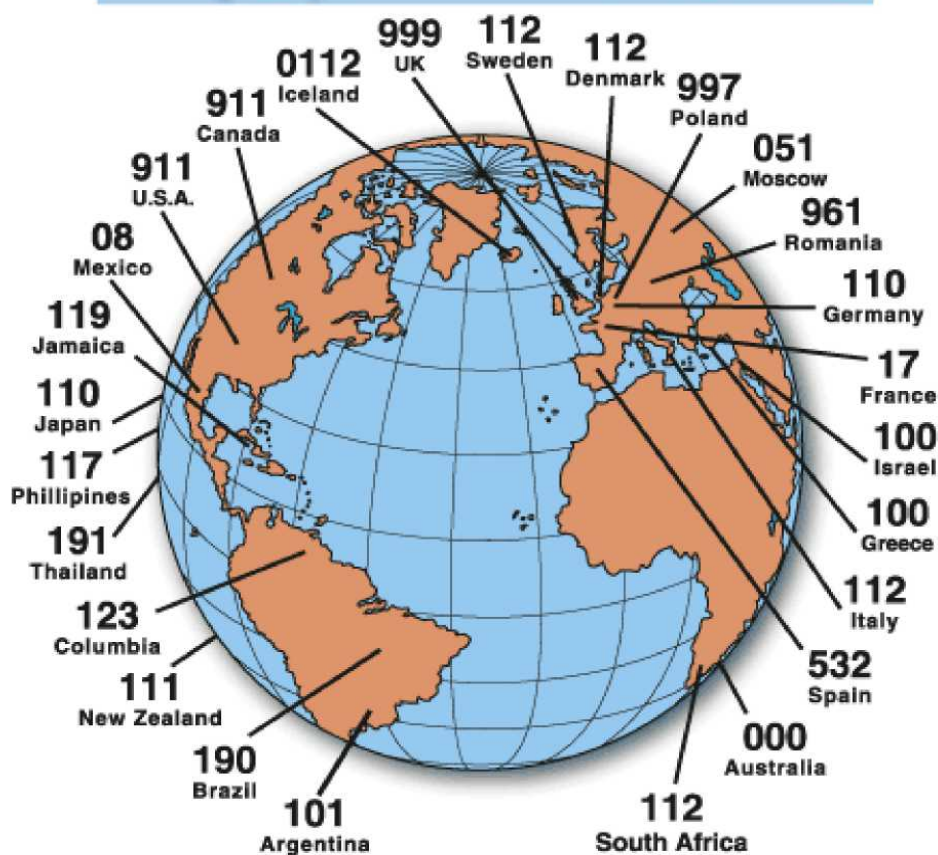


ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

Emergency Numbers Around the World



для студентов специальности
«Защита в чрезвычайных ситуациях»
(методическое пособие)

Федеральное агентство по образованию
ГОУВПО «Удмуртский государственный университет»
Факультет профессионального иностранного языка

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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

для студентов специальности

«Защита в чрезвычайных ситуациях»

Методическая разработка по английскому языку для студентов II курса Института
Гражданской Защиты.

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Пособие рекомендуется студентам II курса Института Гражданской защиты, но может быть полезно всем студентам, интересующимся данной тематикой, а также в целях самообразования, специалистам всех областей.

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Предисловие

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов второго курса Института Гражданской защиты, обучающихся по специальности «Защита в чрезвычайных ситуациях».

Актуальность создания данного пособия продиктована отсутствием методических пособий, материалов, учебников по английскому языку для специальностей - «Защита в чрезвычайных ситуациях» и «Безопасность Жизнедеятельности» Института Гражданской Защиты.

Следует отметить, что в настоящее время при наличии большого разнообразия методических пособий по английскому языку профессионального направления по юриспруденции, экономике, дизайну, истории и многих других специальностей, для специальностей, представленных в Институте Гражданской Защиты не ведутся разработки таких методических пособий.

Автор опирался на русскоязычные учебники спасателей, а также учебники по «Безопасности Жизнедеятельности» в определении структуры пособия.

Пособие состоит из семи разделов (тем) в них рассматриваются основные сферы деятельности сотрудников спасательных служб, такие как освобождение заложников при захвате террористов, спасение на воде, во льдах, при пожаре, при автомобильных авариях и т.п. К каждому тексту прилагаются: список новой лексики, пояснения специальных терминов, упражнения на закрепление лексического и изученного ранее грамматического материала.

Тексты пособия представляют собой аутентичные материалы, взятые из средств массовой информации и интернета. При этом предполагается, что начальные курсы обучения «General English» и «English Grammar» уже освоены обучающимися.

Целью данного пособия, помимо формирования у студентов умения работать самостоятельно с научно-популярными текстами в области защиты в чрезвычайных ситуациях, является и развитие коммуникативных навыков.

Данное пособие также может быть использовано преподавателями английского языка для студентов других специальностей.

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UNIT 1

RUSSIAN RESCUERS

Exercise I. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Who is a rescuer?
- 2) What are the rescuer's duties?
- 3) Have you ever needed the rescuer's help?

Новые слова

chunk – толстый кусок, ломоть

pipe – труба

to swing – качаться, колебаться, размахивать

to estimate – оценивать, давать оценку

chemical – химический

explosion – взрыв

to provide – снабжать, обеспечивать

to establish – основывать, создавать, учреждать

safety – безопасность, сохранность

Russian Rescue Corps – Российская Служба Безопасности

to transform – превращаться, изменяться, преобразовываться

Civil Defense State Committee – Государственный Комитет гражданской безопасности

to appoint – назначать, определять

EMERCOM (emergency committee) – Комитет по безопасности

environment – окружающая среда

to forecast – предвидеть, предсказывать

devastating – опустошительный, разрушительный

accident – несчастный случай, катастрофа, авария

efficient – действенный, эффективный

relief – облегчение, помощь, утешение

disaster – бедствие, несчастье

consequence – последствие

to prevent – предотвращать, предохранять, предупреждать

Exercise II. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А

и Б:

to threaten	на пораженных территориях
massive chemical explosion	мощная организация, оказывающая помощь
to give quick response	успешным путем
in affected areas	быстро среагировать
successful way	угрожать
powerful relief agency	массивная химическая атака
come to a stand still	спасательная операция
to wipe off	нефтеочистительный завод
oil refinery	стирать
rescue operation	замереть, застыть

Exercise III. Составьте предложения:

Example: An/ medicine/ and/ she/ soon/ recovered/ it/ was/ efficient.

It was an efficient medicine and she soon recovered.

- 1) Gave/ me a/ chunk of/ and/ milk/ a cup of/ they/ bread.
- 2) A pipe/ used to/ my/ father/ smoke.
- 3) The earthquake/ this/ city/ ancient/ the face of/ was/ the Earth/ because of/ wiped off.
- 4) Dealt/ teens/ we/ a group of/ with.
- 5) The head of the/ fir/ safety/ committee/ they/ provided.
- 6) Heard/ about/ the late news/ she/ disaster/ from.

Emercom of Russia: the past, the present, and the future.

September 1991. A 700 tone **chunk** of a 150-meter long **pipe** was broken and came to a stand still swinging 120 meters above highly explosive material at the Ufa oil refinery. According to estimates, the effect of it's fall would have been equivalent to grade 9 earthquake. As a result of such a **catastrophe** the Bashkerian capital could have been wiped off the face of the Earth.....

The unique **rescue operation** to deal with this emergency has entered the Guinness Book of Records. That's how the whole world heard for the first time about the Russian rescuers.

At the time when the town of Ufa was threatened by what could have been a massive **chemical explosion** the Rescue Service in Russia was very young – not even one year old since it's first appearance as a certain institution. The Russian Rescue Corps was **established** in December 1990 in order to give quick response to all sorts of emergencies and **to provide** safety for those in affected areas of the country. In 1991 the Rescue corps had been transformed into Emergency And Civil Defense State Committee. Sergey Shoigu has been appointed head of the Committee in April 1991.

It's been now over a decade since what is now known as the EMERCOM of Russia was born. It's been a long, hard and – yet – **successful** way to where we are now. We've done a lot in order to provide a better and safer **environment**, to **forecast** and, if possible, prevent some **devastating accidents**, to help all those affected by emergencies to live through what had happened and start a new and sometimes even better life. Today the EMERCOM of Russia is an efficient, quick and powerful relief agency, capable of fighting the disasters' **consequences** as well as forecasting and preventing those **disasters** from happening – wherever and whenever possible.

Exercise IV. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What happened in September 1991 in Ufa?
- 2) How the whole world heard for the first time about the Russian rescuers?
- 3) When was the Russian Rescue Corps established?
- 4) Who is the head of the Emercom?

Exercise V. Подставьте необходимую форму глагола в Future Simple или Future Continuous:

Example: F.S – She will help all those affected by emergencies. /Help

F.C. – He will be having a surgery tomorrow this time. /Have

1. Will you ___ me the grandfather's old pipe? / Give
2. They ___ these problems next week in London. /Face up
3. They ___ a very successful journey I think. / Have
4. I ___ as if spontaneously when she comes. /Clap

5. The question is what ____ with the environment in future. / Happen

6. He ____ in a one-bedroom unit this summer. /Live

Exercise VI. Составьте предложения с выделенными словами в Future Simple и Future Continuous (по 8 предложений на каждое время)

Profession – Rescuer.

Exercise VII. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What do you know about your future profession?
- 2) Why have you decided to become rescuer?
- 3) Do you know how many people work in MCHS?
- 4) Do you know what countries the Russian rescuers worked in?

Новые слова

authority – власть

consist of – состоять из

staff – штат служащих, служебный персонал, личный состав

currently – современно, актуально

virtually – фактически, в сущности, поистине

salvation – спасение

to contribute – содействовать, способствовать, делать вклад

to boost – поднимать, подпихивать, помогать подняться

stretch – вытягивание, растягивание, удлинение, натяжка

Exercise VIII. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках

А и Б:

humanitarian goods

budget-funded units

federal districts

local budgets

highest international rank

to help somebody out

specially trained

sniffer dogs

бюджетные подразделения

ищейки

помочь в затруднении

специально тренированные

гуманитарные товары

местные бюджеты

высший международный чин

федеральные районы

Text

In 1992 to the list of jobs officially registered and licensed by the Russian authorities “rescuer” has been added. Since then more than 110 rescue operations were conducted, over 70 tones of humanitarian goods delivered and over 2 million people rescued from disasters.

Today The Search and Rescue Service of EMERCOM of Russia consists of 33 state budget-funded units with 3700 members of staff. There are altogether eight SRS Centers: seven in Russia’s federal districts and one in Kaliningrad. There are also emergency-and-rescue units funded from local budgets in different parts of the country. There are currently more than 350 of these units with 10.5 thousand staff members. The State Small Vessels Committee’s Water Rescue units are also controlled by the SRS since 2005.

The SRS employs 137 rescuers of the highest international rank. However, all the service’s rescuers are qualified to do virtually any work they might need to do; wherever, whenever and whatever is needed to help somebody out.

Specialized units of EMERCOM are responsible for rescuers working with specially trained sniffer dogs. They took part in salvation works after the Moscow houses’ explosions, the earthquakes in Neftegorsk, Columbia, Turkey, India, and Indonesia, the Asian Tsunami and many other disasters.

De-mining experts have contributed a lot to boost the humanitarian image of Russia. They’ve worked on de-mining long stretches of land in Afganistan, Bosnia and Hercegovina, in Croatia and Kosovo, having cleared thousands of explosives thousands of square meters of land.

Exercise IX. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When was rescuer – profession officially registered?
- 2) How many people were rescued so far?
- 3) How many people work in Emercom?
- 4) How many high rank rescuers are employed by SRS?
- 5) Where did specialized units of Emercom take part?
- 6) Where did de-mining experts work?

Exercise X. Определите, какие утверждения соответствуют контексту, а какие нет:

1) Over 100 tones of humanitarian goods were delivered and over 3 million people rescued from disasters.

2) EMERCOM of Russia consists of 43 state budget-funded units with 3800 members of staff.

3) There are altogether ten SRS Centers: seven in Russia's federal districts and three in Volgograd.

4) Water Rescue units have also been controlled by the SRS since 2005.

5) All the service's rescuers are qualified to do virtually any work they might need to do.

6) Specialized units of EMERCOM are responsible for rescuers working with specially trained sniffer dogs.

The "Leader" Center.

Exercise XI. Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What is the Leader Center?

2) What do you know about it?

Новые слова

division – деление, разделение

due to – благодаря, из-за, в силу

cargo - груз

property – собственность, владение

to detect - обнаруживать

to demolish – разрушать, сносить

ammunition – боеприпасы, снаряды, патроны

crash - грохот, треск, авария, крушение

survivor – оставшийся в живых, уцелевший

victim - жертва

to destroy – уничтожать, истреблять

landmine – фугас

to dispose – располагать, расставлять, склонять

heath – пустошь, вереск

Exercise XII. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и Б:

pieces of art

numerous operations

out of easy reach

mountain pass

various regions

risky search

произведения искусства

многочисленные операции

вне зоны легкого доступа

горный проход

разные регионы

рискованный поиск

Exercise XIII. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you think the text is about?
2. Where did the rescuers carry their operations?

Спасатели «Центра» работали по всей стране – в Нефтегорске, Приозерске, Наро-Фоминске, Томске, Москве, Котласе, Махачкале и Архангельске. Они приняли участие в спасательных работах после крушений самолетов в Абакане, Черкесске, Сочи, Иркутске, Батуми, Твери, Чкаловске и на горных вершинах Камчатки. Личный состав «Центра» всегда готов искать выживших, спасти жертв и оказать помощь территории, пострадавшей от трагедии, не имеет значения, где или когда произошла катастрофа. Спасатели провели многочисленные операции в труднодоступных местах - в горах Кавказа, Алтая, Тянь-Шаня и Памира, в Танзанийской саванне, степи Казахстана и пустыне Сахара. Команда «Центра» также известна в Афганистане, Колумбии, Турции, Тайване, Индии, Алжире и Иран.

Text

The LEADER center is Russia's EMERCOM special division responsible for the most dangerous and risky search and rescue operations. LEADER is also due to provide safety and security to humanitarian aid cargoes, properties and pieces of art in emergency areas, as well as to detect, dispose and demolish dangerous explosives and ammunition.

The LEADER rescuers have worked all over the country - in Neftegorsk, Priosyorsk, Naro-Fominsk, Tomsk, Kuyeda, Moscow, Kotlas, Makhachkala, and Archangelsk. They

took part in salvation works after the airplane crashes in Abakan, Cherkessk, Sochi, Irkutsk, Batumi, Tver, Chkalovsk, and on mountain tops of Kamchatka. LEADER's staff is always ready to search for survivors, help victims and bring relief to an area, devastated after a tragedy, no matter where or when the disaster happened. The rescuers have carried out numerous operations in places out of easy reach - in mountains of Caucasus, Altai, Tian Shan, and Pamir, Tanzania's savannah, Kazakhstan's heath, and Sahara desert. LEADER's team is also well known in Afghanistan, Columbia, Turkey, Taiwan, India, Algeria and Iran.

Every time Russia's EMERCOM goes to some risky area, LEADER rescuers are in the team. Afghanistan, Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Zambia and Pakistan've been all visited by the LEADER team at least once, having evacuated Russian diplomats and Russian-speaking population from particularly dangerous territories.

LEADER's demolition experts have contributed a lot to maintaining Russia's international authority by having destroyed landmines and dangerous explosives in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo. They've managed to clear an area of almost 500 thousand square meters and to destroy over 20 thousand explosives. They've also destroyed landmines at the mountain pass of Salanf and cleared the area around Russian Embassy in Afghanistan, having destroyed around 7 000 dangerous explosive objects.

LEADER also has a unique experience of using robots in the VNIIEF Russian Federal Atomic Center and carrying out a radiological clearing operation in Grozny where 37 sources of ionizing radiation were localized.

During 11 years of it's existence, LEADER experts have conducted over a thousand rescue, humanitarian, and special operations, having saved more than a thousand human lives, delivered over 70 thousand tons of humanitarian aid to various regions of Russia and the world and having destroyed nearly 36 thousand explosives.

Exercise XIV. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is the "Leader" Center?
- 2) What is the Center due to?
- 3) In what places have the rescuers carried their operations?
- 4) How many years does the Leader Center exist?
- 5) What was done by "Leader" Center?

Exercise XV. Подставьте вопросительные слова в пробелы:

- 1) ____ do you know about Leader Center's actions?
- 2) ____ you know that in Russian Embassy in Afghanistan 7 000 dangerous explosive objects were destroyed?
- 3) ____ did the rescuers do in Grozny?
- 4) ____ many tons of humanitarian aid were delivered to various regions of Russia?

Exercise XVI. Подставьте слова из текста в пробелы:

- 1) They are ____ for the most dangerous operations.
- 2) The Center ____ us with everything that was needed.
- 3) What kind of ____ is on the board?
- 4) All the company's ____ were arrested.
- 5) The ____ was detected by sniffer dog units.
- 6) The ____ experts have done a lot to ____ their status.
- 7) All the ____ of these ____ tragedy were taken to hospital.
- 8) We must ____ our diplomats from dangerous territories.

Humanitarian and International Activities.

Exercise XVII. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is humanitarian aid?
- 2) What do you know about Emercom's humanitarian activities?

Новые слова

sympathy – сочувствие, симпатия

compassion – жалость, сострадание

inevitable - неизбежный

rapid - быстрый

refugee - беженец

peacekeeper - миротворец

bloodshed – поток крови

to starve – голодать

to commence – начинать(ся)

truck - грузовик

aftermath - последствия

to displace – перемещать, переставлять, перекладывать

decisive – решающий

to deliver – доставлять

to distribute – распределять, распространять

locals – местные (жители)

task – задавать работу, требовать

to carry out - выносить

to suffer - страдать

displaced – перемещенный, вытесненный

heavy lifter - грузоподъемники

to take an active part in – принять активное участие в...

Exercise XVIII. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и Б:

gratuitous help

obvious fact

proper management

man-caused accidents

crucial tasks

set up

food parcels

armed conflict

вооруженный конфликт

безвозмездная помощь

устанавливать

продуктовые посылки

очевидный факт

надлежащее управление

аварии, вызванные человеком

важные задачи

Exercise XIX. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the text about?
2. What was done by Russian rescuers in 1993?
3. What do you think the main idea of the text is?

Жертвы природных катастроф всегда получали безвозмездную помощь, сочувствие и сострадание от других. Однако было неизбежно, что рано или поздно многие способы оказания помощи и поддержки выжившим, пытающимся восстановить их жизни, должны стать более организованными и, наконец, был очевиден тот факт, что даже помощь нуждается в надлежащем управлении.

Мир, в котором мы живем, полон непредсказуемых опасностей. Ни одна страна в полной мере небезопасна. Природные катастрофы и несчастные случаи, вызванные человеком могут произойти где угодно, в любое время. Быстрая экстренная гуманитарная помощь – это одна из важных задач и одна из самых важных обязанностей Российского Министерства Безопасности. Беспристрастность, нейтральность, гуманность – это ценности, которые мы уважаем согласно хартии, провозглашенной ООН.

Оказание помощи грузинским жителям, запертым в Грузино-Осетинской зоне конфликта было первой гуманитарной миссией, осуществленной русскими спасателями в 1993 году. Миссия включала в себя установление больницы в Беслане и развертывание палаточных лагерей для беженцев. Эта работа оказалась успешной – миротворцам, в конце концов, удалось остановить кровопролитие в регионе.

Зимой 1993 года гражданское население Ткварчели в Абхазии страдало от голода в блокаде, длившейся месяцы. Российские спасатели распространяли продуктовые посылки, медикаменты и одежду местным жителям, используя вертолеты; забирая пожилых людей, женщин, детей и тяжело больных людей из зоны конфликта на обратном пути. Второй этап гуманитарной операции начался летом 1993 года, когда посылки с сахаром и продуктами были доставлены в Ткварчели колонной специальных поисково-спасательных грузовиков службы спасения. В течение этого времени свыше 3 тысяч человек были эвакуированы в Россию.

Text

Victims of natural disasters have always been granted gratuitous help, sympathy and compassion by others. However, it's been inevitable that sooner or later the many ways of giving help and support to survivors trying to rebuild their lives had to become more organized and eventually the obvious fact was: even help needs proper management.

The world we live in today is full of unpredictable dangers. No country is fully secure. Natural disasters or man-caused accidents can happen anywhere anytime. Rapid emergency humanitarian response is one of the crucial tasks and one of the most

important duties of the Russian Emergency Ministry. Impartiality, neutrality and humanity are the values we respect, following the UN Charter guidelines.

Bringing relief to Georgian civilians locked in the Georgian-Ossetian ethnic conflict zone was the first humanitarian mission carried out by Russian rescuers in 1993. The mission included setting up a hospital in Beslan and deploying camping areas for refugees. That work proved to be successful: the peacekeepers finally managed to stop bloodshed in the region.

In winter 1993 civil population of Tkvarcheli in Abkhazia was starving in a blockade lasting for months. Russian rescuers were distributing food parcels, medicines and clothing to locals using helicopters; taking elderly, women, children and seriously ill people out of the conflict zone on their way back. The second stage of the humanitarian operation commenced in summer 1993, when sugar and food parcels had been delivered to Tkvarcheli by a column of special search and rescue emergency trucks. During that time over 3 thousand people were evacuated to Russia.

In 1994, the rescuers tasked by the Government of the Russian Federation had to carry out a completely new mission – urgent evacuation of Russian citizens from the Republic of Yemen, where an armed conflict broke up. Since then Russian rescuers have evacuated Russian and CIS citizens more than 20 times from foreign countries including Burundi, Congo, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Zambia, Iraq and Sri Lanka.

Russia has gained a unique experience of rendering assistance to people suffering in aftermath of natural disasters and catastrophes. During 15 years the existence of Russian EMERCOM, it's experts have been working in dozens of countries on different continents, bringing food, medical help and humanitarian aid worth billions of rubbles.

Russian “emergency” service has done a considerable job in Africa. During the ethnic war, UN experts used to call the situation in Rwanda an actual humanitarian catastrophe, with thousands of dead and dozens of thousands homeless and displaced. Russian rescuers were one the first to respond to the UNs’ call for help. The rescuers were delivering food and providing medical support for several months. As soon as the situation in Rwanda got stabilized, the EMERCOM experts had helped to set up a driving school Kawumu.

In 2001 EMERCOM of Russia started to distribute tents, food parcels, medicines and other humanitarian aid to Afghanistan by air, rail and ground. The total weight of aid parcels delivered to Afghanistan by the end of 2002 amounted to 40 thousand tons.

In 2005 Russian EMERCOM delivered over 60 tons of humanitarian aid to hurricane Catherine victims in the US, using three flights of the Il-76TD heavy lifters.

The geography of Russian rescuers' humanitarian operations is virtually the whole world: Tanzania, Mali, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Peru, Mozambique, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Tajikistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, and many other countries. In January – April 2005, the rescuers took an active part in international humanitarian operation bringing relief to tsunami victims in South-East Asia.

The specialists of Russian EMERCOM have participated in international search and rescue operations more than 30 times, with biggest missions carried out in Turkey, Afghanistan, Greece, Columbia, India, Algeria, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Taiwan.

EMERCOM of Russia works on close cooperation with international and intergovernmental organizations such as the UN, NATO, International Civil Defense Organization, European Union, Organization of African Unity (African Union), Red Cross and Red Crescent; however, interaction with the United Nations is probably the most important. As for today, 54 intergovernmental agreements on cooperation and other international legal documents in the area of emergency humanitarian response have been signed. Our today's agenda is activating the work in order to establish the International Agency for emergencies – a so-called “International EMERCOM”.

Thanks to the highest level of professionalism, ability to act decisively and rapidly, and, most significantly, the readiness and willingness to deliver help to those in need, suffering from a disaster or an accident no matter where they are, the EMERCOM of Russia is trusted and respected by so many people from different parts of the world.

Exercise XX. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What are the duties of the Russian Emergency Ministry?
- 2) What was the first humanitarian mission carried out by Russian rescuers in 1993?
- 3) What happened in Tkvarcheli winter 1993?

- 4) What was the rescuer's task in Yemen?
- 5) What did Russian "emergency" service do in Africa?
- 6) What countries did Russian rescuers help to?
- 7) What countries do Russian Emercom cooperate with?

Exercise XXI. Расшифруйте и переведите слова:

ажевтр, адпоеджр, кчерийиитск, прибессноттрасть, ьцентнос, рецротвми, тиепроликрово, даблока, ватьэкуиваро, ставдолять.

Exercise XXII. Переведите предложения:

- 1) Жертвы урагана «Катрина» получили необходимую помощь и поддержку со стороны спасателей.
- 2) Очевиден тот факт, что здание, пострадавшее от землетрясения, в конечном счете, придется перестроить.
- 3) В течение двух недель спасателями были эвакуированы 1000 человек.
- 4) По последним известиям группе миротворцев, находящимся в Конго удалось предотвратить кровопролитие.
- 5) Люди, находящиеся в зоне конфликта, страдали от нехватки воды, медикаментов и еды.
- 6) Гуманитарная помощь была доставлена в Афганистан на вертолете.

Young Rescuers.

Exercise XXIII. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Did you study "Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities at school?"
- 2) What is the Young Rescuer movement for?

Новые слова

vulnerable – уязвимый, ранимый

obligatory – обязательный

jointly – совместно

adolescent – юноша, подросток

to strive – бороться, стремиться

reliable – надежный, испытанный

Exercise XXIV. Подставьте по смыслу словосочетания в пробелы:

in this regard – в этой связи

natural catastrophes – природные катастрофы

with the participation – с участием

road accidents – дорожные происшествия

to apply the rules – применить правила

district-level – районного уровня

reliable reserve – надежный запас

1. All the ___ happen because of bad driving.
2. This young generation is a _____ which we can rely on in future.
3. A man is not always ready to deal with _____.
4. It was a _____ contest that he was at.
5. They managed to finish the work properly cause they _____.
6. _____ we should help them.
7. The book was written _____ of president's ex-wife.

Exercise XXV. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the main task of the Russian Extraordinary Situations Ministry?
2. What does the course “Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities” include?

Одна из важнейших задач Российского Министерства Чрезвычайных Ситуаций – это учить людей, что делать в ситуациях катастроф. Основные созданные человеком и природные катастрофы, в которых были потеряны многие жизни сделали очевидным факт, что никто полностью не защищен от них. Это значит, что мы все должны быть способны иметь дело с ними, если они произойдут. В этой связи особенно важно обучить детей, так как они являются самыми уязвимыми членами общества.

Основной образовательный курс, который называется «Основы Безопасности Жизнедеятельности» был разработан с участием специалистов МЧС. 1 сентября 1991 года этот курс стал обязательным для всех средних общеобразовательных школ в стране. В качестве экспериментального курса были разработаны компьютерные тренировочные игры, которые моделируют поведение человека до и после землетрясений, дорожных аварий и пожаров. Детский веб-сайт был создан совместно с российскими специалистами МЧС, который позволяет детям овладеть

КОМПЛЕКСОМ НАУЧНЫХ ЗНАНИЙ О ПОВЕДЕНИИ В ЭКСТРЕННЫХ СИТУАЦИЯХ В ИГРОВОЙ И ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ФОРМЕ.

Text

One of the main tasks of the Russian Extraordinary Situations Ministry (MChS) is to teach ordinary people what to do in disaster situations. Major man-made and natural catastrophes in which many lives were lost have made it clear—no one is completely immune from disasters. This means that we all must be able to deal with them if and when they occur. It is especially important to teach children in this regard, since they are the most vulnerable members of society.

A general education course called “Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities” has been developed with the participation of MChS specialists. On 1 September 1991 it was made obligatory at all secondary schools in the country. Computer training games that model human behavior during and after earthquakes, road accidents and fires have been developed as an experimental course. A children’s website has been created jointly with specialists of the Russian MChS that allows children to master the complex “science” of behavior in extreme situations in a fun and informative format.

The fundamentals of safety in life activities are mastered as part of the “Safety School” children’s and youth movement, which includes more than 200,000 pupils. During the school year, children and adolescents in sections formed at schools or in children’s clubs learn how to apply the rules of action in extreme situations and safe behavior at home under the management of experienced teachers and professional rescuers. In spring and summertime there are district-level, oblast-level and regional competitions. The best teams meet later at the All-Russian “Safety School” competition.

The most important work with the children is teaching them what to do in the event of a fire. Experienced inspectors of the Fire Protection Service regularly give lessons in kindergartens and schools on how to evacuate from dangerous zones, rules relating to how to call the fire department, and first aid.

The Young Rescuer movement unites children and youth who already in their school years strive to study the ABC’s of the rescue business. In specialized classes, cadet schools and cadet structures of the Russian MChS, young rescuers learn the fundamentals of emergency rescue, firefighting and medical training. The first cadet corps was created

in the city of Tula in 1998. Soon, cadet corps and schools of the Russian MChS were created in other cities as well—Moscow and Kaliningrad, Ivanovo and Rostov, Makhachkala and Yekaterinburg. Currently about 50,000 schoolchildren are being taught according to the Young Rescuer program. Pupils who have mastered the proper actions in emergency situations become a reliable reserve in the cause of rescuing and assisting people.

Exercise XXVI. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is the main task of the Russian Extraordinary Situations Ministry?
- 2) What are the children learning during the course “Fundamentals of Safety in Life Activities”?
- 3) What is the goal of «Safety School» movement?
- 4) What is the most important task that children must learn?
- 5) Where do young rescuers learn the fundamentals of emergency rescue and so on?
- 6) Where and when was the first cadet corps created?
- 7) In what cities can you find cadet corps?
- 8) How many schoolchildren are taught according to the Young Rescuer program?

Exercise XXVII. Переведите предложения:

- 1) Природные катастрофы случаются часто в этом регионе.
- 2) Это значит, что мы должны быть готовы к экстренным ситуациям.
- 3) Дети наиболее уязвимы в современном мире.
- 4) Цель этого курса – научить подростков правильно вести себя во время катастроф.
- 5) Юные спасатели знают, как оказать первую помощь и как предупредить других об опасности.
- 6) К настоящему времени кадетские корпуса есть в Москве и Ростове.

Exercise XXVIII. Определите, какие утверждения соответствуют контексту, а какие нет:

- 1) Children are the most vulnerable members of society.
- 2) A general education course called “Basis of Safety in Life Activities”.
- 3) On 1 September 1993 the course was made obligatory at all secondary schools in the country.

4) A children's website has been created jointly with specialists of the Russian MChS that allows children to have more fun.

5) "Safety School" children's and youth movement, includes more than 200,000 pupils.

6) The most important work with the children is teaching them what to do in the event of a flood.

7) The first cadet corps was created in the city of Tula in 1998.

8) Russian MChS were created in other cities as well as Moscow and Kaliningrad, Tver and Novgorod, Tbilisi and Yekaterinburg.

Exercise XXIX. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

- Is your son a good pupil?

- Yes, he is. He wants to know all the subjects so well that he stays in every class for two years.

UNIT 2

CAR ACCIDENTS

Exercise I. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Have you ever been in a car accident?
- 2) Is it possible to avoid a car crash?
- 3) What is the main cause of car wreck?

Новые слова

concrete – конкретный, бетонный, тяжелый

roll over – переворачивать(ся)

to collide – сталкиваться

telephone poles – телефонные столбы

vehicle – транспортное средство, аппарат, машина

ditch – ров, канава, окоп

to strike – ударять

refer to – относиться к

worldwide – международный, всемирный

to injure – повреждать, ранить, травмировать

Text

In an accident resulting from inappropriate speed, this concrete truck rolled over into the front garden of a house. There were no injuries, but significant damage was caused.

A **car accident**, sometimes called a **car crash** or **car wreck**, is an incident in which an automobile collides with anything that causes damage to the automobile, including other automobiles, telephone poles, buildings or trees, or in which the driver loses control of the vehicle and damages it in some other way, such as driving into a ditch or rolling over. Sometimes a car accident may also refer to an automobile striking a human or animal. Car crashes — also called **road traffic accidents (RTAs)**, **fender benders**, **traffic collisions**, **auto accidents**, **road accidents**, **personal injury collisions**, **motor vehicle accidents (MVAs)**, — kill an estimated 1.2 million people worldwide each year, and injure about forty times this number (WHO, 2004).

Exercise II. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- 1) What is a car accident?

- 2) What can cause a car wreck?
- 3) How many people are killed annually in road accidents?
- 4) How many people are injured annually?

Exercise III. Подставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Perfect или Past Perfect:

Example: Pr.P – I have just bought a new sparkling Honda. /Buy

P.P – I had already left for a safer place by the time the flood occurred. /Leave for

1. Auto accidents _____ a lot of damage every month. /Cause
2. When we came home we _____ all the consequences of bad weather. / See
3. Can you imagine we have just _____ an auto accident near our school? /See
4. She didn't want to go to the fortune teller because her friends _____ there. /Be
5. They _____ all their expensive cars recently. /Sell
6. He _____ the truth when she told him everything. / Knew

Exercise IV. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect и Past Perfect с каждым выделенным словом/словосочетанием (по 6 предложений на каждое время).

Causes.



Новые слова

to require – требовать(ся)

to differ – различать (ся)

jurisdiction – судопроизводство

to enable – допускать

figure – цифры, фигура, подчеркивать, изображать, внешний вид, подсчитывать

to attempt – пытаться

pedestrian – пешеход

to infer – делать вывод

road network – дорожная сеть

drink-driving laws – законы, ограничивающие потребление алкоголя за рулем

circumstances – обстоятельства

road maintenance – поддержание дорог

follow-up programme – программа отслеживания

negligible effect – незначительный эффект

per capita – на душу населения

state highway – автомагистраль федерального значения

state-administered highway – автомагистраль зоны действия ответственности властей штата

to avoid - избегать

Text

Many countries require the reporting and collection of road traffic accident statistics. Although the type of information collected differs between jurisdiction, this enables a figure to be produced for personal injuries and deaths to be produced, and correlated against a range of circumstances. It is then possible to attempt to group these circumstances in order to infer a cause, or causes for sets of accidents.

It has long been recognised that there may be a combination of factors, such as road conditions, weather environment, driver actions, or pedestrian actions, that contribute to an accident or road death. For example, an early study by J. J. Leeming, then responsible for the road network of the English county of Dorset, compared the circumstances around road deaths as reported in various American states (before the widespread introduction of 55 mph speed limits and drink-driving laws):

'They took into account thirty factors which it was thought might affect the death rate. Among these were included the annual consumption of wine, of spirits and of malt beverages — taken individually — the amount spent on road maintenance, the minimum temperature, certain of the legal measures such as the amount spent on police, the number of police per 100,000 inhabitants, the follow-up programme on dangerous drivers, the quality of driver testing, and so on. The thirty factors were finally reduced to six on elimination of those which were found to have small or negligible effect. The final six were:

- (a) The percentage of the total state highway mileage that is rural.
- (b) The per cent increase in motor vehicle registration.
- (c) The extent of motor vehicle inspection.
- (d) The percentage of state-administered highway that is surfaced.
- (e) The average yearly minimum temperature.
- (f) The income per capita.

'These are placed in descending order of importance. These six accounted for 70% of the variations in the rate.' As the factors involved in collisions have been better understood, the term "accident" is sometimes avoided by some organisations.

Exercise V. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What are the main causes of road traffic accidents?
- 2) How many factors were taken into account according to J. J. Leeming?
- 3) What are the final six factors?
- 4) Do you agree (or disagree) with them?
- 5) Is the situation the same in Russia?
- 6) What can be the main causes of auto accidents in Russia?

Exercise VI. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:

1) to require, personal injuries, circumstances, sets of accidents, information collected, legal measures, yearly, dangerous drivers.

2) комбинация факторов, дорожные условия, погодные условия, ограничения, ежегодное потребление вина, напитки на основе солода, доход, процент смертности.

Exercise VII. Подставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Simple или Past Simple:

Example: Pr.S – They live in rural terrain. /Live

P.S – I didn't use the term "accident" at the meeting. /Not use

1. My sister ___ with road traffic accident statistics every day. /Deal
2. We ___ to help those who were badly injured. /Attempt
3. She ___ red wine. /Not like
4. He ___ along the highway listening soft, lulling music. /Drive
5. Our consumers ___ strong drinks. /Not like

6. Last week you ___ that car in my garage.

/Place

Exercise VIII. Составьте предложения в Present Simple и Past Simple со словами и выражениями из упражнения VI (по 6 предложений на каждое время).

Driver behaviour.



Новые слова

to consider – рассматривать, полагать

awareness – осведомленность

capability – способность

alertness – бдительность

to anticipate – ожидать, предвидеть, предчувствовать, ускорять, предвосхищать

challenging situations - вызывающие ситуации

to reinforce – усиливать

a near-miss – почти промах

wide-scale adoption - широко-масштабное принятие (заимствование)

hazard perception - восприятие риска

risk compensation research – исследование компенсации риска

legislative – законодательный

clearly-attributed fall – точно приписанное падение

to herald – провозглашать, возвещать

overall – полный, общий, предельный, всеобщий, повсюду, повсеместно

fatality - смертельный случай

compulsory seat belt law – принудительный закон использования ремней безопасности

Text

Most drivers consider themselves to be "good" drivers. One survey of drivers reported that they thought the key elements were:

- controlling a car including a good awareness of the car's size and capabilities
- reading and reacting to road conditions, weather, road signs and the environment
- alertness, reading and anticipating the behaviour of other drivers.

Although proficiency in these skills is taught and tested as part of the driving exam, a 'good' driver can still be at a high risk of accidents because: "the feeling of being confident in more and more challenging situations is experienced as evidence of driving ability, and that 'proven' ability reinforces the feelings of confidence. Confidence feeds itself and grows unchecked until something happens – a near-miss or an accident".

Accompanying changes to road designs have been wide-scale adoptions of rules of the road alongside law enforcement policies that included drink-driving laws, setting of speed limits, and speed enforcement systems such as speed cameras, all with the intention of averting or reducing the severity of collisions. Some countries' driving tests have been expanded to test a new driver's behaviour during emergencies and hazard perception.

However, in spite of training, there are still demographic differences in accident rates. So, for example, although young people tend to have good reaction speeds, disproportionately more young male drivers feature in accidents, with researchers observing that many exhibit behaviours and attitudes to risk that can place them in more hazardous situations than other road users. This gets reflected by actuaries when they set insurance rates for different age groups, partly based on their age, sex, and choice of vehicle. Older drivers with slower reactions would be expected to be involved in more accidents, but this has not been the case as they tend to drive less and, apparently, more cautiously.

This problem has been noted in risk compensation research, where the predicted reductions in accident rates have not occurred after legislative or technical changes. Instead, the introduction of improved brakes has heralded more aggressive driving, while compulsory seat belt laws have not been accompanied by a clearly-attributed fall in overall fatalities.

Exercise VII. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What does it mean to be a good driver according to reported survey?
- 2) Why can a driver be at a high risk of accidents?
- 3) What are the demographic differences in accident rates?
- 4) Has the risk compensation research brought any changes in a way of driving?

Exercise VIII. Прочитайте диалог между журналистом и водителем:

J. - Hello! Can you answer some of our questions?

D. – Oh, yea, sure.

J. – Thanks. What do you think of the new law forbidding using mobile phone while driving?

D. – Well, I personally think that it won't help much. Some people just can't do without cellular. A person perhaps is waiting for a very important call he just can't miss.

J. – But according to the statistics there've been many road accidents lately due to mobile talks.

D. – I don't believe it. In my opinion every person should be cautious on the road, no mater what.

J. – I see. What about you? Do you use your cellular phone driving?

D. – Yes. I sometimes do. If I can give back call then I do, otherwise I answer.

J. - That's clear. Thank you very much for your answers.

D. – You are welcome.

Exercise IX. Составьте диалог:

- a) между водителем и пешеходом;
- b) между водителем и полицейским;
- c) между водителем и его пассажиром.

используя перечисленные слова и выражения:

to consider, to control a car, awareness of the car's size and capabilities, to react to road conditions, sign, alertness, behaviour, proficiency, high risk of accidents, driving ability, to be unchecked, rules, drink-driving laws, hazard, in spite of, reaction speeds, cautious.

Exercise X. Переведите предложения:

- 1) Большинство молодых водителей полагают, что умеют хорошо водить
- 2) В статье представлены основные элементы хорошего вождения

- 3) Сначала тебе следует научиться контролировать машину
- 4) В некоторых странах существуют тесты, проверяющие поведение водителя в экстренной ситуации
- 5) Несмотря на хорошее зрение, реакцию и тренировку молодые люди более склонны попадать в аварии, чем пожилые
- 6) Мы полагаем, что законодательные изменения снизят уровень дорожных аварий.

Driver impairment.

Новые слова

to assess – оценивать

common conditions – общие условия

to impair – испортить, портить

poor eyesight – плохое зрение

physical impairment - физическое ухудшение

sight tests – тесты зрения

tiredness – усталость

excessive alcohol – чрезмерное потребление алкоголя

blood-alcohol limit – предельное содержание спирта в крови

antihistamine - противогистаминное вещество

opioid - опиоид

muscarinic antagonist - мускариновый холиноблокатор

cannabis – конопля

severe effect – серьезный эффект

drowsiness - сонливость

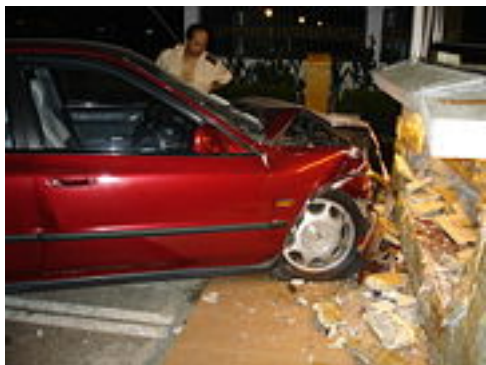
renal function - почечная функция

to jeopardise - подвергаться опасности, рисковать

distracting sounds - отвлекающие звуки

to outlaw – запрещать, объявлять вне закона

The driver of this Honda Accord was under the influence of alcohol and drove into a guard house in Malaysia.



A road user's capability is affected by the physical and mental ability to assess conditions and respond quickly. Studies have established some common conditions that impair this judgement, including:

- poor eyesight and/or physical impairment, with many jurisdictions setting simple sight tests and/or requiring appropriate vehicle modifications before being allowed to drive;
- old age, with some jurisdictions requiring driver retesting for reaction speed and eyesight after a certain age;
- tiredness;
- excessive alcohol, with simple blood-alcohol limits enforced through drink-driving laws (although some level of impairment may occur below the legal limit);
- drug use - including some prescription drugs, over the counter drugs (notably antihistamines, opioids and muscarinic antagonists), and illegal drugs.

Several conditions can work together to create a much worse situation, for example:

- combining low doses of alcohol and cannabis has a more severe effect on driving performance than either cannabis or alcohol in isolation, or
- taking recommended doses of several drugs together, which individually will not cause impairment, may combine to bring on drowsiness or other impairment. This could be more pronounced in an elderly person whose renal function is less efficient than a younger person's.

Thus there are situations when a person may be impaired, but still legally allowed to drive, and becomes a potential hazard to themselves and other road users. Pedestrians or cyclists are affected in the same way and can similarly jeopardise themselves or others when on the road.

Research suggests that the driver's attention is affected by distracting sounds such as conversations and operating a mobile phone while driving. Many jurisdictions now restrict or outlaw the use of some types of phone within the car. Recent research

conducted by British scientists suggests that music can also have an effect; classic music is considered to be calming, yet too much could relax the driver to a condition of distraction. On the other hand, hard-rock may encourage the driver to step on the acceleration pedal, thus creating a potentially dangerous situation on the road.

Exercise XI. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What can worsen driver's capability of driving?
- 2) What is the driver's attention affected by?
- 3) Is it safe to operate a mobile phone while driving?
- 4) What else do you know of driving prohibitions?

Exercise XII. Переведите предложения:

- 1) В отчете указано, что водитель красной Хонды находился под воздействием алкоголя, что и привело к аварии.
- 2) Плохое зрение ухудшает способность водителя управлять автомобилем.
- 3) Ты устал и я думаю, что тебе не стоит садиться за руль, давай вызовем такси.
- 4) В ходе расследования было выявлено, что во время аварии водитель находился под воздействием наркотических веществ.
- 5) Пешеходы часто подвергаются опасности на дорогах.
- 6) Учеными доказано, что на внимание водителя влияют любые, даже незначительные звуки.

Death and injury statistics.

Новые слова

to deliver – доставлять

prompt – проворный, быстрый, немедленный

equipment – оборудование

availability – доступность

rapid response unit – группа быстрого реагирования

paramedic training – врачи скорой помощи

to be averted - быть предотвращенным

remote locations – отдаленные места

misclassified – неразобранный

Text

The ability to deliver prompt medical attention has also improved through improvements in ambulance and rescue equipment, availability of air ambulances, rapid response units, and paramedic training, while design changes have made collisions more survivable. Thus injuries from a collision that once would have been fatal may now be averted, while remote locations may report few accidents but with more fatalities.

For this reason modern accident statistics often focus on reportable injury accidents (which includes deaths) rather than reporting on deaths alone. It is also believed that serious accidents are often significantly under-reported, under-recorded and misclassified and that the completeness of reporting may vary over time and between sources.

Local differences in requirements for reporting can sometimes make international comparisons of figures difficult.

Exercise XIII. Подставьте слова из текста в пробелы:

- 1) His ____ to solve any problem is respected by everybody.
- 2) The ____ equipment we needed badly was ____ in time.
- 3) All the roads were closed because of heavy snowfall so we had to call the ____
_____.
- 4) They reported that a boy died unconscious in an ____ on the way to hospital.
- 5) According to the ad this is a ____ island somewhere in Pacific Ocean, but all the
_____ conveniences can be found there.
- 6) You should ____ on serious accidents which includes deaths.
- 7) The sums of the fine can ____ between 5 to 20 p.
- 8) There are special ____ that ready to help everyone if needed.
- 9) I don't feel that the article is ____ it lacks summary.
- 10) Luckily all children ____ in that bus _____.

Rescuers work amid dangling wires, car on slope.

Новые слова

to swerve – свернуть

to slam – хлопнуть

dangling electrical wires - повисшие электрические провода

slope – уклон

authorities – представители власти

rescue crew – спасательный отряд

trapped – пойманный

to sever - разъединять, отделять, разлучать, перерезать, отрубать

utility pole – придорожный столб

end up – закончить

to tip – наклониться, накрениться, перевешивать

sunroof – люк

to veer – менять направление

southbound side – южная сторона

shear off – стричь (овец), срезать, резать, лишать чего-либо

stretch – протяжение, простираание, пространство

Utility crew – дорожная служба

to redirect – переназначить, перенаправить

minor – незначительный, второстепенный, несовершеннолетний

Exercise XIV. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What happened with Hadi Makhlouta?
2. How many people were in the car?
3. Was anybody injured?

Вчера в Шрусбери – черный седан свернул с трассы № 140 около Голд Стрит и врезался в придорожный столб сразу после полуночи, отправив 16-го пассажира в больницу с серьезными травмами ноги. Спасательная команда осторожно работала в окружении свисавших электрических проводов и вытекавшего бензина, вытаскивая мальчика из машины, в то время как она свисала с обочины дороги.

Водитель, 18-й Хайди Маклута, из Ворсестера, трясся, но не был ранен, сказали представители властей. Он ходил около машины, когда представители местных властей прибыли на место происшествия. Шестнадцатилетний мальчик ехал на переднем пассажирском месте. Он все еще был в машине, как в ловушке зажатый ремнем безопасности, когда приехали пожарные спасатели, по словам капитана пожарной команды Джеймса М. Вуона. «Похоже на то, что они потеряли

контроль над машиной и ударились в придорожный столб, перерубив его наполовину», сказал он. «Машина оказалась на боку, на обочине дороги».

Text

SHREWSBURY - A black sedan swerved across Route 140 near Gold Street and slammed into a utility pole just after midnight yesterday, sending one 16-year-old passenger to the hospital with serious leg injuries. Rescue crews carefully worked around dangling electrical wires and leaking gasoline to pull the boy from the car while it was suspended on a slope on the side of the road.

The driver, Hadi A. Makhlouta, 18, of 1143 Grafton St., Apt. 1, Worcester, appeared to be shaken but uninjured, authorities said. He was walking near the car when authorities arrived at the scene. A 16-year-old boy was riding in the front passenger seat. He was still inside the car, trapped under his seat belt when firefighters arrived, according to fire Capt. James M. Vuona. "It looks like they lost control of the car and hit the utility pole and severed the utility pole in half," he said. "The car ended up on banking on the side." The car was tipped on its side with the passenger side toward the ground. "The car was unstable. We were afraid it was going to roll over on the medics," Capt. Vuona said. Seven firefighters used metal poles to support the 2001 Mitsubishi Eclipse while they removed the boy through the sunroof. Paramedics treated the boy in an ambulance while he was brought to UMass Memorial Medical Center - University Campus in Worcester. "He had some serious injuries to his lower left leg," Capt. Vuona said. "The biggest problem was we thought the car was going to roll over on the people who were trying to get him out." Mr. Makhlouta and his passenger were traveling north on Route 140 when their vehicle veered across the two-lane road and hit a pole on the southbound side. "The broken pole was basically hanging in the air," Capt. Vuona said. "It was sheared off on the bottom and broken into two pieces."

Utility crews were called to the scene to repair the pole immediately after the accident. Workers were also at the scene around 11 a.m. yesterday. Police are investigating the crash and did not say yesterday whether speed was a factor. The posted speed limit for that stretch of Route 140 is 55 miles per hour. Authorities closed part of Route 140 for about four hours early yesterday morning. Traffic was redirected to Gold Street and Grafton Street. Police and three firetrucks were dispatched to the scene around

12:15 a.m.; some authorities stayed until 4:30 a.m. Shrewsbury Police Officer Randolph Holmquist and Detective Michael O'Connor are investigating the crash. Police did not provide the 16-year-old passenger's name or hometown because he is a minor.

Exercise XI. Вставьте вопросительные слова в пробелы:

- 1) ___ has happened with boys?
- 2) ___ did they slam the tree?
- 3) ___ it an accident?
- 4) ___ was injured?
- 5) ___ did the accident happen?

Exercise XII. Составьте недостающую часть диалога:

A dialog between reporter and Captain Vuona.

R. – Hello Captain Vuona. Nice to meet you. Can you answer my questions?

C. V. -

R. – How did the accident happen?

C. V. -

R. – Where is the car now?

C. V. -

R. – What was the main problem?

C. V. -

R. – How many people were injured?

C. V. -

R. – How is he now?

C. V. -

R. – Is everything all right now?

C. V. -

R. – Captain Vuona, thank you very much for answering my questions.

C. V. -

Exercise XIII. Составьте (по выбору) диалог между:

- Хейди Маклутой и журналистом
- спасателем и журналистом
- пассажиром и журналистом

Exercise XIV. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

Mother: What did your father say when you smashed the new car?

Son: Shall I leave out the swear words?

Mother: Yes, of course.

Son: He didn't say a word.

UNIT 3

FIRE ACTIONS

The State Firefighting Service

Exercise I. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Have you ever seen a fire accident?
2. How many fire brigades are there in Izhevsk?

Новые слова

residential – жилой, связанный с местом жительства

casual handling – небрежное обращение

fire safety rules – правила пожарной безопасности

misuse - неправильное употребление

heating devices – устройства нагрева

currently - к настоящему времени

apart from - за исключением

casualty – авария

to decrease – уменьшать

legislation – законодательство

session – сеанс, заседание

Exercise II. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did the firefighting history begin in Russia?
2. What is SFS?
3. How many industrial fires take place every year?

История борьбы с пожарами в России относится к 1649; однако, современная Служба Пожарного спасения была сформирована в начале 20 века. Российская Государственная Пожарная служба это часть Российского Комитета Безопасности с 2001 года. Государственная Пожарная служба (ГПС) имеет профессиональный персонал, современное оборудование и хорошие средства для подготовки и исследования. Каждый год пожарные бригады вызываются на почти 2 000 000 пожаров. И каждый год сотрудники ГПС спасают более 70 тысяч жизней. Происходят свыше 250 тысяч промышленных пожаров, унося более 20 тысяч жизней и принося многомиллиардные убытки ежегодно по всей России.

Как показывает статистика большинство пожаров бытовые и промышленные. Основные причины возникновения пожаров это – небрежное обращение с открытым огнем (включая людей под воздействием алкоголя или наркотиков), игнорирование правил пожарной безопасности в повседневной жизни, неправильное использование нагревательных устройств и т.д. Отряды ГПС к настоящему времени работают с более чем 17,5 тысячами наименованиями профессионального оборудования и 55 судами пожарного спасения.

Text

The history of fighting fires in Russia dates back to 1649; however, the modern Fire Service has been formed in early 20th century. The Russian State Fire Service is part of Russia's EMERCOM since 2001. The State Fire Service (SFS) has professional **staff**, modern **equipment** and good facilities for training and **research**. Every year the **fire brigades** are called out to almost 2 000 000 fires. And every year the SFS firefighters save over 70 thousand lives. There are over 250 thousand industrial fires breaking, taking more than 20 thousand lives and bringing multi-billion damages across Russia **annually**.

Statistics show the majority of fires are residential and industrial. The main reasons for the fires to break are: **casual handling** of open fire (including by people under effect of alcohol or drugs), ignoring **fire safety rules** in daily life, misuse of heating devices e.t.c. The SFS units currently work with more than 17.5 thousand pieces of professional equipment and 55 fire fighting boats.

The federal "Fire Safety Act" of 1994 is the main **law** regulating fire fighting activities in Russia. Apart from that, there are over 200 other rules and regulations, which **control** the fire fighting activities alongside with the Act. The Institute for Fire Defense and Scientific research and 70 special laboratories are responsible for the SFS **scientific support**, new technologies and methods of work.

One of the most important areas of SFS activities is fire safety inspection. Every year, the inspectors carry out over 4 000 000 checks, followed by 12 000 000 **recommendations** on fire safety. According to statistics, regular inspection helps to prevent up to 900 thousand fires every year, saving up to 85 billion rubles possible damages.

For the first time in recent decade the number of fires and **casualties** has **decreased** significantly in 2004. It became possible thanks to the new organizational and engineering, such as regular safety checks, new **measures** taken in order to prevent fires, raising fire safety awareness among general public e.t.c. Members of Russian parliament and the Russian Insurance Union are currently working on Fire Safety Insurance **legislation**.

Another important **duty** of the SFS is holding fire safety training sessions for SFS staff and raising fire safety **awareness** among general public. Educating people about fires and some **basic rules** to follow **to prevent** them is vital for their homes to be safe.

Exercise III. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When did the history of fighting fires in Russia begin?
- 2) When was the modern Fire Service formed?
- 3) How many people are saved every year?
- 4) What do the statistics show?
- 5) What are the main reasons for the fires to break?
- 6) What law regulates fire fighting activities in Russia?
- 7) What do the inspectors do?
- 8) What is being done to improve fire prevention actions?

Exercise IV. Подставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Continuous или Past Continuous:

Example: P.C – We are taking the measures to stop fire. /Take

Pt.C – They were controlling us during the week. /Control

1. We now ____ to find new methods of helping homeless people. /Try
2. She ____ new equipment last Monday. /Test
3. ____ on new research these days? /Work
4. He ____ all the recommendations that were given him. /Not follow
5. I ____ money to buy a new bike for my brother's birthday. /Save
6. Russian Insurance Union representatives ____ ordinary people last year. /Educate

Exercise V. Составьте предложения с выделенными словами и выражениями в Present Continuous и Past Continuous (по 8 предложений на каждое время).

Exercise VI. Найдите синонимы к следующим словам:

Modern, to form, staff, facility, fire brigades, majority, to ignore, to carry out.

Exercise VII. Составьте недостающую часть диалога между сотрудником пожарной части и журналистом:

J. –

FF. – I guess so.

J. –

FF. – It happened by chance. I was looking for a job and one of my friends who had already been working in a Fire Brigade suggested me trying.

J. –

FF. – I have been there for almost 15 years.

J. –

FF. – Well. You can't tell at once. There were so many cases I thought to be tough ones. Well... Once there was a fire in a hospital for children. It was all screaming and a mess everywhere. But it all end luckily. Only some nurses had minor injures.

J. –

FF. – I don't know actually it's a pretty tough job. Honestly, I think my children should make their own choice what to be. I am not gonna press them.

J. –

FF. – That's ok.

Woman saved 8 from fire, but now she's hurting.

Новые слова

filing cabinet – шкаф с выдвижными ящичками

to heave off – поднимать, перемещать

bare hand – голая рука

to gut – опустошать

to roust – поднимать с постели

to rage – бушевать, свирепствовать

nasty backspin – дурные последствия

to force – заставлять

one-bedroom unit – односпальная квартира

punch – удар кулаком, сила, энергия
to batter – сильно бить, колотить, дубасить, долбить
to run out – кончаться
fierce pride - свирепая гордость
self-reliance – уверенность в своих силах
to bear – переносить, выдерживать, терпеть, выносить
affordable housing – доступное жилье
daunting challenges – пугающие, обескураживающие проблемы
hobble – путы, затруднительное положение
pick up – подвезти, подбросить
ordeal – тяжелое испытание
plug on – работать изо всех сил
cramped – стиснутый, стесненный
pin-neat – опрятный с иголки
to dash – броситься, ринуться
to snuff – вдыхать, нюхать, тушить
blaze – пламя
to clip off – отсечь, отсекал
to leap into – прыгать, скакать, ухватиться, с радостью согласиться
paycheck – зарплата
arson – поджог
hike – прибавка
to be through a lot – многое пережить, пройти через многое
to cast – обдумывать, изыскивать средства
effervescent – игривый, искрометный
to marvel – удивляться, изумляться

Exercise VIII. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is Dukatz name?
2. What has happened to Dukatz?
3. How many children does she have?
4. Who helped Dukatz?

Затем произошел несчастный случай. Она была госпитализирована, вернулась домой на рабочем пособии, у нее были операции и бесконечная физиотерапия. Так как за каждый месяц полная зарплата ей не выплачивалась, долги росли. Пожар, который оказался поджогом, произошел 9 сентября 2000 года за день до дня рождения Артура и за четыре дня до ее собственного дня рождения. Почти все, от мебели до именинного торта Артура сгорело. Семейная церковь Хилсайд Ковенант «оказала нам огромную помощь, отдав нам мебель и свою любовь, и помогая с оплатой ренты», сказала Дукатц. Но это длилось слишком долго. Прошлой весной теснота от совместного проживания трех человек в однокомнатной квартире стала невыносимой, и черная туча угрожало разделить маленькую семью. Дженифер переехала жить к отцу на северное побережье, этот дальний переезд причиняет Дукатц такую боль, что она плачет, упоминая о нем.

В начале ноября, в то же время, церковь сказала, что вынуждена будет прекратить помогать с рентой, а управляющий квартирным комплексом неохотно сообщил ей ожидать, что ее месячная квартирная плата увеличится с 1000 тыс. долларов до 1100 тыс. долларов. Повышение ренты кажется еще более болезненным от того, что в усугубляющейся экономии число свободных квартир все уменьшается. «У Виктории такое большое сердце, она хороший человек и многое пережила, сказал управляющий квартирным комплексом Шерри Леклер. «Я очень сильно постараюсь решить что-нибудь с квартирой Виктории, чтобы она немного успокоилась». В настоящее время работник социальной службы помощи местного округа Дукатц изыскивает любые средства, чтобы помочь ее смелому клиенту и ее неугомному маленькому сыну. Так Дукатц связалась с фондом «Время Делиться». «Эта женщина едва может ходить, у нее болезненные шрамы по всей нижней части спины и вдоль живота, но у нее все еще есть сильное желание вернуться к работе и она сохранила свою веру в Бога и людей» изумляется работник социальной службы Беки Стоун. «Она просто поражает меня».

Text

First she rescued two co-workers from beneath fallen filing cabinets, heaving the heavy metal off with her **bare hands**. Then she **saved** eight people from a fire that gutted a wing of her apartment complex, rousting them from their beds as flames raged all

around. But as 40-year-old Victoria Dukatz has learned the hard way, heroism can have a **nasty backspin**. Dukatz badly injured two disks in her back in that filing cabinet **rescue** of 1998, throwing her out of work ever since.

And the fire she saved those eight people from two years later gutted her own two-bedroom apartment, forcing her into a **one-bedroom unit** with higher rent. The one-two punch battered her economically. And now, Dukatz is getting more bad news. The little bit of financial help she was getting from her church has run out, and her rent is scheduled to rise. For a woman who practically radiates **fierce pride** and self-reliance, the prospect of having to move out with her 7-year-old son, Arthur, is almost too much **to bear**.

That's where The Chronicle's Season of Sharing comes in. The fund is giving Dukatz financial aid to help keep her and Arthur in permanent, affordable housing. Other **daunting challenges**, though, still slap at her every day. Like the long hobble to the bus whenever she has to visit the doctor, or the dizzying matrix of arrangements with friends to **pick up** Arthur for his Cub Scout meetings and school **events**. Or the painful **ordeal** that comes with rising from the couch to make a simple cup of coffee. Her back still aches like **fire**, after two surgeries to remove the disks and reinforce her spine. But with a little breathing room from Season of Sharing, and help from county social services, Dukatz is sure she can **plug on** until she is standing strong again - literally - on her own two feet. "I hate asking for help from anyone. I am an independent woman, and I put my trust in these two hands and in God," Dukatz said, holding out her palms **face up**. "But this last year in particular has been pretty incredibly bad." Before her in the cramped but pin-neat living room, Arthur dashed around the coffee table in a fireman's hat and fake gas mask. Becoming a firefighter has been his dream ever since his mom saved their neighbors, not to mention the times since then when she revived a man with CPR at an Antioch car wreck and snuffed out a **grating blaze** in the street outside their apartment with a fire extinguisher. "I thought that was the last day of my life," the wiry youngster said, taking off the fake mask - "my breathing apparatus," he calls it -- for a reflective moment more serious than his years. "But my mom saved us. . . . She's the best." Dukatz beamed at her son, and they **spontaneously** slapped a high five. "Only the best," Dukatz said fiercely. Her downward spiral began with the filing cabinet accident, **clipping off**

what had been a steady career rise. Born and raised in Queens, N.Y. -- she knew five people who died in the World Trade Center attacks, including two firemen -- Dukatz worked her way up in the restaurant business until she became a manager. In her early 30s, she decided to leap into the **medical field**. She put herself through nearly two years of medical technician training, and four years ago, she got her dream job - working as a medical assistant in Lafayette. A single mom by then, she made enough to live comfortably with her son and her daughter, Jennifer.

Then came the accident. She was hospitalized, came home on worker's **compensation**, and had her **surgeries** and endless physical therapy. Every month that went by without a full paycheck, debts mounted. The fire, which turned out to be **arson**, came on Sept. 9, 2000, the day before Arthur's birthday and four days before her own birthday. Nearly everything, from the furniture right down to Arthur's birthday cake, burned up.

The family's church, Hillside Covenant Church, "was so much help, giving us furniture and love, and helping with the rent," Dukatz said. But that only lasted so long. By last spring, the **tightness** of three people living in one bedroom got to be too much, and red ink threatened to drown the little family. Jennifer went to live with her father on the north coast, a long-distance move that pains Dukatz so much she cries when mentioning it.

In early November, at the same time the church said it would have to stop helping with the rent, the apartment manager reluctantly told her to expect her monthly rent to go from \$1,000 to \$1,100. The **hike** seems all the more **painful** because, in the dipping economy, **vacant units** in the complex are going for less. "Victoria has got such a big heart, she's a good person, and she's been through a lot," said her apartment manager, Sheri LeClair. "I'm going to try very hard to work something out with Victoria so she can get some relief." In the meantime, Dukatz's county aid worker has cast around for all the help she can find for her plucky client with the effervescent little son. That's how Dukatz got connected with the Season of Sharing. "This woman can barely walk, she has painful **scars** all the way down her back and across her abdomen - but she still has this strong **desire** to go back to work, and she has kept her **faith** in God and in people," marveled the worker, Becky Stone. "She just amazes me."

Exercise X. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What happened to Victoria Dukatz during the fire?
- 2) How many people did she save?
- 3) How was Victoria injured?
- 4) What are the effects of Victoria's heroism?
- 5) Where do Victoria's children live?
- 6) Who helped Victoria?
- 7) How did Victoria change her life at the age of 30?
- 8) Do you approve of Victoria's deed?
- 9) What would you do if you were at Victoria's place?
- 10) Have you ever saved anybody's life?

Exercise XI. Подставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Simple или Past Simple:

Example: Pr.S. - My father drives car very carefully. /Drive

P.S – She hoped to get the compensation. /Hope

1. This little girl ___ herself about ten times a day. /Injure
2. Police ___ it was arson. /Say
3. Alert driver can easily ___ control of the vehicle. /Lose
4. According to the report firefighters ___ ten people. /Save
5. You ___ faith in people whom you live with. /Not have
6. She ___ to hospital to get information on surgery. /Go

Exercise XII. Составьте предложения с выделенными словами и выражениями в Present Simple и Past Simple (по 6 предложений на каждое время).

Exercise XIII. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1) Яростный огонь уничтожил большую часть квартирногo комплекса.
- 2) Хозяин предупредил, что повысит квартирную плату и нас ожидала перспектива переезда в односпальную квартиру.
- 3) Она не могла вынести того, что у нее кончились все деньги и ей придется просить финансовой помощи у своего бывшего мужа.

4) Он не мог позволить себе эту операцию, и это стало для него тяжелым испытанием.

5) Иногда моя спина так болит, что я не могу встать с кушетки, чтобы приготовить себе чашку кофе.

6) Комната была заполнена нераспакованной мебелью, но в ней было все чисто с иголки.

7) Анна промчалась мимо меня, не поздоровавшись, но, внезапно остановившись, она ударила себя по щеке.

8) Он мужественный человек и его вера в то, что все будет хорошо, поражает нас.

9) Она многое пережила - и поджог квартиры и финансовый крах своей фирмы, но не перестала помогать людям.

10) Мы испекли торт ко дню рождения мамы, но, к сожалению, он сгорел.

Exercise XIV. Прочитайте монолог:

Hello! My name is Victoria Dukatz. I am 40. I don't think that my story is an outstanding one. I did what I believe was right, that's all. Some people say I am a hero, the others are sure it was pretty much stupid thing to do. Well, at first I saved my two co-workers from beneath fallen filing cabinets. There was no time to think that it was heavy metal and I had nothing except my bare hands. People were going to die; they were in shock and panicked. I badly injured two disks in my back in that filing cabinet rescue of 1998, which threw me out of work ever since. Came home on worker's compensation, and had my surgeries and endless physical therapy.

Then another accident happened. I saved eight people from a fire that gutted a wing of our apartment complex, rousting all of us from our beds as flames raged all around. We had lost our apartment and that was worst of all. The fire gutted my own two-bedroom apartment, so I had to move into a one-bedroom unit with higher rent. Unfortunately a little bit of financial help I got from our family church has run out. I was desperate, but tried not to show it for Arthur.

But I never stop hoping that everything will be all right. Then the Chronicle's Season of Sharing came in. The fund is giving us financial aid to help keep me and Arthur in permanent, affordable housing.

I truly believe that I will entirely recover soon and will be able to work.

Exercise XV. Составьте монолог-пересказ о том, что произошло с Викторией от лица:

- представителя местной церкви
- представителя фонда «Season of Sharing»
- одного из соседей, спасенных Викторией

Exercise XVI. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

The surest way to get a job done is to give it to the busiest man you know – he'll have his secretary do it.

UNIT 4

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Exersice I. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you know about international terrorism?
2. What terrorist groups do you know?

Text

International terrorism currently poses a very severe national security threat to the UK. Although the UK has faced a variety of terrorist threats in the past, Al Qaida and related terrorist groups have shown an exceptional level of ambition and willingness to carry out indiscriminate terrorist attacks. They are targeting Western countries and Western interests abroad in conjunction with violent campaigns to overthrow governments in their own countries.



The World Trade Center on fire after the 9/11 attacks

Terrorism.

Новые слова

sustained – длительный, непрерывный

threat – угроза

to assess – определять, оценивать

severe – строгий, жестокий, суровый

significant – значимый

to seek – искать, разыскивать

to carry out – доводить до конца, выполнять, проводить, осуществлять, приводить в жизнь

impact – влияние

to pose – ставить, предлагать

target – цель

to aspire – стремиться

to mount – устанавливаться

to lack – недоставать

proliferation – распространение

weapons of mass destruction – оружие массового уничтожения

espionage – шпионаж

diverse range - разнообразный диапазон

to step up – подойти, продвигать, выдвигать, увеличивать, ускорять

firearms – огнестрельное оружие

missiles – ракеты

kidnapping – похищение (людей)

infiltration – проникновение, инфильтрация

electronic attacks - электронная атака

Exersice II. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и Б:

terrorist attacks

national security

associated networks

high impact

mass civilian casualties

political target

members of the public

suspicious activity

domestic terrorism

explosive devices

highly likely

связанные сети

массовые гражданские жертвы

высокое влияние

взрывные устройства

очень вероятно

внутренний терроризм

подозрительная деятельность

национальная безопасность

атаки террористов

политическая цель

члены сообщества

Text

There is a serious and sustained threat from **international terrorism** to the UK and UK interests overseas. The current **threat level** is assessed as "**Severe**".

The most significant terrorist threat comes from Al Qaida and associated networks. Drawing on extremist messages presented by figures such as Usama bin Laden, Al Qaida and its related networks seek to carry out terrorist attacks around the world, aiming to

carry out "high impact" attacks causing mass civilian casualties. Information on Al Qaida's typical methods of attack and targets and the current threat to the UK has been prepared by the **Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC)**.

Northern Ireland-related terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to British interests. Although a peace process has been active for several years, dissident Irish republican terrorist groups oppose the peace process and continue to attack economic and political targets. Dissident republican terrorist groups, who have rejected the Good Friday Agreement of April 1998, still aspire to mount attacks in Great Britain.

Other **domestic extremist** groups, unrelated to the Northern Ireland situation, may aspire to campaigns of violence but lack developed terrorist capabilities. For the most part, they pose a threat to public order but not to national security.

Other threats

The spread, or **proliferation, of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)** is another potential danger to the UK's security. The Security Service has been involved in countering this threat since 1992.

The threat from **espionage** (or spying) against the UK did not end with the collapse of Soviet communism in the early 1990s. Several countries are actively seeking British information and material to advance their own military, technological, political and economic programmes. Members of the public should always remain alert to the danger of terrorism and report any suspicious activity to the police on 999 or the anti-terrorist hotline: 0800 789 321.

Source and form of the threat

The threat of international terrorism comes from a diverse range of sources, including **Al Qaida** and associated networks, and those who share Al Qaida's ideology but do not have direct contact with them. A threat could manifest itself from a lone individual or group, rather than a larger network. Domestic terrorism related to **Northern Ireland**, principally from **dissident Irish Republican** and **Loyalist** terrorist groups, also remains a threat. The terrorist threat can take a number of forms, as terrorists may use a variety of **methods of attack** to achieve their objectives. These may include explosive devices, firearms, missiles, kidnapping, infiltration and electronic attacks.

The **Joint Terrorism Assessment Centre (JTAC)** has lowered the UK threat level from CRITICAL to SEVERE. This means that future terrorist attacks are still highly likely, but no longer thought to be imminent. The decision has been made by JTAC based on a review of the latest intelligence.

The investigation into the recent terrorist attacks in London and Glasgow is continuing under the leadership of **Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Command**, with the assistance of the Security Service. Speaking in the House of Commons on Tuesday 2 July, the Home Secretary noted that the investigation is progressing rapidly and a number of people have been arrested. Security across the country has been stepped up in response to the increased threat level.

Exercise III. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is the international terrorism according to your point of view?
- 2) Who poses the main threat to the UK and other countries?
- 3) What are the other extremist groups that pose a serious threat to British interests?
- 4) What are the sources and forms of the threat?
- 5) What do you know about terrorism in Russia?
- 6) Do you know any extremist groups that pose threat to Russia?

Exercise IV. Подставьте слова из текста в пробелы:

- 1) It's a question of national _____.
- 2) The current threat _____ from such _____ groups as Al Qaida.
- 3) They have _____ our new economic programme.
- 4) The investigation revealed that all his family was _____ in spying.
- 5) We should always remain alert to the _____ of terrorism.
- 6) As reported the terrorists stole _____ of mass destruction and they are highly likely to _____ it.
- 7) Hollywood star's off-spring was _____ yesterday on the way home.
- 8) A man in a mask _____ me when I stepped in a bus.
- 9) All these children are _____ of home _____.
- 10) The police _____ any information about members of _____.

Exercise V. Подберите антонимы к следующим словам:

Rapid, to achieve, to seek, variety, capability, violent, to overthrow, target, to pose, security.

Al Qaida

Новые слова

originated – происходящий

wealthy – богатый

prominent – выдающийся

guerrillas - партизаны

like-minded – одинаково мыслящий, придерживающийся такого же мнения

to establish - устанавливать

withdrawal – отдергивание, взятие назад, изъятие, отозвание

upsurge - подъем

overthrow – опрокидывать, свергать, побеждать, уничтожать

ongoing – продолжение

indiscriminate – беспорядочный

background – фон, истоки, происхождение

aftermath – последствия

to flee – убегать, бежать

to boost – повышать

to promote - продвигать

Exercise VI. Составьте предложения:

Example: A/wealthy/it/Saudi/bought/a horse/who.

It was a wealthy Saudi who bought a horse.

1. Month/ the prices/ last/ boosted/ were.
2. The soldiers/ countries/ have/ to/ home/ returned/ their.
3. Chechnya/ in/ he/ in a/ separatist/ took/ conflict/ part.
4. Casualties/ civilian/ the large/ destruction/ and/ bomb/ indiscriminate/ bombers/ by suicide/ was/ mass/ caused/ detonated.
5. The world/ new/ all/ attracted/ were/ over/ recruits/ from.
6. The council/ Iran/ the international/ forced/ to exclude/ from/ was/ community.

Exersice VII. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А

и Б:

suicide bombers	положительные преимущества
upsurge of violence	широко распространенное всемирное
	возрождение
near enemy	основное применение крутых мер
indiscriminate destruction	подъем насилия
worldwide resonance	беспорядочное уничтожение
a major crackdown	новые возможности
positive benefits	всемирный резонанс
potential supporters	потенциальные сторонники
widespread worldwide resurgence	ближний враг
fresh opportunities	смертники бомбисты

Exercise VIII. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What happened in Afghanistan after 9/11 attacks?
2. What effects did it bring to Al Qaida?

Вследствии атак 11 сентября, в ходе международной военной операции, в Афганистане были скинуты союзники Алькаиде – талибы, лишив Алькаиде большей части ее инфраструктуры и вынудив руководство, включая и самого Усаму Бен Ладена, сбежать на территорию Афгано-Пакистанской границы. Международное сообщество предприняло также основные крутые меры по прекращению финансирования террористов, серьезно затруднив доступ Алькаиде к своим фондам. Эти действия значительно подорвали организацию и вынудили ее децентрализовать свои операции.

Однако атаки в Соединенных Штатах имели некоторые положительные преимущества для Алькаиде. Успех атак намного повысил авторитет группы, повысив привлекательность для потенциальных сторонников и принося их идеологии всемирную известность. Эти факторы содействовали широкому распространению всемирного возрождения террористической активности. Количество экстремистских групп и отдельных личностей вовлеченных в них значительно возросло с 2001 года. Террористические группы стали чрезвычайно

активными по всему Среднему Востоку и во многих европейских странах, включая Великобританию. Ядро руководства Алькаиде остается в целом неизменным и разрабатывает новые возможности по набору новых добровольцев и продвигает его влияние более широко. Как филиалы Алькаиде, так и группы, вдохновленные ее деятельностью, продолжают выполнять террористическую деятельность во многих странах по всему миру.

Text

Al Qaida is one of a number of extremist groups that originated during or immediately after the Soviet-Afghan war (1979-1989). It was founded by Usama bin Laden, a wealthy Saudi with extreme political and religious views. He played a prominent part in the international Islamic movement that supported anti-Soviet guerrillas in Afghanistan. Following the Afghan war, bin Laden drew together a group of like-minded extremists to establish a "base" or "foundation" (in Arabic, "al Qaida") to support extremist causes elsewhere.

After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989, many foreign fighters returned to their home countries or moved on to other areas of conflict around the world. This led to an upsurge of violence across the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia in the 1990s as extremists sought to overthrow governments or supported ongoing separatist conflicts such as in Kashmir and Chechnya.

While most extremist groups focused on regional governments, which they regarded as the "near enemy", bin Laden concentrated on the "far enemy" - the West, and specifically the United States - which he held responsible for the problems of the Islamic world. In 1992, the Al Qaida leadership published a fatwa or religious decree calling for jihad (holy war) against the Western presence in the Middle East, singling out United States forces as a target. This theme was further developed in another fatwa issued in August 1996, "Declaration of War Against the Americans Occupying the Land of the Two Holy Places" [i.e. Saudi Arabia]. Later Al Qaida statements have singled out a number of countries, including the UK, as "enemies".

Al Qaida carried out a number of terrorist attacks following its 1996 declaration. The bombings of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 and the attack on the USS Cole off the coast of Yemen in October 2000 killed over 270 people and injured

5,000 more. These attacks provided early demonstrations of one of Al Qaida's signature methods: the use of large bombs detonated by suicide bombers, causing indiscriminate destruction and mass civilian casualties.

The 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States showed Al Qaida's desire for "high impact" attacks with a worldwide resonance and its indifference to causing mass civilian casualties of any background or religion. Nearly 3,000 people were killed in the attacks, with at least another 6,000 reported to have been injured.

In the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, international military action in Afghanistan overthrew Al Qaida's Taliban allies, deprived Al Qaida of much of its infrastructure and forced the leadership, including Usama bin Laden himself, to flee into the Pakistan/Afghanistan borderlands. The international community also undertook a major crackdown on terrorist financing, seriously obstructing Al Qaida's access to funds. These actions significantly disrupted the organisation and forced it to decentralise its operations.

However, the attacks in the United States had a number of positive benefits for Al Qaida. The success of the attacks raised the group's profile greatly, boosting its appeal to potential supporters and bringing its ideology to worldwide attention. These factors contributed to a widespread worldwide resurgence of terrorist activity. The number of extremist groups and individuals involved in them has increased considerably since 2001. Terrorist groups have become increasingly active across the Middle East and in a number of European countries, including the UK. The core Al Qaida leadership remains at large and has exploited fresh opportunities to attract new recruits and promote its cause more widely. Groups affiliated to or inspired by Al Qaida are also continuing to carry out terrorist activities in many countries around the world.

Exercise IX. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When was Al Qaida founded?
- 2) What did the first fatwa contain?
- 3) What was included in the second fatwa?
- 4) What countries were considered as the "enemies" by Al Qaida?
- 5) What countries and places were attacked by Al Qaida since 1996?
- 6) What is one of Al Qaida's signature methods?
- 7) What happened on the 11 September 2001?

- 8) What were the aftermath of the 9/ 11 attacks in Afghanistan?
- 9) What kind of positive benefits the attacks of the USA brought to Al Qaida?
- 10) What else do you know about Al Qaida?

Exercise X. Подставьте слова из текста в пробелы и прочитайте диалог:

Neighbor – Hello Mrs. Fair! How are you today?

Mrs. Fair – Morning! Not bad, but last night I had a terrible nightmare.

N. – What was it?

F. – I saw my dear son Jimmy at that cursed Vietnam War.

He _____ in local soccer team, you know and he was a big _____. What's more he _____ all our family when he worked.

N. – Oh, Mrs. Fair you shouldn't upset yourself. You'll better _____ on your young children.

F. – You're right, but to my mind someone must be _____ for what happened there. The _____ of young people were _____.

N. – You know there are people in government who are _____ the Western _____ in Vietnam. Anyway the comunists have conquered the entire country. Let's _____ it'll be all over soon.

F. – Yeh, I've heard that there was a major _____ in financing.

N. – There are lot's of _____ you know.

F. - And they still attract new _____. It's so terrible.

N. – Oh , no Mrs. Fair, don't cry, please. It'll be ok, and your dear Jimmy will be home, safe and sound.

F. – Let God hear you! And thank you, very much!

N. – You're welcome. Take care of yourself.

Exercise XI. Составьте (по выбору) диалог между:

- журналистом и представителем властей
- журналистом и одним из пострадавших в теракте 9/ 11/ 01
- журналистом и врачом, который помогал жертвам теракта 9/ 11/ 01

Methods.

Новые слова

maim - покалечить

to innovate – вводить новшества

prevalent - распространенный

deploy – развернуть

to thwart – расстраивать, разрушать

to conceal – скрыть

to orchestrate – оркестровать, инструментовать

gunmen – бандит, преступник, убийца

assault – нападение

aircraft – авиация

to date – до настоящего времени

to acquire – приобретать

ricin – рицин, рициоловая кислота

to perpetrate – совершить

vicinity - окрестность

Exersice XII. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А

и Б:

unsuccessful missile attack

to take place

in addition to

to be of use

radiological material

nuclear weapon

personal safety

country-specific travel advice

ядерное оружие

совет путешественнику исходя из

специфики страны

радиоактивный материал

неудачная ракетная атака

личная безопасность

происходит

использоваться

в дополнение к

Exercise XIII. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What explosive devices are used by terrorists?
2. How do they bring the explosive devices to their targets?

Террористы могут убить и покалечить, используя многие разнообразные методы нападения. Наравне с использованием опробованных и протестированных методов Алькаиде и связанные с ней сети способны вводить новшества, что и было продемонстрировано 11 Сентября 2001 года.

Взрывчатые вещества.

Взрывчатые вещества могут доставляться к цели назначения на транспортных средствах, по почте или лично человеком. В настоящее время взрывчатые вещества без транспортного средства это самое распространенное средство нападения. В отличие от Временной Ирландской Республиканской армии, которая тоже использовала этот метод, сети Алькаиде часто добиваются гарантии того, что их цель была поражена смертником бомбистом без использования транспортного средства, чтобы взорвать устройство в необходимый момент.

Смертники бомбисты используются также для того, чтобы донести взрывчатое устройство до какого-нибудь одного объекта или поселения. В некоторых случаях террористы поступают так, как они сделали при атаке в электричке Мадрида в 2004 году, взорвать свои устройства на расстоянии, в таком случае они могут совершить дальнейшие атаки.

Text



Al Qaida car bomb attack against the British the Consulate, Istanbul, November 2003

Terrorists can murder and maim using many different methods of attack. As well as using tried and tested methods, Al Qaida and associated networks are able to innovate, as was demonstrated on 11 September 2001.

Explosive devices

These can be delivered to their targets in **vehicles**, by post or by a person. Currently an explosive **device** within a vehicle is the most prevalent means of attack. Unlike the

Provisional IRA, who also used this method, Al Qaida networks often seek to ensure that their target is hit by employing a **suicide** operative within the vehicle to detonate the device at the required moment.

Suicide bombers are also deployed to carry an explosive device into the vicinity of a target individual or location. On some occasions the terrorists decide, as they did in the Madrid commuter train attacks in March 2004, to detonate their devices remotely, so that they can go on to **perpetrate** further attacks.

Other examples of terrorist explosive devices include the suicide attacks using vehicle-borne devices against the British Consulate and HSBC bank in Istanbul in November 2003 and Richard Reid's thwarted attempt in December 2001 to bring down an airliner with a small improvised explosive device **concealed** in his shoes. Al Qaida has also carried out two suicide attacks against ships using explosives packed into small boats (both off the coast of Yemen, in 2000 and 2002).

Shootings

Al Qaida have orchestrated a campaign of shootings and close quarter attacks targeted against Westerners in Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Most recently, on 6 December 2004, **gunmen** mounted an **assault** on the US consulate in the Saudi city of Jeddah, in which five of the consulate staff and four of the attackers were killed. Al Qaida claimed responsibility for this attack. In Europe, an extremist shot dead the Dutch film maker Theo van Gogh in Amsterdam in November 2004.

Kidnappings

There has been **an increase** in the number of kidnappings **taking place**, especially in Iraq and Afghanistan. The kidnapping of UK citizen Kenneth Bigley in Iraq in September 2004 resulted in his murder.

Surface to air missiles

An unsuccessful **missile attack** was attempted on an Israeli charter plane departing from Mombasa, Kenya, in November 2002. Similar attacks have been carried out in recent months against coalition **aircraft** in Iraq.

Chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) devices

To date, no such attacks have taken place in the UK **devices**. Alternative methods of attack, such as explosive devices, are more **reliable**, safer and easier for terrorists **to**

acquire or use. Nevertheless, it is possible that Al Qaida and some other associated networks may seek to use **chemical, biological or radiological** material against the West. Usama bin Laden has referred to such devices on several occasions. In November 2001, he said that "if America used chemical or nuclear weapons against us, then we may retort with chemical and **nuclear weapons**. We have the weapons as a deterrent". In a June 2002 article, Al Qaida spokesman Sulaiman Abu Gaith also said "it is our right to fight [the Americans] with chemical and biological weapons". In April 2005, Kamel Bourgass, an Algerian with known links to Al Qaida, was convicted of plotting to manufacture and spread **poisons**, including **ricin**, in the UK.

Other methods of attack

In addition to physical attack methods, terrorists may also try to access information that may be of use to them, for example by infiltrating an organisation or securing the assistance of an "insider". Significant terrorist attacks **overseas** are listed on the Foreign and Commonwealth **Office** (FCO) website. The FCO also provides information on threats to personal safety arising from terrorist activities abroad in its country-specific **travel advice**.

Exercise XIV. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How are explosive devices delivered to the targets?
- 2) How do the bombers perpetrate their attacks?
- 3) What happened in Istanbul in November 2003?
- 4) Who was shot by extremist in Amsterdam in November 2004?
- 5) What would have happened on an Israeli charter plane, departing from Mombasa?
- 6) Is it possible for Al Qaida to use chemical, biological or radiological devices?
- 7) What are the other Al Qaida's methods of attack?

Exercise XV. Подставьте правильную форму глагола в Future Simple и конструкцией going to:

Example: F.S. - The scientists will test this poison. /Test

Going to. – I am going to travel overseas. /Travel

1. She ____ your advice I think. /Ask
2. He ____ with a spokesman today, that's for sure. /Talk
3. I know they ____ the information from local library's old books. /Get

4. You _____ by large transcontinental liner if you want. /Sail
5. What are you going to do? I _____ my baggage. /Pack
6. We _____ in office at 5. /Be

Exercise XVI. Составьте предложения с подчеркнутыми словами и выражениями в Future Simple и конструкцией going to (по 8 предложений на каждое время).

Exercise XVII. Закончите и переведите предложения:

- 1) В настоящее время существует множество...
- 2) Сообщается, что взрывное устройство покалечило...
- 3) Самоубийство было совершено...
- 4) Новая угроза террористов это...
- 5) Биологическое и химическое оружие...
- 6) Безопасность мирных жителей...

Exercise XVIII. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

Lily: I want to be a teacher.

Poly: But you don't know enough to be a teacher.

Lily: That doesn't matter. Teachers only ask questions.

UNIT 5

ICE RESCUE

Minimizing Risks in Ice Rescues.

Новые слова

to approach – приближаться, подходить

to owe – быть должным, быть обязанным

obtain – получать, добывать, приобретать

polished – полированный, гладкий, безупречный, изысканный

to snuff – вдыхать, нюхать, нагар на свече, разрушить, подавить

to assimilate – усвоить

tools – инструменты

to dispatch – посылать, отсылать, отправлять по назначению

constituent – избиратель

bond – обязательство

to concur – совпадать, соглашаться, действовать сообща, совместно

sheer – сущий, явный, абсолютный, полностью, отклонение от курса

Exersice I. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и

Б:

proper equipment

frigid environment

regular basis

wildlife officers

rescue canines

ice rescue

hazardous situation

primary plan

back-up plans

action-oriented individuals

индивидуумы, направленные
на действия

регулярная основа

первичный план

офицеры службы по надзору
за дикой природой

соответствующее оборудование

холодная среда

спасение во льдах

запасные планы

собаки-спасатели

опасная ситуация

Exersice II. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the ice rescue?
2. What should you do to be ready for ice rescue?

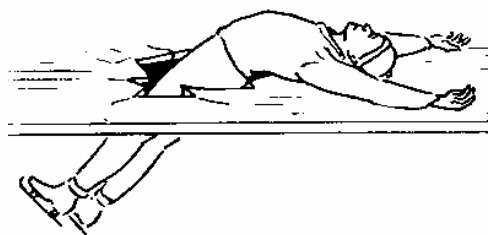
Спасение во льдах это процесс, который не следует откладывать на последнюю минуту. Если в сферу ваших полномочий входит проведение такой операции, то вы обязаны сами и ваш экипаж убедиться, что вы понимаете окружающую среду, в которой находитесь и должным образом экипированы. Жизненно необходимо ввести в практику тренировок процедуры, требуемые для выполнения спасательных операций холодной окружающей среде, это и есть спасение во льдах.

Пытаясь привести в действие сиюминутный план, или имея соответствующее оборудование не иметь возможности воспользоваться, им одинаково безответственно и не профессионально. Проведите свое исследование, применяйте свое оборудование и практикуйтесь регулярно в разнообразных условиях окружающей среды, чтобы быть хорошо подготовленными.

К дополнению к тому оборудованию, которое у вас имеется, свяжитесь также с местными источниками, чтобы узнать, что у них есть.

Если ваш департамент покрывает большую территорию воды, то какие усилия должны быть приложены рейнджерами и офицерами службы по надзору за дикой природой, которые обслуживают эту же территорию? Подумайте о процедурах, которые они будут использовать, и как вы ассимилируетесь в этот процесс. И, наконец, практикуйтесь со всеми группами, с которыми вам придется работать.

Text

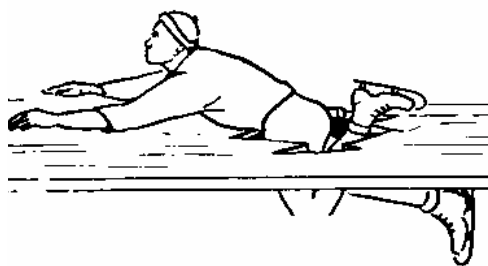


Ice rescue is a process that should not be approached from a last-minute perspective. If you have the possibility of such an operation in your jurisdiction, you owe it to yourselves and your crews to ensure they understand the environment and have the

proper equipment. Practicing the procedures required to perform a safe rescue in the frigid environment that is ice rescue is vital.

Trying to put together a last-minute plan or owning the proper equipment without the ability to utilize it is both irresponsible and unprofessional. Do your research, obtain your equipment and practice on a regular basis in a variety of different environments to become polished.

In addition to getting your equipment up to snuff, reach out and contact local resources to establish what they have as well. If your department covers a large body of water, what resources may be applied from the rangers or wildlife officers that may service that same area? Get an idea of what procedures they will utilize and how you will be assimilated into the process. Finally, practice with all the groups that you may have to operate with.



Ice rescue when performed correctly can be one of the best public relations tools available. While this skill is practiced to rescue humans, it's probably more frequently utilized to rescue canines. Some people would argue that this should not be performed. But the positive public comments and sheer volume of news footage generated during one of these pet rescues becomes lodged in the hearts and minds of the very same constituents who will vote on your next mill levy or bond increase request. If your department concurs, use any opportunity to utilize your ice rescue equipment and practice your skills.

Assuming you have established your ice rescue skills, purchased your equipment and trained your personnel, you should be ready to deal with your first ice rescue of the season. The first element of such operations is evaluating the conditions on scene once dispatched, which will help assess the potential physical impact on your team. While responding, the company officer should be collecting as much information as possible regarding the environmental conditions, location of the victim(s), bystanders and

witnesses, and if known the total amount of time the victim has spent in the water. Ensure other resources are responding: if your department does have a dive team, get them responding. Not every ice rescue is a surface rescue or, if it is, remains so during the entire operation.

On arrival, try to evaluate whether the victim is able to assist the rescuers to remove themselves from the water. Where possible, try not to send personnel out to an already hazardous situation, but if the victim is too hypothermic to assist themselves, we have to go assist them. To accomplish this, we need to evaluate on scene and responding resources; this allows us to match required resources based on our action plan. Also, utilize a risk/benefit analysis to base your primary plan on. Your level of risk should depend on the individual being rescued (child vs. dog), proper equipment possession, experience of rescuers and finally the primary hazards to rescuers. The key to this action plan is to formulate multiple plans – have a primary plan and a few back-up plans should they be needed. Once a plan is implemented, constantly evaluate the effectiveness and safety of it.

Dive Rescue International utilizes a "SANE" acronym to assist with approaching an ice rescue:

S: *Simple, step-by-step approach*

A: *Always have a backup*

N: *Never take chances*

E: *Eliminate the "beat the ice" attitude*

Once a plan is selected, the IC should try to minimize the number of personnel going out onto the ice. Admittedly, we are action-oriented individuals — but we need to reduce the number of potential ice rescues that arise from our own actions. Should a rescuer have to go out onto the ice, ensure they have the proper equipment, training and experience. This can be a hazardous operation, so regardless of the plan; the rescuer has the final decision regarding a "go" rescue operation.

Like standard water rescue techniques we were taught as a Boy Scout Lifeguard, ice rescue operations are divided into self-rescue, reach, throw and go. Each of these operational methods is based on the ability of the victim to assist with the rescue and the ability of the rescuers to perform the maneuver safely.

Exercise III. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What are the prerequisites of successful safe ice rescue?
- 2) What steps ought the rescuer to accomplish before starting ice rescue?
- 3) What problems will the rescuer deal with during the first ice rescue of the season?
- 4) What should the rescuer do when he gets to the scene of an accident?
- 5) What does the word “sane” mean?

Exercise IV. Закончите предложения:

- 1) A safe rescue depends on...
- 2) The best equipment you may...
- 3) Wildlife officers have recently established...
- 4) Ice rescue was performed...
- 5) Our primary plan is...
- 6) They ensured us...

Exercise V. Составьте недостающую часть диалога:

- Hi! What’s going on here? What’s the fuss about?
-
- Oh, dear! How did he get there?
-
- What do the rescuers say?
-
- I think they may need some help.
-
- Look! Poor kid is trembling! He must have been frozen to death.

Kinds of ice rescue.

Новые слова

self-rescue – самоспасение

assumption – предположение

floatation – плавучесть, флотация

extricating – выводящий

to pull – тянуть

pike – пика, копье, вилы

pole – столб, шест, жердь

inflated – надутый, напыщенный

removal – удаление

to maintain – поддерживать

impact – влияние

freeze up – замерзнуть

proficient – искусный, умелый, опытный, знаток, специалист

civilian – гражданский, гражданин

to garner – сложить

28 person who has fallen through the ice – человек, провалившийся под лед

29 rescuer - спасатель

30 rope - веревка

31 table (or similar device) – стол или схожее приспособление

32 ladder - лестница

Exersice VI. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А

и Б:

water-rescue throw bags

floatation buoys

life rings

ice rescue suit

separate article

rapid safe rescue

media outlets

ice awls

line guns

inflated fire hose

быстрое безопасное спасение

водные спасательные мешки

средства массовой информации

отдельный предмет

костюм спасателя во льдах

плавучий буй

спасательные круги

вздутый пожарный рукав

шило для льда

трос

Text

Self-rescue

Self-rescue makes the assumption that the victim may be able to assist themselves. Floatation devices can assist with the initial phase of the self-rescue, but some way of

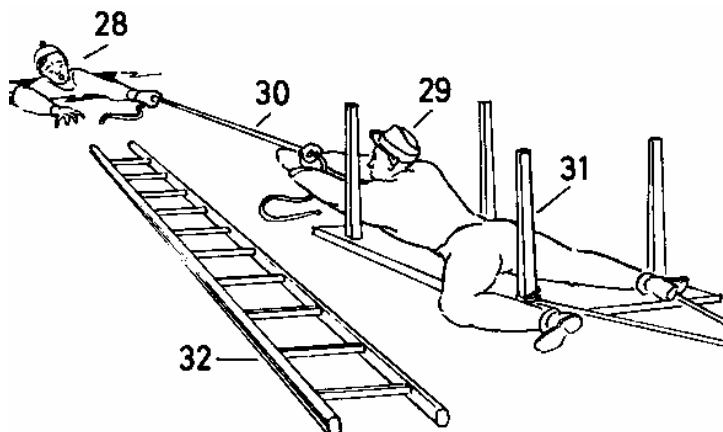
extricating the victim is required. This may be as simple as a throw-bag or ice awls may be necessary for the victim **to pull** themselves out of the ice hole they created.

Reach

This is an easy proposition should the rescuer be within the range to reach the victim with an arm or a tool. Simple tools such as **pike poles**, ladders, tree limbs or an inflated fire hose can be used to reach the victim. Like the self-rescue approach, the victim must be able to assist themselves.

Throw

If the ability to reach a victim is out of the question, we have an option of throwing something to them to assist with **removal**. This item can consist of water-rescue throw bags, line guns, floatation buoys, life rings or PFDs. Any object that **floats** may be used. When throwing an object to a victim, the rescuer must be able to maintain control over it, usually with a line tied to the floatation device to ensure the victim can be pulled to safety. This method is again based on the ability of the victim to assist themselves.



Go

This method of rescue is the most hazardous of the **options**. It forces one of the rescue personnel to place themselves in the same environment that caused the problem in the first place. For this to occur, the rescuer has to have some method/equipment that **ensures** that they will float and stay warm such as an ice rescue suit. Remember, the water has proven its ability to cause hypothermia — don't allow that to occur to the rescuer if it can be avoided. The rescuer must also have a line attached to allow for the removal of both them and the victim once contact has been established. There are a number of techniques that can be utilized for this to occur, which in themselves would

require a separate article. If you are not aware of these options, take the time to contact local and regional experts for the necessary information.

This article is meant as a **rapid** "Cliff Notes" version of ice rescue. If you have not taken the time to assess your district's needs when considering ice rescue, it is recommend you do so. If you have already performed a needs analysis and know you have a possible ice rescue **impact** that could occur in your area, have you taken the time to obtain the proper equipment and training to allow your personnel to perform this technique safely? If not, are you familiar with how to contact those who can? Having used them, one that can be recommended is Dive Rescue International.

It's vital that personnel practice the **skills** associated with ice rescue as soon as the lakes/ponds/streams freeze up enough to support their weight and get proficient. You probably practiced last year, but remember the need to those skills! Remember only go on the ice if the victim can not assist themselves, have a few backup plans, train with those other rescuers you may be providing service with on these calls and select the safest plan to perform the rescue. We have the ability to perform rapid safe rescues of **civilians** with this skill. In addition, this is one skill that will garner significant positive support when practiced. All media **outlets** love these types of stories, let them have access and increase your department's reputation!

Exercise VII. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How is self-rescue made?
- 2) What can be used as a "throw"?
- 3) How can you describe a "go" method?
- 4) What should you remember when you go on the ice?

Exercise VIII. Подставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Passive Voice и Past Passive Voice:

Example: Pr.P.V. – He is asked about his reading skills. /Ask

P.P.V. – She was told to be quiet. / Tell

1. I ___ to work in frigid environment. /Not train
2. They ___ from freezing water yesterday evening. / Rescue
3. He ___ to have the ice rescue suit of his size. / Ensure
4. We ___ by all local media outlets two days ago. / Support

5. She ___ to avoid the diving training.

/Not recommend

Exercise IX. Составьте предложения с подчеркнутыми словами в Present Passive Voice и Past Passive Voice (по 8 предложений на каждое время).

Exercise X. Прочитайте диалог между журналистом и спасателем во льдах:

J. – Hello! Channel A1. What has happened?

I.R. – Well... Guys were having fun.

J. – Sorry. What do you mean?

I.R. – Some guys decided to check the ice, how tough it is. They were riding their bikes as they told us about 30 minutes when suddenly one of them broke under the ice.

J. – How did it happen?

I.R. – Well, you see, the ice in some places is still too thin. It's a stroke of luck that only one of them drowned.

J. – Was he badly injured?

I.R. – Luckily he has only broken a leg and actually was frozen to death.

J. – Where is he now?

I.R. – He is taken to hospital.

J. – And what about the others?

I.R. – They were interviewed by police and sent to hospital.

J. – I see. Thank you so much for information.

I.R. – Don't mention it.

Exercise XI. Составьте (по выбору) диалог между:

- журналистом и спасателем
- очевидцем происшествия и полицейским
- пострадавшим и полицейским

Get noticed by rescuers.

Новые слова

to stay put – оставаться на месте

to make sure – убедиться

to be back – вернуться назад, обратно

most likely - наиболее вероятно

infrared (heat) vision systems - инфракрасная система видения

to end up – закончить, кончить

shelter – приют, кров, убежище

to run out of – испытывать недостаток, истощить свой запас

to show up – появляться, объявиться неожиданно

stove – печь, кухонная плита

Exercise XII. Подставьте по смыслу слова в пробелы, соблюдая, где необходимо правильную грамматическую форму:

conditions – условия

to assume – предполагать, допускать

to look for – искать

to pass by – проходить мимо, оставлять без внимания, пропускать

it takes somebody – это у кого-то займет (какое-то время, чтобы сделать что-то)

backpacking trailstove – походная печка

to consume – потреблять

bright beacon – яркий маяк

1. Let us ____ that we have nothing else to do.

2. We were ____ for a dictionary when our teacher told us to take his.

3. He ____ without a word, without a glance.

4. Do you know what ____ are in this hotel?

5. ____ me half an hour to get ready for a date.

6. Unfortunately they didn't have a ____ with them and had to burn fire all night long.

7. I was told that this car ____ less fuel than mine.

8. We had sailed for two days then saw a ____ .

Text

If you're injured or the conditions are too bad to travel you may want to stay put and wait until you get rescued. This assumes that somebody knows you're missing, so make sure you tell someone where you're going and when you plan to be back. In the wintertime they will most likely be looking for you from the air with infrared (heat) vision systems.

Your body gives out enough heat to be seen, but from far away it could easily be mistaken for a large animal and the rescuers could end up passing you by. Also if you're behind a rock or a large tree seeking shelter from the cold wind they can easily miss you.

The best way to guarantee that they will see you from the air is to have a continuous fire burning. The trouble is that it may take many hours or even a few days until they come looking and you have no way of knowing exactly when, and you will soon run out of firewood for your fire. What you need to use is a wood burning backpacking stove like the Stratus Trailstove or similar stove, the trailstove is a small very light-weight wood burning backpacking stove that is specially well suited for winter backpacking. It actually burns hotter than a regular fire but consumes way less wood than a regular fire. A burning trailstove will show up like a bright beacon in the infrared scope, there's no way that the rescuers will miss you if you have a trailstove. Of course they will find you if you have a regular fire as well but as mentioned above you will have to work a lot harder collecting fire wood to keep it going non-stop, but if you don't have a Trailstove or similar stove then that's what you need to do.

Exercise XIII. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What ought you to do to get noticed by rescuers?
- 2) What is preferable to use for burning?

Exercise XIV. Расшифруйте и переведите слова:

Нипрительма, састыпа, лопте, варазыстьки, вобескойстпо, хойжипо, варод, ечьп, шипей мризту.

Exercise XV. Прочитайте монолог, спасенного человека, заблудившегося в горах, подставляя слова из текста в пробелы:

Conditions, trouble, to be back, to miss, shelter, heat, backpacking stove, injured, to guarantee,

You see I decided to go to search some help, because my friend ___ his leg. I left him in tent. The ___ were awful, it was heavy snowing and it was gusty. We didn't know that the blizzard was forecasted. Unfortunately, we didn't mention to anybody when we were going ___. I kept going hoping the blizzard would come down. I went on and on but I could not ___ that I was on the right way. I was afraid to get lost and ___ the path, at least it seemed to be some kind of a path. The ___ was that I was frozen to death and

almost desperate after walking an hour or so. Getting dark I decided to stop and find some ___ for night. Somehow I managed to set up the tent; luckily I had my ___ with me. I didn't remember how I fell asleep because I was just washed out. To my surprise I was awaked by human voices. It was just miracle. I have known that my friend was found by a group of mountain climbers some time later since I have gone.

Exercise XVI. Составьте монолог от лица:

- альпиниста – инструктора;
- спасателя;
- одного из друзей спасенного человека.

Exercise XVII. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

- Is your wife as pretty as ever?
- Yes, indeed! Only it takes her half an hour longer.

UNIT 6

ROPE RESCUE



Новые слова

incident – случай, случайность, происшествие

to assist – помогать

complex – сложный

evolution – развитие, маневр, передвижение

to gain – приобретать

to consist of – состоять из

to apply – обращаться, направлять свое внимание, относиться

stranded – скрученный, витой, в затруднительном положении

walk-down – пеший спуск

30 – Dulfers seat – страховочное сиденье

Exersice I. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и

Б:

easy access

recreational activity

angle/rope rescue

infinite number of

potential sites

rope rescue

high rise buildings

above grade structure

hazardous geographic area

mountain preserves

развлекательная деятельность

потенциальные места

спасение с помощью веревки

легкий доступ

высоко восходящие здания

опасная географическая зона

наземное сооружение

бесконечное число

горный заповедник

спасательная работа с помощью блока

Exersice II. Составьте предложения:

Example: Tourists/ preserve/ became/ some/ week/ last/ mountain/ in the/ stranded.

Some tourists became stranded in the mountain preserve last week.

1. Delayed/ was/ for a/ climbing/ wide/ reasons/ mountain/ variety of.
2. Accidents/ mountain/ in/ there/ in the/ constant/ number of/ is a/ dying/ increase/ people.
3. Weekend/ bank/ on the/ personnel/ was/ sent.
4. Operation/ these/ safe/ and/ guidelines/ them/ effective/ to conduct.
5. Rope/ categories/ is/ two/ general/ rescue/ into/ divided.
6. Safely/ and/ the/ was/ evacuation/ dine/ professionally/ rapidly.

Text

Scope

During the past several years, there has been a constant increase in the number of mountain/rope rescue related incidents. Because of the easy access to some of the city's mountain presence parks, a growing number of citizens and tourists use the parks for recreational activity. For a wide variety of reasons, victims become stranded in the mountain preserves and the Fire Department is called to assist in getting these victims to safety. Sometimes it involves a simple walk-down and, at times, it involves a very long and complex technical high angle/rope rescue. This procedure will to apply to all Fire Department personnel operating in a training or **rescue incident**.

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to establish guidelines for conducting high angle/rope rescues. Because of the **infinite number of** potential sites and situations that could be encountered, this **procedure** will not define a specific **evolution** to use, but will give guidelines to follow for conducting safe and effective operations.

Definition

Rope rescue is defined as any rescue attempt that requires rope and related equipment to safely gain access to, and remove patients from, hazardous geographic areas with limited access such as mountains, **high rise buildings**, above or below **grade structures**, by means of rope system. Mountain/rope rescues are divided into two general categories; non-technical and technical.

Non-technical evacuations are those of less than 40 degree inclination. Technical evacuations are considered those from 40 degrees to 90 degrees. Technical evacuations require the dispatch of the Technical Rescue Team (TRT). Technical rescues will be dispatched as HI (High Angle incident). A HI response will consist of at least two TRT units, the Special Operations **duty officer**, as well as the first due company and a BC.

Exercise III. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Why has mountain recreational activity become so popular recently?
- 2) Who saves the victims?
- 3) What are the general mountain/rope rescues' categories?
- 4) What is a non-technical evacuation?
- 5) What is TRT?

Exercise IV. Определите, какие утверждения соответствуют контексту, а какие нет:

- 1) A number of citizens and tourists use the parks for recreational activity.
- 2) Water Department is called to assist in getting the victims to safety.
- 3) The purpose of this procedure is to establish guidelines for conducting high angle/rope rescues.
- 4) Non-technical evacuations are those of less than 70 degree inclination.
- 5) Technical evacuations are considered those from 40 degrees to 100 degrees
- 6) The Special Operations duty officer, as well as the first due company and a BC.

Exercise V. Переделайте утвердительные предложения в вопросительные:

1. Mountain rescues are very dangerous and require highly professional trained teams.
2. A growing number of people want to live there.
3. Non-technical evacuations are operated by rescue team as well.
4. Fire Department is called to assist in difficult technical high angle/rope rescue.
5. Our attempt to take the equipment from icy-cold water failed.
6. This procedure involves using helicopter and boats.

Tactical Considerations.

Новые слова

witness – свидетель

to locate – располагать

to designate – определять

to administer – снабжать, оказывать помощь

terrain – местность

inclination – отклонение

extraction – извлечение

to adhere – прилипать, приставать, придерживаться

personnel – персонал

deployment – развертывание

to monitor – наставлять, советовать, проверять

to staff – укомплектовывать штаты, набирать штаты

liaison – связь

Exersice VI. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и Б:

recon team

nature of injuries

additional resources

recovery mode

rescue mode

investigative purposes

helicopter rappel

technical capability

цели расследования

техническая способность

способ восстановления

вертолетный канат

разведывательная группа

природа повреждений

способ спасения

дополнительные ресурсы

Exersice VII. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What for does the Command need the witness?
2. What should the Command do?
3. What are the additional resources for?

Первая фаза. Прибытие на место происшествия. Принятие командования.

Оценка ситуации.

А. Первое прибытие. Первый пребывающий офицер компании должен взять на себя командование после прибытия на место действия.

В. Получить ответственную группу или свидетеля. Команда должна получить свидетеля как можно быстрее после прибытия на место происшествия. Это поможет выяснить, в чем проблема и определить местонахождение жертвы.

С. Определить местонахождение жертвы. В большинстве случаев команде приходится посылать разведывательную группу туда, где находится жертва, чтобы определить ее точное местонахождение и природу повреждений. Возможно, команда захочет определить этот сектор как Разведывательный Сектор. Разведывательный Сектор должен иметь медицинское оборудование, чтобы начать оказывать первую помощь пострадавшему. Если высота территории откоса больше, чем 600 метров, то Команда может решить подождать пока придет Техническая группа спасения с надлежащим оборудованием, чтобы добраться до жертвы. Команда может также выбрать использовать вертолет для воздушной разведки.

Д. Определите, нужны ли дополнительные ресурсы. Разведывательная группа должна обеспечить Команду достаточной информацией, или рекомендовать использование дополнительных ресурсов. Информация, которая будет полезна для определения потребности в дополнительных ресурсах такова: количество пострадавших, местонахождение и состояние пострадавших, вычисленный угол наклона местности, расстояние до пострадавшего и вычисленное время для извлечения. Команда должна как можно раньше попросить дополнительную помощь. Если дополнительные ресурсы оказались не нужны, после того как был сделан запрос, то Команда может вернуть их обратно.

Text

Phase I Arrive On-Scene. Take Command. Size-Up.

A. First Arrival. The first arriving company officer should assume Command after arriving on the scene.

B. Secure Responsible Party or Witness. Command should secure a witness as soon as possible after arriving on **scene**. This will help in identifying the problem and locating the victim.

C. Locate the Victim. In most cases, Command will have to send a recon team to the area of the victim to determine the exact **location** of victim and nature of injuries.

Command may wish to designate this as Recon Sector. Recon Sector should have EMS equipment to begin to administer the **first aid** to the victim. If the terrain is greater than 600 inclination, Command may decide to wait until the TRT arrives with the proper equipment to reach the victim. Command may also choose to use a helicopter for aerial recon.

D. Assess the Need for Additional Resources. Recon Sector should provide Command with enough information, or recommend the need for additional resources. Information that will be helpful in determining the need for additional resources would be: number of victims, location and condition of victims, estimated angle of **terrain**, distance to victim, and estimated time of **extraction**. Command should put in an early call for additional resources. If additional resources are not needed after a call has been put in, Command can return those units to service.

E. Assess the Hazards. Command may wish to **designate** a Safety Sector to **identify** all potential **hazards** to rescuers. Safety Sector will be responsible for securing those hazards or making all members aware of those hazards. Safety Sector shall also be responsible for assuring that all safety procedures are **adhered** to.

F. Decide on Rescue or Recovery. Recon Sector should advise Command whether the operation will be **conducted** in the rescue or recovery mode. In the rescue mode personnel assigned to Recon Sector will be reassigned to **Treatment** Sector and Recon Sector will be terminated. If the operation is to be conducted in the recovery mode, Command may wish to leave the victim and any related equipment in place for **investigative purposes**.

G. Decide on an Action Plan. With the recommendation from Treatment Sector, Command will have to decide on an action plan. Extrication Sector and Safety Sector shall be made aware of the specific action plan.

Deployment of the TRT personnel in the Action Plan needs to be monitored by Command to ensure trained TRT members are available to staff critical functions. Dependent on the incident, these would be in the following areas:

1. Rescue Team involving Rope rescue, helicopter rappel, and any climb requiring technical skills and/or training. TRT should include a Paramedic when possible.

2. Support requires one trained TRT member at Support 12 to obtain any additional equipment or support items for the rescue team. This member could also be used in the Helicopter LZ if victim and/or TRT member was suspended below the helicopter after an extraction, depending on the location of the Landing Zone and Support 12.

3. Liaison will provide technical capability to Command, especially when operation involves other agencies. This function can usually be filled by the Special Operations Officer responding to the call.

Exercise VIII. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What should Command secure after arriving at scene?
- 2) What must be done with a victim?
- 3) What is Safety Sector responsible for?
- 4) What are the symptoms say for rescue or recovery mode?

Exercise IX. Закончите предложения, подставляя правильную форму глагола и используя конструкцию Used to:

Example: Now my father is in a Rope Technical Rescue Team but he used to be a firefighter.

1. Now my mother rides a bike every evening but ...
2. It takes us about 30 minutes to get to work since we bought a new car but ...
3. I have lived in Moscow ten years now but ...
4. Anna doesn't like coffee because she ...
5. When you were in France ...
6. Now John prefers to spend his weekends with his family but he ...

Exercise X. Составьте предложения, выделенными словами используя конструкцию Used to (8 предложений).

Exercise XI. Подставьте слова в пробелы и переведите предложения:

- 1) Давайте ____, что у вас нет необходимого оборудования.
- 2) На ____ происшествия было много очевидцев, которые были готовы помочь спасателям.
- 3) ____ жертву в безопасном месте.

4) Это была безлюдная _____ и нам советовали захватить много еды и медикаментов.

5) Мы не осознавали до конца, какие _____ ожидали нас там.

6) Оборудование оставили в полицейском участке для целей _____.

7) Я _____ безопасность данной операции.

Phase II Pre-Rescue Operations.

Новые слова

designee – кандидат на должность, назначаемое должностное лицо

non-essential – не существенный

to gather – собирать

actual – фактический

to fail – потерпеть неудачу

alternate – альтернативный

Text

A. Make the General Area Safe. Command or his/her designee should begin to make the general area safe. This may include securing the area and not allowing civilian personnel into the area.

B. Make the Rescue Area Safe. Command or his/her designee should make the immediate rescue area safe. This may include removing all civilian personnel and all non-essential rescue personnel from the area. If it is not possible to secure all the hazards in the immediate rescue area, all personnel operating in that area shall be made aware of those hazards.

C. Pre-Rescue/Recovery. Depending on the action plan established, Command may want to establish an Extrication Sector. Extrication Sector will be responsible for gathering all equipment and personnel necessary to operate according to the action plan. Extrication Sector will assign rescue personnel to conduct the rescue, and support personnel to support the rescuers, during the actual rescue phase. Extrication Sector should have an alternative action plan should the first choice plan fail. This alternate plan should be communicated to all personnel operating in the rescue area.

Exercise XII. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

1) What are the steps of the pre-rescue operation?

2) What is the pre-rescue recovery?

Exercise XIII. Найдите синонимы следующих слов:

To gather, personnel, general, possible, hazard, actual, to conduct, choice, to support.

Exercise XIV. Разгадайте слова:

R__c__e, __u__p__rt, a__a__, _e_s__ _n__ee, __r__o_n__l, c__i__ia__, _a__a__d, __a__s__, f_a_l,
r_s__er.

Phase III Rescue Operations.



Новые слова

to put forth – напрягать (силы), использовать, пускать в ход

to consider – рассматривать

benefit – польза

to talk the into – уговорить, убедить

self-extrication – самовызволение

to set up – установить

stoke basket – подвесная спасательная корзина

bearer – санитар, носильщик

litter – носилки

conjunction – соединение, связь

harness – упряжь

helo (helicopter) – вертолет

prior – предшествующий

14 ice slope – ледниковый склон

15 snow and ice climber – альпинист

16 ice axe – снежный топор

17 step (ice step) – многоярусные террасовидные ступени на склонах межгорных котловин и долин, образованные скоплениями морены и флювиогляциального материала, которые были отложены на контакте с массивами стаивающего льда

18 snow goggles – темные очки для альпиниста

19 hood (anorak hood) – анорак, куртка на молнии с капюшоном, куртка «Аляска»

Exersice XV. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и Б:

tag line	форма вычисления нагрузки
unstable areas	техника двойного каната
low risk operations	сказать последнее слово
anchor system	распорная система
steep angle evacuation	предохранительный трос
high angle operations	страховой канат
double rope technique	неустойчивые области
to have the final say	эвакуация с крутого спуска
load calculation form	операции с минимальной степенью риска
belay line	операция под крутым углом

Exersice XVI. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы:

1. Should the Extrication Sector begin rescue first?
2. What are the victims' actions?
3. What should be done in terrain less than 40 degree inclination?

После того, как выполнены до-спасательные операции, Спасательный Сектор должен использовать план действий по освобождению пострадавшего. Спасательные операции должны быть проведены с переходом от минимальной степени риска к высокой. Спасательные действия должны вестись с минимальным процентом риска спасателя необходимого для спасения пострадавшего. Операции с минимальной степенью риска не всегда возможны, но должны проводиться в первую очередь. Если спасение пострадавшего возможно только средствами операции с высокой степенью риска, то Спасательный Сектор должен обговорить с Командованием риск и пользу операции.

Порядок проведения спасательной операции с минимальным риском до высокой степени риска следующий.

Убедите пострадавшего помочь себе самому. Если пострадавший не подвержен ситуации угрожающей его жизни, то, можно уговорить человека совершить самовызволение. Если же пострадавший находится в ситуации угрожающей его жизни, то лучше всего посоветовать ему оставаться на месте пока не будет установлено оборудование для его спасения.

Для окрестностей с наклоном менее 40 градусов, большинство спасателей прибывших первыми, имеют оборудование и достаточно натренированы, чтобы помочь пострадавшему спуститься. Если пострадавший может ходить, то он или она могут спуститься вниз с помощью спасателей. Если пострадавший получил травмы или неспособен сам помочь себе, то он или она должны быть правильно помещены в подвесную спасательную корзину и доставлены в безопасное место.

Text

After pre-rescue operations are complete, Extrication Sector shall put forth the action plan removal of the victim(s). Rescue operations should be conducted with from low risk to high risk. Rescues should be conducted with the least amount of risk to rescuers necessary to rescue the victim. Low risk operations are not always possible but should be considered first. If the rescue of the victim(s) is only possible by means of a high risk operation, Extrication Sector shall communicate with Command the risk/benefit of the operation.

The order of rescue from low risk to high risk would be:

Talk the victim into self rescue. If the victim is not exposed to a life threatening situation, it may be possible to talk the victim into self-extrication. If the victim is exposed to a life threatening situation, it may be best to advise the victim to stay in place until a rope rescue system can be set up.

For terrain less than 40 degree inclination, (non-technical) most first responders have the equipment and training to assist the victim down. If the victim is ambulatory, he/she can walk down with the assistance of rescuers. If the victim is injured or unable to assist in their own rescue, he/she should be packaged properly in a stokes basket and carried to safety.

The Stokes extrication should be conducted with a minimum of 4 litter bearers. Bearers should face the direction of travel during the extrication. If appropriate, a tag line should be attached to the litter for assistance through unstable areas.

For terrain of greater than 40 degree inclination, the TRT shall be called in to assist with the extrication. If the victim is ambulatory, he/she may be assisted down by rescuers with the use of a belay/tag line. If appropriate, rescuers should set up an anchor system for the belay. A body belay may also be used by rescuers, if appropriate.

If the victim is not ambulatory, rescuers shall build an anchor system and prepare for a steep angle evacuation. The patient shall be packaged properly in a litter and prepared for the extrication. There shall be at least 3 litter attendants assisting with the litter evacuation. Attendants should face the anchor during the evacuation and be clipped into the litter. A separate raising/lowering line and belay line shall be set up for raising or lowering during steep angle evacuations.

For evacuations greater than 60 degrees, the TRT shall conduct the evacuation. Evacuations greater than 60 degrees are considered high angle operations. The Extrication Sector officer, in conjunction with the Safety Sector, should decide the most appropriate method to extricate the victim. This may include putting the victim(s) in a harness and raising or lowering them, or packaging them in a litter for the raising and/or lowering.

In any case, a 15:1 safety factor shall be maintained and a double rope technique shall be used if at all possible. If possible, a separate anchor should be used for the working line and the belay line. Proper care shall be taken to assure that the victim will not come out of the harness or litter used to extricate him/her. Which ever method of extrication is used, the Extrication Sector officer shall ensure the overall safety of the raising/lowering system. Extrication Sector shall designate the tasks of individual rescuers during the operation.

Helicopter operations are considered high risk operations. Several factors must be considered before deciding on the use of a helo for extrications. Some of these factors are: time of day, condition of victim, difficult access to the victim, and the qualifications of pilot and rescuers. If Command, in conjunction with the TRT company officers, decide to use a helicopter for extrication, a landing zone (L.Z.) shall be set up and a L.Z. Sector

shall be established. L.Z. Sector should have communication directly with the pilot as well as Command.

Prior to conducting the operation, Command should ensure that the pilot is qualified and completely understands the task about to be performed. Command, or his/her designee, should ensure that a load calculation form is filled out prior to commencement of the operation. Command will have the final say as to the use of the helicopter. The pilot will have the final say on how that helicopter will be used.

Phase IV Termination

I. Prepare for termination

- A. Personnel Accountability.
- B. Equipment accountability. If there has been a fatality, **Extrication Sector** may consider leaving equipment in place for investigative purposes.
- C. Re-stock vehicles.
- D. Consider debriefing
- E. Secure the scene. Return to service.

Exercise IX. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What does action plan removal of the victim include?
- 2) What would you advise to do to the victim?
- 3) What must be done if the victim is injured?
- 4) What is done with not ambulatory victim?
- 5) What are the conditions to conduct the evacuation?
- 6) When do they use the helicopter?
- 7) What is the pilot's task?

Exercise X. Определите, какие утверждения соответствуют контексту, а какие нет:

- 1) Rescues should be conducted with the least amount of risk to rescuers necessary to rescue the victim.
- 2) For terrain less than 70 degree inclination, (non-technical) most first responders have the equipment and training to assist the victim down.
- 3) The stokes extrication should be conducted with a maximum of 4 litter bearers.

4) If the child is ambulatory, he/she may be assisted down by paramedics with the use of a belay/tag line.

5) There shall be at least 6 litter attendants assisting with the litter evacuation.

6) For evacuations greater than 80 degrees, the TRT shall conduct the rescue.

7) Proper care shall be taken to assure that the victim will not come out of the harness or litter used to extricate him/her.

8) The pilot won't have the final say on how that plane will be used.

Exercise XI. Закончите предложения:

1) We should avoid high risks...

2) The victim is said to be...

3) He injured his leg while...

4) Paramedics asked for helicopter...

5) The pilot was not sure that...

6) The patient was packaged properly...

Exercise XII. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

- Don't bother me. I'm writing a letter to my girl-friend.
- But why are you writing so slowly?
- She can't read very fast.

UNIT 7
WATER RESCUE
Tactical considerations



Новые слова

to assign – назначать

to notify – уведомлять

volume – объем

velocity – скорость

drop-offs – выбросы

to spot – определять

helmet – шлем

to dive – нырять

27 resuscitator (respiratory apparatus, resuscitation apparatus), artificial breathing device
– прибор для оживления, прибор для реанимации, реаниматор

Exersice I. Найдите соответствие между словосочетаниями в колонках А и

Б:

floating debris

hydraulic effects

step-by-step

swift-water

scuba gear

locating the problem

water rescue helmet

быстрый поток

водный спасательный шлем

акваланг

плавающие обломки

определение проблемы

гидравлические эффекты

шаг-за-шагом

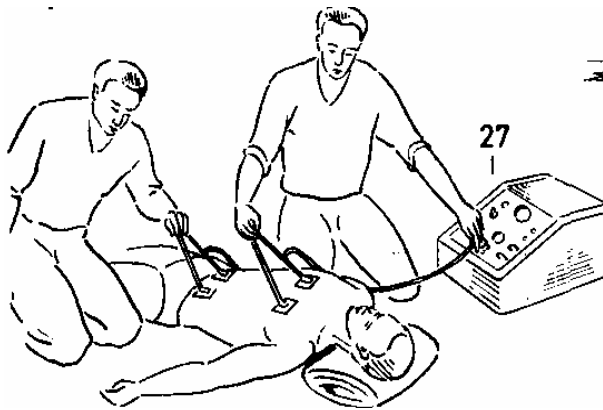
Phase I Arrive on scene. Take command. Size up.

Secure responsible party or witness.

Command should secure a witness as soon as possible after arriving on scene. This will help in identifying and locating the problem.

Assess the need for additional resources.

Command should immediately begin assessing the need for additional resources. If additional resources are necessary, Command should put in an early call for them. If later, it is determined that they are not necessary, Command can put those units back in service.



Assess the hazards.

Command should do an immediate assessment of the present hazards. Command may want to assign an individual the Safety Sector. Safety Sector will be responsible for identifying the hazards present and to have them secured if possible. If it is not possible to secure hazards, Safety Sector will notify all personnel of the hazards and notify Command so that an action plan can be established. Some hazards associated with water rescue operations would be: volume, velocity, and temperature of water, floating debris, unusual drop-offs, hydraulic effects, and depth of water.

Decide on "Rescue" or "Recovery"

Based on the **conditions** present and the hazards to rescuers, Command will have to make the decision to operate in the rescue or recovery mode. If Command determines that the operation will be run in the rescue mode, rescue should begin quickly.

Decide on an action plan.

Command should establish an action plan as soon as possible. The step-by-step plan should be communicated to all personnel involved in the rescue.

Phase II Pre-rescue operations

Make the general area safe.

Command or his/her designee should begin to make the general area safe. On water rescue operations, this would include securing the area and not allowing civilian personnel in to the water. In swift-water rescue incidents, Command should assign an Upstream Sector to spot floating debris and notify Command or Extrication Sector. Command may also want to assign a helicopter the task of aerial recon for spotting hazards.

Make the rescue area safe. Command should secure the immediate rescue area. He/she may want to assign a Lobby Sector to account for all personnel working within the rescue area. Personnel working in the rescue area (waters edge) shall have personal protective equipment (PPE), including personal flotation device (PFD) and water rescue helmet, or appropriate SCUBA gear during dive rescue/recovery operations. If at all possible, the hazards in the rescue area should be secured. If it is not possible, Command or his/her designee shall notify all rescuers in the area of the possible hazards.

Pre-rescue/Recovery.

Depending on the action plan established, Command may want to establish an Extrication Sector. Extrication Sector will be responsible for gathering all equipment and personnel necessary to operate according to the action plan. Extrication Sector will assign rescue personnel to conduct the rescue, and support personnel to support the rescuers, during the actual rescue phase. Extrication Sector should have an alternative action plan should be communicated to all personnel operating in the rescue area.

Exercise II. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What should command do after arriving on scene?
- 2) Do they always need an additional resource?
- 3) What are the hazards associated with water rescue operations?
- 4) What are the steps of the second phase?
- 5) What is the Extrication Sector responsible for?
- 6) Have you ever saved anybody on water?

Exercise III. Подставьте по смыслу слова в пробелы:

Helmet, civilian personnel, swift-water, safe, step-by-step, hazards, action plan, to operate.

1. The team ___ under the command of an experienced officer.
2. ___ the personnel reached the waters edge.
3. He had a ___ of white-blue-and-yellow colours the same as the bike.
4. The rescue team had to work in ___.
5. All ___ was asked to quit the accident place to move to safety.
6. Before getting into water to dive make sure the place is ___ .
7. The locals should be notified of the possible ___.
8. An ___ was made up and performed by the group of an experts previously.

Phase III Rescue operations.

Новые слова

strong current – сильное течение

downstream – вниз по течению

throw bags – спасательные, надувные мешки

prudent – осторожный

pike pole – багор

to grab – захватывать, схватить

pendulum belays – маятниковый рычаг, маятниковый прибор

haul – тяга, волочение, перевозка

tether – привязь

objective – цель

quick-release – быстрый выпуск

entrapment – ловушка

to be conscious – быть в сознании

shore – берег

accountability – подотчетность

towing – буксировка

retrieving – поиск

26 mouth-to-mouth resuscitation – дыхание рот в рот

Exersice VI. Прочитайте отрывок текста и ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the order of water rescue from low risk to high risk?
2. What should a victim do?
3. What can help to remove a victim from water?

Спасательный Сектор должен обсудить с Командованием риск и пользу операции. Командование должно снабдить отряд, находящийся в низовье течения спасательными мешками и отряд на другом берегу, в случае спасения в быстром потоке.

Порядок спасения на воде от минимального риска к максимальному таков:

Уговорите пострадавшего спастись самостоятельно. Если это возможно, то пострадавшего можно уговорить доплыть до берега или помочь спасателям в его/ее спасении. Если пострадавший захвачен в середине сильного течения, то это будет небезопасно.

Попытайтесь добраться, если возможно, спасатель должен протянуть руку ей/ему или какой-нибудь другой предмет, такой как багор, чтобы вытащить пострадавшего из воды.

Если пострадавший слишком далеко, чтобы добраться до него, спасатель(и) должен попытаться бросить надувной мешок или какое-нибудь плавательное средство (например спасательный круг). Группа перехвата внизу течения должна занять свою позицию во время операции спасения. Если пострадавший в силах схватить спасательный мешок, то спасатель может подвести его к швартовочному маятнику или транспортировать пострадавшего до ближайшего берега. Нужно позаботиться о том, чтобы пострадавший был пришвартован к безопасному месту внизу течения.

Text

After pre-rescue operations are complete, Extrication Sector shall put forth the action plan for the removal of the victim(s). Rescue operations should be conducted from low risk to high risk order.

Rescues should be conducted with the least amount of risk to the rescuer necessary to rescue the victim. Low risk operations are not always possible by means of a high risk operation.

Extrication Sector shall communicate with Command the risk/benefit of the operation. Command should assign downstream personnel, with throw bags, and an opposite water-side/bank-side sector for incidents involving swift-water rescue.

The order of water rescue from low risk to high risk will be:

TALK the victim into self-rescue. If possible, the victim can be talked into swimming to shore or assisting the rescuers with his/her own rescue. If a victim is stranded in the middle of a strong current, this will not be prudent.

REACH If possible, the rescuer should extend his/her hand or some other object, such as a pike pole, to remove the victim from the water.

THROW If the victim is too far out in the water to reach, rescuer(s) should attempt to throw the victim a throw bag or some piece of positive flotation (i.e., PFD, rescue ring). Downstream personnel should be in position during the actual rescue operation. If the victim is able to grab the throw bag, the rescuer can pendulum belays or hauls the victim to the nearest bank. Care should be taken to assure the victim will be belayed to a safe downstream position.

First responders that have had operational level water rescue training should be able to conduct the above rescues without the help of the Water Rescue Team (W.R.T). If the victim cannot be reached by either of these methods, Command should consider stopping the operation until W.R.T. personnel arrive.

If the operation becomes a high risk one, Command will want the equipment and experience of the W.R.T.

After the Water Rescue Team arrives, Command should discuss with them the action plan. Command should consider re-assigning the Extrication Sector to a company officer from the W.R.T.

The next order of water rescue from low risk to high risk would be:

Row If it is determined that a boat based operation shall be run, Command should assign a company on the opposite bank to assist Extrication Sector in establishing an anchor for a rope system. The company on the opposite bank will be made aware of the action plan. Extrication Sector will be responsible for seeing that the rope system used for the boat based operation is built safe and proper. A minimum of 2 point tether should be

built for swift-water operations. Extrication should consider personal protective equipment (PPE) for victim(s).

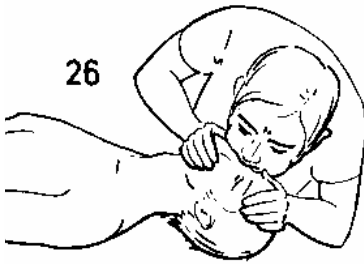
Go If it is not possible to ROW (boat base operation) to the victim, Extrication Sector should consider putting a rescuer in the water to reach the victim. This is a very high risk operation. Only rescuers with the proper training and equipment should be allowed to enter the water. Prior to the rescuer actually proceeding into the water, he/she shall discuss the action plan, including specific tasks and objectives, hazards and alternate plans. The rescuer shall never be attached to a life line without the benefit of a quick-release mechanism. The rescuer should take PPE of at least a PFD to the victim. Members shall not do a breath-hold surface dive in an attempt to locate a victim beneath the surface of the water.

Helo At times the use of a helicopter is the most reasonable method of reaching the victim. Helicopter operations over water are considered high risk operations. Command should consult with Extrication Sector and the pilot to determine the risk/benefit of the use of a helo. If the pilot says he/she can do the operation, Command should consider it. Extrication should assign rescuers to the helicopter and discuss with the pilot and the rescuers the specific action plan. Extrication Sector, or his/her designee should address the weight and balance considerations. Command will have the final say on the use of a helicopter for water rescue operations. The pilot will have the final say on how the helicopter will be used.

Assessing the victim

Once the rescuer(s) have reached the victim, they should do an immediate assessment of the victim; a quick assessment of the ABC's and the exact method of entrapment. If the victim is conscious, the rescuer should determine if the victim can assist in his/her own rescue. If the victim is unconscious, the rescue must be quick. If the victim can assist in his/her own rescue, the rescuers should proceed with the rescue action plan. The victim should be brought to shore as soon as possible.

Treatment



As soon as the victim is brought to safety, an assessment should be done by ALS personnel. Treatment shall be administered as per EMS Protocols. If necessary, the victim shall be transported to the hospital.

Phase IV Termination

Command should begin termination as soon as possible after the victim has been removed from the water. This shall include securing all the equipment used for the rescue and personnel accountability. This may also include witnesses, photo's, victim's personal affects or equipment used in the rescue. Members should not become part of a towing operation to remove vehicles from the water. One company should stand by for rescue if a tow truck driver insists on retrieving the vehicle. Command should also consider activating the C.I.S.M. for extraordinary or extended operations.

Exercise VII. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When should the rescue operations be conducted?
- 2) What is the order of water rescue - from low risk to high risk?
- 3) What is recommended to do if the victim is too far out in the water to reach?
- 4) When is it high time for Water Rescue Team to arrive?
- 5) What are the steps of W.R.T. personnel rescue?
- 6) What is done if it is not possible to row to the victim?
- 7) When do they use the helicopter?
- 8) What is the treatment?
- 9) What does the termination include?

Exercise VIII. Переведите предложения:

- 1) Спасатели использовали различные средства в ходе спасательной операции.
- 2) Ребенок сидел на другой стороне реки и плакал.
- 3) Быстрое спасение позволило оказать пострадавшему необходимую помощь.

4) Сильное течение мешало спасательной команде подплыть ближе к пострадавшему.

5) Было совершено десять погружений, но тело пострадавшего не было найдено.

6) После ряда неудачных попыток было принято решение вызвать отряд водных спасателей.

Exercise XI. Найдите и переведите зашифрованные слова:

Iobbvehicleetom, teoabtruckohwyi, isdenlqauotmow, pohvictimnoterm
orderoplibankqui, waterrsqerachha, asktaskehaulrutm, olekiequiprosklo, assistpmentrowt.

Prepare for termination.

Новые слова

to re-stock – пополнять запасы

debriefing – инструктаж

rotation – вращение, чередование, замена личного состава

sufficient – поверхностный

survey – обследование

capacity – возможность

thumb – большой палец

manpower – людские ресурсы

life jacket – спасательный жилет

backup – копия, дублирование

disappearance – исчезновение

Text

1. Personnel accountability.

2. Equipment accountability. If there has been a fatality, Extrication Sector may consider leaving equipment in place for investigative purposes.

3. Re-stock vehicles.

4. Consider debriefing.

5. Secure the scene. Return to service.

Additional considerations:

1. HEAT. Consider rotation of crews.

2. COLD. Consider the affects of hypothermia on victim and rescuers.
3. RAIN/SNOW. Consider the affects of rain or snow on the hazard profile.
4. TIME OF DAY. Is there sufficient lighting for operations extending into the night.
5. Consider the affect on family and friends; keep family informed.
6. Consider news media; assign a P.I.O.

- **Secure any witnesses.** This will help in identifying and locating the problem

- **Assess the need for additional resources** whether it is personnel or equipment. If additional resources are necessary, Command should put in an early call for them. Don't delay as it could operations and produce negative results.

- **Assess the hazards.** Command should assign an individual as the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer will be responsible for identifying the hazards present and have them secured if possible. If it is not possible to secure hazards, they will notify all personnel of the hazards and notify Command so that an action plan can be established. Some hazards associated with water rescue operations would be: volume, velocity, and temperature of water, floating debris, unusual drop-offs, hydraulic effects, and depth of water. In the case of an Ice Rescue, a survey of the ice conditions should be completed. The formula (Thickness of ice)² x 50 = weight bearing capacity (ie: 2" Thickness = 200 lbs. Capacity.). A simple rule of thumb is:

1. 1 inch = Stay Off!
2. 2 inches = One person
3. 5 inches = One snowmobile
4. 7 inches = group activities
5. 8 inches = one automobile
6. 9 inches = several snowmobiles
7. 10+ inches = light truck

- **Decide on Rescue or Recovery.** Based on the conditions present and the hazards to rescuers, Command will have to make the decision to operate in the rescue or recovery mode. If Command determines that the operation will be run in the rescue mode, rescue should begin quickly.

- **Decide on an action plan.** Command should establish an action plan as soon as possible. The step-by-step plan should be communicated to all personnel involved in the rescue.

Safety Concerns:

- Is it safe for rescuers to work?
- Experience of the firefighters on the scene.
- Manpower
- Sufficient Equipment. Remember that all rescuers operating near the ice or water must be wearing a life jacket.
- No rescue should be initiated without a backup team and shore support.

If the patient has gone under and the water is below 70 degrees Fahrenheit, rescue attempts should not exceed a period of 90 minutes from time of disappearance or time of dispatch if patient was missing prior to arrival. A recovery effort should begin.

If the patient has gone under and the water is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, rescue attempts should not exceed a period of 60 minutes from the time of disappearance or time of dispatch if patient was missing prior to arrival. A recovery effort should begin.

Rescue or Recovery:

Water Temperature	Exhaustion / Unconscious	Survival Time
32.5	Under 15 minutes	15 to 45 minutes
32.5 to 40	15 to 30 minutes	30 to 90 minutes
40 to 50	30 to 60 minutes	1 to 3 hours
50 to 60	1 to 2 hours	1 to 6 hours
60 to 70	2 to 7 hours	2 to 40 hours
70 to 80	3 to 12 hours	3 hours to Indefinite
80+	Indefinite	Indefinite

Exercise X. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What ought to be done while preparing for termination?
- 2) What are the additional measures that must be taken into consideration?
- 3) What does the rule of thumb mean?
- 4) What do safety concerns include?

Exercise XI. Определите, какие утверждения соответствуют контексту, а какие нет:

- 1) Consider the affect on family and friends; keep family informed.

- 2) The Safety Officer will be responsible for evacuating the injured people.
- 3) According to the rule of thumb 7 inches means three people.
- 4) All rescuers operating near the ice or water must be wearing leather jacket.
- 5) No rescue should be initiated without a backup team and shore support.
- 6) If the water is below 80 degrees Fahrenheit, rescue attempts should not exceed a period of 40 minutes.
- 7) If the patient has gone under and the water is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, rescue attempts should not exceed a period of 90.

Exercise XII. Составьте предложения:

Example: Was/to/it/difficult/the/victim/real/of the/state/assess

It was difficult to assess the real state of the victim.

- 1) In time/all/were/back/vehicles/returned.
- 2) Water/the/has/suddenly/patient/gone/under.
- 3) Arrive/scene/on/rescuers/as/should/possible/as/soon.
- 4) On/water/while/must/safety/you/rules/follow/simple.
- 5) Failed/all/efforts/a/jacket/our/to/life/on/put.
- 6) Suffer/according/to/of/rescuers/85%/the/from/the/survey/stress.

Exercise XIII. Заполните пробелы:

- 1) The patient has gone under ___ just some minutes after rescuer's arrival.
- 2) Don't ___ this matter till morning.
- 3) The ___ was unbearable, despite the conditioner working.
- 4) You shouldn't drive, there is heavy ___ outside and the blizzard was forecast.
- 5) The equipment was ___ on helicopter.
- 6) Where is your ___ ? You shouldn't dive without it.

Exercise XIV. Прочитайте и переведите шутку:

Speeder: Was I driving too fast?

Motor Cop: Hell, no. You were flying too low.

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