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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК: ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ КУРС

*Методические рекомендации к практическим занятиям
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Unit 1. Emergency Situations

Text 1. Accidents and Emergencies

Task 1. Read the heading. Based on this topic, brainstorm three specific examples of accidents or emergencies before you read the text. Then read the text and create a structural outline of the paragraphs. Write a brief title or main idea for each paragraph.

Accidents and emergencies are unpredictable events that can occur at any time, in any place, and to anyone. They range from minor incidents, such as a superficial cut or a slipped step, to catastrophic events like major vehicular collisions, natural disasters, or sudden medical crises like heart attacks. Understanding the nature of these emergencies, implementing preventive measures, and knowing how to respond effectively are critical components of public safety and personal well-being.

The primary cause of most accidents is a combination of human error, environmental hazards, and mechanical failure. In the workplace, inadequate training, fatigue, and failure to follow safety protocols often lead to injuries. On the roads, distracted driving, speeding, and driving under the influence remain the leading factors in traffic fatalities. At home, slips and falls – particularly among the elderly and young children – along with accidental poisonings and fires, constitute the majority of emergency situations.

While some events, such as earthquakes or severe storms, are unavoidable, their impact can be significantly mitigated through foresight and preparation. Prevention forms the first line of defense against emergencies. On an individual level, this involves maintaining situational awareness, keeping living and working spaces free of hazards, and utilizing appropriate safety equipment, such as seatbelts in cars and helmets on bicycles. On an organizational and governmental level, prevention requires strict enforcement of building codes, regular safety audits, public awareness campaigns, and the installation of safety infrastructure like fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and clear emergency exit signage. When prevention fails, the speed and quality of the immediate response determine the outcome.

The first rule of emergency response is to remain calm. Panic impairs judgment and can escalate danger. Before attempting to help others, individuals must assess the scene for ongoing hazards – such as live electrical wires, toxic gas, or oncoming traffic – to ensure they do not become victims themselves. Once the scene is deemed safe, the next crucial step is to alert emergency services. This involves providing clear, concise information to dispatchers, including the exact location, the nature of the incident, and the number and condition of casualties. While professional help is on the way, the administration of immediate first aid can mean the difference between life and death. Basic knowledge of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), how to use an Automated External Defibrillator (AED), and techniques to control severe bleeding or manage shock are invaluable skills that every citizen should ideally possess.

Ultimately, managing accidents and emergencies is a collective responsibility. It

requires a continuous loop of education, preparedness, and infrastructure maintenance. By fostering a culture of safety, investing in emergency response training, and maintaining robust public health and safety systems, society can significantly reduce the frequency of accidents and minimize the devastating consequences when emergencies inevitably arise.

Task 2. Match the words on the left with the correct words on the right to make the phrases used in the text:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) to mitigate; | a) emergency services; |
| 2) to assess; | b) preventive measures; |
| 3) to alert; | c) severe bleeding; |
| 4) to implement; | d) the scene for hazards; |
| 5) to control. | e) the impact of disasters. |

Task 3. Complete the sentences using the correct words from the box.

a) alarms; b) code; c) calm; d) bleeding; e) infrastructure; f) awareness

- 1 The construction company had to follow strict building ... to ensure earthquake safety.
- 2 It is vital to stay ... when a crisis occurs to avoid chaotic decisions.
- 3 Modern public spaces require fire ... and clear emergency signs.
- 4 The first responder used a clean cloth to stop the severe ... from the wound.
- 5 Raising public ... about road safety can significantly reduce the number of accidents.

Task 4. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in brackets so that it fits the space.

- 1 Accidents are completely ... (predict) events that can happen anywhere.
- 2 Regular safety audits are crucial for effective ... (prevent).
- 3 Inadequate training and extreme ... (fatigued) often lead to workplace injuries.
- 4 The rapid deployment of help depends on clear communication with the ... (dispatch).
- 5 Maintaining infrastructure is a collective ... (responsible) for society.

Task 5. Passive vs Active Voice. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use either the active voice or the passive voice.

- 1 While some natural events cannot be avoided, their impact ... (can mitigate) through foresight.
- 2 Distracted driving and speeding ... (remain) the leading factors in traffic fatalities today.
- 3 Before help arrived yesterday, immediate first aid ... (administer) by a bystander.

- 4 If a person panics, their judgment ... (impair) and danger escalates.
- 5 In recent years, authorities ... (invest) heavily in emergency response training.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the three primary causes of most accidents?
- 2 What are two main causes of injuries in the workplace?
- 3 What is the first and most important rule when an emergency occurs, and why?
- 4 What actions should a person take before attempting to help victims at an emergency scene?
- 5 What specific information should be provided to emergency dispatchers when calling for help?
- 6 What basic medical skills should an average citizen ideally possess?
- 7 How can the impact of unavoidable natural disasters be reduced?
- 8 What examples of organizational preventive measures are given by the author?
- 9 Why is psychological readiness considered essential in the initial moments of an emergency?
- 10 What is the main danger of panicking during an accident?
- 11 How should society work together during emergencies?

Text 2. Reporting an Emergency

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the dialogue will be about:

- a) ambulance – машина скорой помощи;
- b) cyclist – велосипедист;
- c) emergency services – экстренные службы;
- d) immediate danger – непосредственная опасность;
- e) shocked – в состоянии шока;
- f) traffic accident – дорожно-транспортное происшествие;
- g) trapped – заблокированный, зажатый;
- h) unconscious – без сознания.

Dialogue

EO – Emergency Operator

C – Caller

EO: Emergency services. Please state your emergency.

C: We need an **ambulance** right away! There's a serious **traffic accident** outside the shopping mall!

EO: Can you tell me how many people are hurt?

C: A truck has hit a delivery man on the scooter. The man is lying on the ground. He is **unconscious** and he isn't breathing regularly. The truck driver is

standing next to his vehicle; he is holding his head, and I can see some blood.

EO: I am sending help right now. Is the driver OK? Is anyone **trapped** or unconscious?

C: No, the driver is out, but he looks shocked, and his head is bleeding.

EO: OK, please do not move the man unless there is an **immediate danger**. Keep him warm. The medical team will be there in three minutes.

Task 2. Complete the sentences using the correct words from the box.

a) trapped; b) unconscious; c) medical team; d) ambulance; e) accident; f) danger

- 1 The man called the emergency services to request an ... right away.
- 2 A serious traffic ... took place in front of the cinema.
- 3 The delivery man is lying on the ground and is
- 4 The operator asked if anyone was ... inside the vehicle.
- 5 You should not move injured people unless there is an immediate
- 6 The ... is expected to arrive in three minutes.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below.

- 1 The accident happened in the country.
- 2 The delivery man is walking around the crash scene.
- 3 The truck driver is bleeding from his head.
- 4 There are two people inside the truck who cannot get out.
- 5 The operator tells the caller to move the injured man immediately.
- 6 The ambulance will arrive in about three minutes.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where exactly did the traffic accident happen?
- 2 What is the physical condition of the delivery man?
- 3 How many people were in the truck?
- 4 What specific instructions did the emergency operator give to the caller regarding the injured people?

Text 3. Health and Safety Procedures in Industrial Facilities

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) assembly point – место сбора (при эвакуации);
- b) designated – назначенный;
- c) first aid kit – аптечка первой помощи;
- d) fire drill – пожарная тревога (учебная эвакуация);
- e) obligated to – обязан
- f) premises – территория предприятия, объекты;
- g) prevention – предотвращение, профилактика;

- h) regulatory requirements – нормативные требования;
- i) risk assessment – оценка рисков;
- j) safety specialist – специалист по безопасности;
- k) smoke detector – датчик дыма, пожарный извещатель;
- l) subjected to – подлежащий (чему-то);
- m) to audit – проводить проверку;
- n) to eliminate – устранить;
- o) to mitigate – смягчить, снизить, минимизировать (риски);
- p) to update – обновлять, актуализировать.

Operating a large-scale industrial facility involves dealing with a number of physical and operational hazards. Manufacturing plants and heavy industrial environments are densely packed with complex machinery, high-temperature processing zones, and sharp fabrication tools. Consequently, plant management is legally required to conduct a regular comprehensive **risk assessment**. This systematic evaluation serves to identify and analyze potential dangers across the shop floor. While the primary objective of these safety audits is proactive **prevention** – under the principle that **mitigating** a hazard is vastly superior to reacting to an incident – it remains virtually impossible **to eliminate** every operational risk entirely. To address this reality, organizations employ a qualified **safety specialist** tasked with **auditing** work zones, **updating** safety policies, and conducting mandatory employee training. To safeguard personnel and assets from thermal emergencies, facilities must implement active fire defense systems in accordance with **regulatory requirements**. Automated **smoke detectors** must be installed on ceilings throughout the **premises** and **subjected to** routine diagnostic testing to ensure optimal functionality. Furthermore, portable **fire extinguishers** must be stationed at **designated**, highly visible locations adjacent to machinery, with workers required to inspect them monthly for structural damage or pressure drops. Organizations are also **obligated to** conduct mandatory **fire drills** at regular intervals. Stopping production lines for an evacuation drill is difficult, but employees must practice shutting down machines, following clear exit paths, and meeting quickly at the **assembly point** to check that everyone is safe. The final stage of a good industrial safety system focuses on medical preparedness. Every workshop and production floor must have a clearly marked, fully stocked **first aid kit** to facilitate immediate, on-site medical intervention.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) prevention; b) regulatory requirements; c) fire drill; d) to mitigate first aid kit; e) obligated to; f) fire extinguisher; g) to update; h) assembly point; i) premises

- 1 Employers are legally ... to keep workers safe.
- 2 We use safety rules ... or lower risks in the factory.

- 3 Every workshop must have a fully stocked
- 4 The manager needs to ... the old safety handbook with new information.
- 5 All workers must stop their machines during a
- 6 Grab a ... if you see a small fire near the equipment.
- 7 Smoking is not allowed anywhere on the company
- 8 The factory must follow all government
- 9 In an emergency, run outside and meet at the
- 10 Wearing safety goggles is the best way for eye injury

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

- 1 Industrial factories must conduct a risk assessment at regular intervals.
- 2 The main goal of safety audits is to react quickly after an incident happens.
- 3 Commercial smoke detectors must be tested regularly to ensure they work.
- 4 Fire extinguishers only need to be replaced if they are completely empty.
- 5 Staging a mandatory fire drill can cause temporary operational downtime.
- 6 During an emergency, workers are allowed to leave their machines running.
- 7 A clearly visible first aid kit must be available at every active workstation.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

- 1 How does the text define the operational purpose and frequency of a formal risk assessment?
- 2 What are the primary professional duties of a certified safety specialist within an industrial facility?
- 3 How should smoke detectors be managed and maintained to ensure absolute technical reliability?
- 4 What are the exact storage requirements and inspection protocols for handheld fire extinguishers on the shop floor?
- 5 What benefits does an effective emergency medical framework provide to an enterprise?

Text 4. Principles of First Aid and Wound Care

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) antibiotic ointment – мазь с антибиотиком;
- b) burns – ожоги;
- c) clean the wound – очистить (промыть) рану;
- d) dressing – медицинская повязка, перевязочный материал;
- e) first aid – первая помощь;
- f) first aider – лицо, оказывающее первую помощь;
- g) infection – инфекция, заражение;
- h) stop the bleeding – остановить кровотечение.

First aid is the immediate, temporary care given to an injured or suddenly ill

person before professional medical help arrives. The primary goals of a **first aider** are to save lives, prevent the condition from worsening, and promote recovery. When treating basic injuries like cuts and scrapes, following a hygienic procedure is essential. First, the rescuer must wash their hands or wear medical gloves to avoid contaminating the wound. To **stop the bleeding**, direct pressure should be applied to the injury using a clean, sterile **dressing** or cloth. Once the bleeding is controlled, it is important to **clean the wound** with mild soap and gently rinse it under running water to remove any dirt, which prevents **infection**. After cleaning, applying a thin layer of an **antibiotic ointment** helps keep the surface moist and protects against bacteria. The injury should then be covered with a plaster (adhesive bandage) or a clean gauze wrap to protect it from external environment hazards. The dressing must be changed at least once a day, or whenever it becomes wet or dirty. For more severe conditions, such as **burns**, first aid depends on the severity. Minor burns should be cooled immediately under gently running cold water for 10 to 15 minutes. However, for serious third-degree burns, water should not be used; instead, the victim must be treated for shock, and emergency medical services must be contacted without delay.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) ointment; b) infection; c) burn; d) dressing; e) plaster; f) bleeding

- 1 The main priority for a deep cut is to apply pressure and stop the
- 2 If dirt enters an open scratch, it can easily cause a dangerous
- 3 Use a sterile ... or clean cloth to cover the injury tightly.
- 4 Applying a specific antibiotic ... helps keep the wound clean and moist.
- 5 For a small cut on a finger, you can just apply a protective
- 6 First aid rules for ... depend entirely on how deep the skin damage is.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

- 1 First aid is designed to replace professional hospital treatment completely.
- 2 Rescuers should wear gloves or wash hands to stop bacteria from entering a cut.
- 3 To stop heavy bleeding, you need to apply direct pressure to the wound.
- 4 Wounds should be cleaned under running water before you try to stop the bleeding.
- 5 You need to change the medical dressing on a cut at least once a week.
- 6 Running cold water should be used immediately on serious third-degree burns.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the three primary goals of providing first aid to a casualty?
- 2 Why is it vital for a first aider to clean their hands before touching a wound?

- 3 What are the exact steps described in the text for treating a standard minor cut?
- 4 How often should a person change a wound dressing?
- 5 What is the correct protocol for treating a minor burn versus a third-degree burn?

Unit 2. Emergency Services

Text 1. The Structure and Roles of Emergency Services

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) ambulance – автомобиль скорой помощи;
- b) casualties – пострадавшие, жертвы;
- c) dispatch center – диспетчерский центр, дежурная часть;
- d) emergency operator – оператор экстренной службы;
- f) emergency services – экстренные службы;
- g) fire and rescue service – пожарно-спасательная служба;
- h) incident scene – место происшествия;
- i) paramedics – сотрудники скорой помощи;
- j) squad car – патрульный автомобиль.

In any modern society, **emergency services** are the critical backbone of public safety, operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. These organizations respond to urgent calls to protect life, health, property, and the environment. Most countries rely on three primary agencies: the police force, the fire and rescue service, and the emergency medical service (EMS).

When an emergency occurs, the process begins at a centralized **dispatch center**. A citizen calls for emergency services and an **emergency operator** answers. The operator's job is to rapidly assess the situation, determine which service is required, and obtain vital information, such as the exact location and the number of **casualties**.

Once the information is processed, emergency units are immediately deployed to the **incident scene**.

The Police are responsible for maintaining public order, securing the perimeter, and investigating criminal behavior or traffic accidents. They arrive in **squad cars** to control crowds and ensure that other workers can operate safely.

The **Fire and Rescue Service** handles more than just fires. They are equipped with specialist tools used to extricate individuals who are trapped inside heavily damaged vehicles after a collision.

The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) provides rapid pre-hospital care. Qualified **paramedics** use specialized medical equipment inside an **ambulance** to stabilize patients, perform life-saving procedures (like CPR), and transport them safely to the nearest hospital.

Effective communication and seamless inter-agency cooperation are essential.

During large-scale disasters, all three services must work together under a unified command structure to manage the crisis efficiently and minimize loss of life.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box.

a) squad cars; b) rescue; c) dispatch center; d) paramedics; e) casualties;
f) ambulance

- 1 When you contact emergency services, your call goes directly to a regional
- 2 The emergency operator will always ask if there are any injured ... at the scene.
- 3 Police officers quickly arrived in two ... to secure the area and control the traffic.
- 4 Firefighters used ... equipment to help a driver who was trapped inside the truck.
- 5 Highly trained ... began performing CPR as soon as they reached the victim.
- 6 The patient was placed on a stretcher and loaded into the back of the

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

- 1 Emergency services only operate during specific business hours on weekdays.
- 2 The emergency operator is responsible for deploying the necessary vehicles to the scene.
- 3 Police officers are only responsible for firefighting duties at the incident scene.
- 4 Modern fire and rescue services only put out fires and do not assist in traffic accidents.
- 5 Paramedics treat patients on the spot and during transportation to the hospital.
- 6 During major crises, different emergency agencies must work independently without communication.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the three primary emergency services found in most countries?
- 2 What vital information must an emergency operator collect from a caller?
- 3 What is the specific role of the police force when they arrive at an accident scene?
- 4 Why do firefighters need specialist tools?
- 5 Why is inter-agency cooperation critical during large-scale disasters?

Text 2. Protection from Emergencies

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) comprehensive – комплексный;
- b) early warning systems – системы раннего оповещения;
- c) evacuation routes – пути эвакуации;
- d) mitigation – минимизация последствий, смягчение рисков;
- e) normalcy – нормальная жизнь, порядок;
- f) protection of the public – защита населения, общественная безопасность;
- g) public shelters – общественные убежища, укрытия;
- h) recovery – ликвидация последствий, восстановление;
- i) response – реагирование, ответные меры.

The primary responsibility of any government is the **protection of the public** from natural disasters, industrial accidents, and man-made crises. Modern civil protection strategies rely on a **comprehensive** four-stage framework: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Mitigation. This stage focuses on preventing hazards from turning into disasters. Governments implement strict building codes to ensure structures can withstand earthquakes, and they construct flood barriers near vulnerable rivers. The main objective is to reduce long-term risks to human life and property.

Preparedness. Being ready before an emergency strikes is crucial. Civil defense agencies develop **early warning systems** – such as loud sirens, radio broadcasts, and automated mobile phone alerts – to notify the public of immediate danger. Furthermore, authorities define clear **evacuation routes** and establish safe **public shelters** supplied with food, clean water, and medical kits.

Response. When an incident occurs, emergency services must act instantly. The priority is to conduct search and rescue operations, provide medical treatment to casualties, and secure the affected areas to prevent further harm. Efficient coordination between the police, firefighters, and paramedics is vital during this phase.

Recovery. After the immediate danger passes, the focus shifts to restoring **normalcy**. This involves rebuilding damaged infrastructure, providing psychological support to survivors, and restoring essential services like electricity, water, and communications.

Ultimately, public safety is a shared responsibility. While governments provide the infrastructure and planning, citizens must actively participate in fire drills and educate themselves on how to respond to local hazards.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) shelter; b) mitigation; c) route; d) normalcy; e) warning; f) response

1 After the fire drill ends, everyone returns to the building to resume their daily

2 In areas prone to hurricanes, communities build strong public ... to keep people safe.

3 Automated text messages are a highly effective type of early ... system.

4 During the earthquake, residents followed the designated evacuation ... to reach open ground.

5 Planting trees on hills to prevent mudslides is an excellent method of disaster

6 A quick ... from the fire department prevented the hotel kitchen fire from spreading.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 The mitigation stage takes place after a disaster has already completely destroyed a town.

2 Building flood barriers is an example of reducing long-term risks to property.

3 Early warning systems include mobile alerts and loud sirens to notify citizens of hazards.

4 Public shelters are only built to store extra vehicles during emergency responses.

5 The recovery phase focuses on restoring vital infrastructure like water and electricity.

6 Public safety is the sole responsibility of emergency services, not the general public.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 What are the four core stages of modern civil protection strategies?

2 What is the main purpose of the mitigation phase, and what is one example of it?

3 How do civil defense agencies warn citizens about an approaching natural disaster?

4 What are the main priorities of emergency services during the response phase?

5 What activities are involved in the final stage of emergency management (recovery)?

Text 3. Fire Safety Regulations and Emergency Response

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

a) clutter – хлам;

b) fire safety – пожарная безопасность;

c) mandatory – обязательный;

- d) property – имущество;
- e) workplace hazards – опасные факторы на рабочем месте;
- f) to cause damage – наносить ущерб, причинять повреждения;
- g) to discharge – разряжать;
- h) to implement – внедрять;
- i) to install – устанавливать;
- j) to lock – запира́ть на замок;
- k) to maintain – поддерживать в исправном состоянии;
- l) to replace – заменять;
- m) to report – сообщать, докладывать;
- n) to trigger – запустить, привести в действие.

Fire is one of the most significant **workplace hazards**, capable of **causing** massive **property damage** and severe casualties within minutes. Because of this extreme risk, organizations are legally required to **implement** strict **fire safety** regulations, **maintain** specialized prevention equipment, and ensure all employees are trained in emergency evacuation procedures.

The cornerstone of fire prevention is the continuous maintenance of active defense systems. All buildings must be equipped with automated smoke detectors that act as an early warning system, **triggering** a loud alarm at the first sign of a fire. Additionally, portable fire extinguishers must be **installed** at visible, easily accessible locations on every floor. These extinguishers must be inspected regularly for signs of damage and must be **replaced** immediately after any use, even if they were only partially **discharged**.

Equally critical is the management of evacuation infrastructure. All emergency exits and corridors must be kept completely clear of boxes, furniture, or **clutter** at all times to allow people to escape quickly. Exit doors must never be **locked** from the inside during working hours.

To ensure maximum preparedness, companies must conduct **mandatory** fire drills at regular intervals. During these simulated emergencies, workers practice leaving the building calmly using the nearest designated evacuation routes. Once outside, everyone must gather at a pre-arranged assembly point, where managers can count the staff and **report** any missing individuals to the arriving fire brigade.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) mandatory; b) to report; c) property; d) fire safety; e) to install; f) to maintain;
g) to implement; h) clutter; i) workplace hazard; j) to cause damage

1 Factory managers are required ... new safety protocols to protect assembly line workers from heavy machinery.

2 It is ... for all floor technicians to wear hard hats and steel-toed boots inside the facility.

3 Clearing cardboard boxes and debris prevents walkway ... that could block emergency exit routes.

4 Supervisors conduct weekly walks through the plant to identify and eliminate potential ... like exposed wiring.

5 Operating the forklift without proper training is highly likely ... to the expensive raw materials.

6 The company decided ... automated sensors on the conveyor belts to detect overheating parts instantly.

7 Workers must remember ... any machinery malfunctions or minor oil spills to the supervisor immediately.

8 Engineers work around the clock ... the assembly equipment in excellent operating condition.

9 Security guards patrol the factory floor at night to protect company ... from theft or vandalism.

10 Proper storage of flammable chemical solvents is a critical part of industrial ... regulations.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 Fire extinguishers only need to be replaced if they are completely empty.

2 Smoke detectors serve as an early warning system by triggering a loud alarm.

3 It is acceptable to store extra office boxes in front of emergency exits if it is only temporary.

4 Emergency exit doors are allowed to be locked from the inside during the workday for security reasons.

5 During a fire drill, the main goal after leaving the building is to gather at the designated assembly point.

6 Fire drills help managers identify if any employees are missing during an evacuation.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 Why are organizations legally required to implement strict fire safety regulations?

2 What are the two types of active fire protection equipment mentioned in the text, and how must they be maintained?

3 What is the rule regarding emergency exits and corridors during regular working hours?

4 What do workers practice doing during a mandatory fire drill?

5 Why is it vital for everyone to meet at the designated assembly point after an evacuation?

Text 4. Emergency Services in the Russian Federation

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) civil defence – гражданская оборона;
- b) consequences – последствия;
- c) gas emergency service – аварийная служба газа;
- d) rapid – быстрый;
- e) law enforcement agency – правоохранительный орган;
- f) leak – утечка;
- g) natural disasters – стихийные бедствия;
- h) single emergency dispatch number – единый номер вызова экстренных служб;
- i) three-digit hotlines – трехзначные номера экстренных служб;
- j) to deploy – направить, задействовать;
- k) to evaluate – оценивать;
- l) to experience – испытывать;
- m) to manage road safety – обеспечивать безопасность дорожного движения;
- n) to streamline emergency communication – оптимизировать систему экстренного реагирования.

In the Russian Federation, public safety, disaster management, and medical responses are highly centralized and coordinated. For decades, the public has used traditional **three-digit hotlines** to contact individual rescue agencies from any landline or mobile phone completely free of charge.

The Fire and Rescue Service (101). This critical service is managed by the Ministry for **Civil Defence**, Emergencies and Elimination of **Consequences of Natural Disasters**. Firefighters and rescue teams deal with structural fires, industrial accidents, and large-scale natural catastrophes like floods or forest fires.

The Police (102). This law enforcement agency is responsible for crime prevention, maintaining public order, **managing road safety** through traffic police units.

The Emergency Medical Service (103). This service provides **rapid** pre-hospital treatment. Paramedics and specialized emergency doctors travel in ambulances to stabilize patients **experiencing** acute illnesses or severe trauma.

The Gas Emergency Service (104). A specialized service that quickly responds to domestic or industrial gas **leaks** to prevent explosions.

To streamline emergency communication and align with international standards, Russia has successfully implemented 112 as the **single emergency dispatch number**. When a person dials 112, the call is routed to a unified dispatch center. The operator quickly **evaluates** the crisis and can **deploy** a police squad car, a fire truck and an ambulance to the incident scene simultaneously.

To maintain high public safety standards, organizations across Russia regularly perform fire drills. These exercises ensure that citizens and workers know how to use

emergency exits and where to gather at the designated assembly point during a real evacuation.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of phone lines can be used to call the traditional three-digit emergency hotlines for free?
- 2 Which specific government ministry is responsible for managing the Fire and Rescue Service?
- 3 What are two examples of large-scale natural catastrophes handled by firefighters and rescue teams?
- 4 What is the primary purpose of the Emergency Medical Service?
- 5 Why does the Gas Emergency Service respond quickly to domestic or industrial gas leaks?
- 6 What things do citizens and workers learn by participating in regular fire drills?

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

- 1 Dialing 101, 102, or 103 in Russia requires a small payment if you use a mobile network.
- 2 The specialized hotline number to report a gas leak in an apartment is 102.
- 3 The Gas Emergency Service (104) only responds to gas leaks inside residential homes.
- 4 The 112 number connects the caller to a single operator who can dispatch multiple emergency services at once.
- 5 Organizations across Russia regularly perform fire drills to maintain high public safety standards.
- 6 Fire drills are strictly theoretical and do not require people to locate real assembly points.

Task 4. Direct and Reported Speech. Rewrite the sentences using reported speech. Change the direct statements and commands into indirect speech.

- 1 The emergency operator said, "I am sending an ambulance and a squad car to the incident scene right now."
- 2 The paramedic told the bystanders, "Do not move the injured cyclist unless there is an immediate danger like a fire."
- 3 The caller explained, "Two cars collided at the intersection and one driver is trapped inside his vehicle."
- 4 The officer told the team, "We must keep the main entrance clear so the ambulances can leave quickly."
- 5 The dispatcher told the caller, "Stay on the line until the ambulance arrives."
- 6 The supervisor warned the line worker, "Do not touch that machinery without safety gloves."
- 7 The safety specialist told the staff, "Evacuate the building through the nearest emergency exit."

8 The firefighter shouted to the team, "Do not enter the kitchen if you smell a gas leak."

9 The hotel manager ordered the receptionist, "Keep a list of emergency numbers by the desk at all times."

10 The rescue worker told the driver, "Do not cross the flooded road under any circumstances."

11 The technician said to the factory staff, "Test all smoke detectors on a regular basis."

Task 5. Direct and Reported Speech. Rewrite the sentences using reported speech. Change the direct questions into indirect questions, making all necessary changes to tenses, word order and pronouns.

1 The dispatcher asked the caller, "Can you tell me how many people are hurt?"

2 The paramedic asked the police officer, "Is the victim conscious and breathing regularly?"

3 The factory manager asked, "Are all workers at the designated assembly point?"

4 The supervisor asked, "Have you reported the gas leak to the emergency service?"

5 The technician asked, "Does this old smoke detector still work properly?"

6 The operator asked the caller, "Where exactly did the industrial accident happen?"

7 The new employee asked, "How often do we perform fire drills in this facility?"

Task 6. Modals. Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verb (*must, must not, should, should not, can, might, or will*). Pay attention to the hints in the brackets.

1 You ... call emergency services immediately if someone stops breathing. (*strict obligation / rule*)

2 Drivers ... block the road when an ambulance is trying to pass. (*prohibition / forbidden*)

3 You ... keep an extra bottle of water in your car. (*good advice*)

4 Listen carefully to the radio; the storm ... change direction later. (*uncertain possibility / maybe*)

5 If the fire alarm rings, the teachers ... guide the students outside. (*certain future action*)

6 You ... touch an electric switch with wet hands. (*prohibition / dangerous*)

7 A simple whistle ... help rescuers locate you in the dark. (*ability / general possibility*)

8 People ... stay indoors during a severe lightning storm. (*good advice*)

9 You ... look at the sun during a solar eclipse without special glasses. (*prohibition / dangerous*)

10 The hospital ... accept patients even if they do not have money. (*strict rule / obligation*)

11 If the power goes out, these candles ... provide enough light for one room. (*general possibility*)

12 You ... pack heavy suitcases when you need to evacuate quickly. (*bad advice / strong recommendation against*)

13 If you do not drink water in the hot desert, you ... get very sick. (*certain future result*)

14 The rescue team ... arrive by helicopter if the roads are blocked. (*uncertain possibility*)

15 Everyone ... know the emergency phone numbers by heart. (*good advice*)

16 You ... run inside a building during a major earthquake; drop and cover instead. (*prohibition / dangerous*)

17 A battery-powered radio ... work even when the internet goes down. (*ability*)

18 You ... check the batteries in your smoke detector twice a year. (*good advice*)

19 If you leave the campfire burning, it ... start a dangerous forest fire. (*uncertain possibility*)

20 Volunteers ... follow the orders of the police officers during a crisis. (*strict obligation*)

Task 7. Roleplay.

A foreign tourist is visiting Mogilev. They do not know how to handle an emergency in Belarus. You must give a 2-to-3 minute talk to explain what they need to do, using the correct modal verbs.

Your talk must include at least one sentence for each of these modal categories:

- must / have to (strict rules/laws);
- must not (dangerous or illegal actions);
- should / should not (good advice for a tourist);
- can / might (possibilities or language options);
- will (certain future results).

The key emergency numbers in Belarus:

101	fire and rescue department
102	police
103	ambulance, medical emergency
104	gas emergency service
112	single emergency number

Unit 3. Ecological Security

Text 1. Ecology and Ecosystem Management

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) biodiversity – биоразнообразие;
- b) ecology – экология;
- c) ecosystem management – управление экосистемами, природопользование;
- d) environmental hazards – экологические риски, угрозы окружающей среде;
- e) environmental protection – охрана окружающей среды;
- f) food chain – пищевая цепочка;
- g) habitat destruction – разрушение естественной среды обитания;
- h) protected areas – охраняемые природные территории, заповедники.

Ecology is the scientific study of the interactions between living organisms – such as plants, animals, and humans – and their physical environment. Understanding these relationships is critical for successful **ecosystem management**, which aims to protect natural resources and maintain the planet's delicate ecological balance.

An ecosystem consists of two main components: biotic factors (living things) and abiotic factors (non-living elements like water, soil, air, and sunlight). All organisms within an ecosystem rely on a structured **food chain** to obtain energy. In this chain, green plants act as producers by converting sunlight into energy, while animals act as consumers. If a single species within this chain disappears due to human activity or environmental changes, it can trigger a dangerous chain reaction that threatens the entire **biodiversity** of the region.

Today, global ecosystems face severe **environmental hazards**. One of the most critical issues is **habitat destruction**, caused by deforestation, urban expansion, and industrial pollution. When forests are cleared or rivers are contaminated with toxic chemicals, wild species lose their homes and sources of food, driving many of them toward extinction.

To prevent catastrophic ecological collapse, ecological organizations focus heavily on **environmental protection** strategies. Governments and scientists work together to establish **protected areas**, such as national parks and wildlife reserves, where human activities are strictly limited. By implementing sustainable practices and reducing pollution, society can minimize ecological damage and preserve the earth's natural heritage for future generations.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) ecology; b) biodiversity; c) destruction; d) hazard; e) chain; f) area

1 Severe storms, chemical spills, and global warming are major environmental ... today.

2 The rainforest is famous for its incredible ..., as it is home to millions of different plants and insects.

3 He decided to study ... at university because he wanted to understand how animals interact with nature.

4 When a grasshopper eats a leaf and a bird eats the grasshopper, they form a simple food

5 Building a highway through the wetlands caused massive habitat ... for local birds.

6 Governments create protected ... to save endangered wild animals from hunting and pollution.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 Ecology is strictly the study of non-living elements like rocks and water, and it ignores living animals.

2 Ecosystem management aims to protect natural resources and maintain ecological balance.

3 If one species disappears from a food chain, the rest of the ecosystem remains completely unaffected.

4 Deforestation and industrial pollution are major causes of habitat destruction.

5 Environmental protection strategies include building more industrial factories in national parks.

6 Human activities are strictly limited inside designated protected areas like national parks.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 What is the definition of ecology?

2 What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors in an ecosystem?

3 Why is the disappearance of a single species dangerous for an entire ecosystem?

4 What human activities contribute to habitat destruction?

5 How do protected areas help in environmental protection?

Text 2. The Principles of Ecological Security

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

a) climate change – изменение климата;

b) ecological assessment – экологическая экспертиза, оценка воздействия на среду;

c) ecological security – экологическая безопасность;

- d) environmental monitoring – экологический мониторинг, мониторинг окружающей среды;
- e) habitat degradation – ухудшение среды обитания;
- f) sustainable development – устойчивое развитие;
- g) transboundary pollution – трансграничное загрязнение.

Ecological security refers to a state of protection of vital human interests, society, and the environment from negative impacts caused by natural disasters, pollution, and the unsustainable use of resources. Achieving this state is essential for **sustainable development**.

The global community faces numerous environmental hazards that directly threaten ecological security. Among the most dangerous are **transboundary pollution** (where industrial pollution from one country travels across borders via rivers or air currents) and rapid **climate change**. These factors lead to severe **habitat degradation**, which forces wild species out of their natural zones and drastically reduces global biodiversity. Furthermore, when vital resources like fresh water and fertile soil become scarce due to ecological damage, it can trigger intense resource conflicts between nations.

To maintain national and international ecological security, governments must perform continuous **environmental monitoring**. Specialized agencies use sensors and satellites to track air quality, radiation levels, and water toxicity in real time.

Additionally, legal frameworks play a decisive role. Authorities require industrial companies to undergo strict **ecological assessments** before launching new projects. If a factory cannot prove that its operations will minimize pollution, it will not receive permission to operate. Ultimately, ensuring ecological security requires strong international cooperation, as environmental crises do not respect political borders.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box.

a) security; b) monitoring; c) biodiversity; d) pollution; e) assessment;
f) degradation

1 The government signed a treaty to block chemical waste from rivers, reducing transboundary

2 Severe deforestation leads to habitat ... and leaves forest animals without food or shelter.

3 Protecting rare plants and animals is the best way to maintain the region's natural

4 Every new oil pipeline must pass a strict ecological ... to analyze its potential risks to nature.

5 Scientists perform constant environmental ... by taking daily samples of water from the local lake.

6 True global ... cannot be achieved if our air, water, and soil are heavily poisoned.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 Trans boundary pollution happens when toxic waste stays strictly inside the city where it was produced.

2 Scarcity of fresh water and fertile soil caused by ecological damage can lead to international conflicts.

3 Environmental monitoring involves using satellites and sensors to track pollution levels in real time.

4 Factories are allowed to open without any ecological assessments as long as they pay high taxes.

5 International cooperation is necessary because environmental crises can spread across political borders.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 What is the definition of ecological security?

2 Why is trans boundary pollution considered a global threat to security?

3 What are the major consequences of habitat degradation?

4 How do specialized agencies conduct environmental monitoring?

5 What is the role of an ecological assessment in industrial management?

Text 3. The Strategies of Environmental Protection

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about? Read the text to check your ideas:

- a) carbon filter – угольный фильтр;
- b) endangered species – исчезающие виды;
- c) environmental protection – охрана окружающей среды;
- d) finite resources – исчерпаемые ресурсы;
- e) for the benefit – на благо, в интересах;
- f) logging – вырубка леса;
- g) marine reserve – морской заповедник;
- h) preservation – сохранение;
- i) protected area – охраняемая природная территория, заповедник;
- j) risk reduction – снижение уровня рисков;
- k) to implement – внедрять, осуществлять, реализовать;
- l) to restrict – ограничивать;
- m) urban expansion – расширение городов;
- n) water recycling loops – замкнутые системы оборотного водоснабжения, циклы повторного использования воды;
- o) wildlife sanctuary – заповедник дикой природы.

Environmental protection is the practice of protecting the natural environment

on individual, organizational, or governmental levels, **for the benefit** of both the environment and humans. As industrial activities and **urban expansion** accelerate, **implementing** effective protection strategies becomes a cornerstone of global ecological security and sustainable development.

Modern environmental protection goes beyond simply cleaning up trash; it focuses on systematic **risk reduction** and the **preservation** of natural habitats. One of the most successful methods is the establishment of **protected areas**, such as national parks, **marine reserves**, and **wildlife sanctuaries**. In these zones, harmful human activities like commercial hunting, **logging**, and mining are legally prohibited. **Restricting** these activities prevents severe habitat degradation and allows **endangered species** to reproduce safely, which preserves the region's biodiversity.

Another critical aspect of protection is controlling industrial pollution. Governments utilize continuous environmental monitoring systems to track air and water quality near factories in real time. Before any major construction or manufacturing project is approved, companies must undergo a strict ecological assessment. This legal process evaluates how the project might affect local ecosystems and forces corporations to install green technologies, such as **carbon filters** or **water recycling loops**, to minimize their ecological footprint.

Ultimately, environmental protection is a shared global responsibility. Because ecological hazards like climate change or transboundary pollution do not stop at political borders, international treaties and local laws must work together to enforce clean practices and protect the planet's **finite resources**.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) for the benefit; b) endangered species; c) environmental protection;
d) preservation; e) wildlife sanctuary; f) finite resources; g) logging;
h) carbon filter; i) to implement; j) to restrict; k) protected areas

- 1 Governments must set up strict laws for ... to keep our air and water clean.
- 2 Fossil fuels are ... that will eventually run out if we keep overusing them.
- 3 The government needs ... stricter recycling programs across the country next month.
- 4 Many unique plants face extinction because illegal ... is destroying their rainforest habitat.
- 5 National parks are legally ... where commercial development and hunting are strictly banned.
- 6 The factory installed advanced ... to trap harmful gases before they release into the air.
- 7 We must protect ... like the giant panda and the blue whale before they disappear forever.
- 8 The city decided ... the use of plastic bags by issuing heavy fines to supermarkets.

9 Local volunteers work hard in ... to provide safe environments for injured animals.

10 Scientific research should always be conducted ... of all humanity.

11 The historical society focuses on the ... of ancient monuments and natural landmarks

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 Environmental protection is only done by individual citizens and involves no governmental laws.

2 Commercial hunting and logging are usually allowed inside designated protected areas.

3 Establishing national parks helps prevent habitat degradation and protects biodiversity.

4 An ecological assessment is a process that happens after a factory has already polluted a river.

5 Environmental monitoring systems allow authorities to track industrial pollution levels in real time.

6 International treaties are unnecessary because transboundary pollution always stays inside one country.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 What is the primary definition and goal of environmental protection?

2 How do protected areas like national parks help save endangered wild species?

3 What is the purpose of conducting an ecological assessment before a new project begins?

4 What green technologies might a corporation be forced to install to reduce its ecological footprint?

5 Why does environmental protection require international treaties instead of just local laws?

Text 4. The Role of Environmental Monitoring

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about?:

a) advanced – передовой, продвинутый, современный;

b) accurate – точный, достоверный;

c) ground-based – наземный, базирующийся на земле;

d) contamination – загрязнение (чаще химическое или биологическое);

e) greenhouse gases – парниковые газы;

f) observation – наблюдение;

g) sample – образец, проба;

h) satellite – спутник;

i) to carry out – проводить, осуществлять, выполнять;

- j) to decline – снижаться, сокращаться, ухудшаться;
- k) to detect – обнаруживать, выявлять;
- l) to track – отслеживать, вести мониторинг;
- m) vegetation coverage – растительный покров.

In the modern world, protecting our planet requires **accurate**, real-time data. Environmental monitoring is the systemic and continuous **observation** of ecosystems to track environmental changes, measure pollution levels, and evaluate the long-term health of natural habitats. It is a vital tool for ensuring international ecological security and achieving sustainable development.

Monitoring is **carried out** across different environmental sectors using **advanced** technologies.

Air Quality Monitoring. **Ground-based** stations and meteorological **satellites** **track greenhouse gases** and industrial emissions. This data is essential for analyzing the speed and impact of climate change.

Water and Soil Quality Monitoring. Scientists regularly collect **samples** from rivers, oceans, and agricultural lands **to detect** toxic chemicals, heavy metals, or plastic waste. This helps prevent widespread **contamination** and protects public health.

Biodiversity Tracking. Ecological organizations monitor wildlife populations and **vegetation coverage**. If tracking shows rapid habitat degradation or a sharp **decline** in a specific species, it signals an immediate threat to the region's biodiversity.

The data collected through environmental tracking is critical for decision-making. Governments use this information to perform mandatory ecological assessments before approving new industrial projects. Furthermore, if a sudden ecological emergency occurs – such as an illegal toxic waste leak into a river – monitoring systems act as an early warning system. They allow civil protection agencies to identify the pollution source instantly and take immediate steps to minimize the disaster's impact on the environment.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

- a) to detect; b) sample; c) greenhouse gases; d) to track; e) contamination;
 f) to carry out; g) satellite; h) to decline; i) vegetation coverage; j) observation;
 k) ground-based; l) accurate; m) advanced

1 Meteorologists use an orbiting ... to capture high-resolution images of the hurricane from space.

2 The laboratory analyzed a soil ... taken from the farm to check for harmful chemicals.

3 Heavy machinery and factory emissions release massive amounts of ... into the atmosphere.

4 Environmentalists use drones ... the migration patterns of endangered whales in the ocean.

5 The local river suffered severe chemical ... after an industrial pipe burst upstream.

6 The research team managed ... a comprehensive survey on local air quality last winter.

7 Due to a severe summer drought, the region's total ... dried up and turned brown.

8 Modern labs use ... equipment to identify even the microscopic traces of pollutants.

9 Years of continuous ... allowed the scientists to understand the ecosystem's behavior.

10 Sensors were placed at the bottom of the lake ... any sudden changes in water toxicity.

11 If wildlife populations continue ..., the entire species could face extinction within a decade.

12 Scientists combine space data with ... radar stations to monitor shifting weather patterns.

13 Weather forecasting has become incredibly ... thanks to modern supercomputers.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 Ecological monitoring is a one-time process that is completely stopped after a factory is built.

2 Satellites and ground stations are used together to monitor air quality and track climate change.

3 Monitoring water quality helps identify toxic chemicals but cannot help protect public health.

4 A sharp decline in wild species numbers indicates a threat to the region's biodiversity.

5 Governments use data from environmental monitoring during the process of conducting ecological assessments.

6 If a toxic leak happens, monitoring systems can act as an early warning system to help catch the issue quickly.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 What is the definition of environmental monitoring?

2 What specific parameters do scientists track when monitoring air, water, and soil quality?

3 How does environmental monitoring help protect wild animal and plant species?

4 What role does monitoring play when a government reviews a proposal for a new industrial project?

5 How can environmental monitoring assist civil protection forces during an emergency, such as an illegal toxic leak?

Unit 4. Industrial Safety

Text 1. Industrial Safety Regulations and Hazard Mitigation

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

- a) flame-resistant clothing – огнестойкая одежда (спецодежда);
- b) hard hat – защитная каска;
- c) hearing loss – потеря слуха;
- d) heavy machinery – тяжелое оборудование;
- e) industrial safety – промышленная безопасность;
- f) manufacturing facilities – производственные мощности, объекты;
- g) oil refinery – нефтеперерабатывающий завод;
- h) personal protective equipment – средства индивидуальной защиты;
- i) plant floor – производственный цех;
- j) processing plant – перерабатывающий завод;
- k) safety goggles – защитные очки;
- l) steel-toe boots – ботинки со стальным носком;
- m) storage tank – резервуар для хранения;
- n) to expose – подвергать воздействию, оставлять открытым (незащищенным);
- o) to guide – направлять;
- p) to pose – представлять собой;
- q) to sense – чувствовать, воспринимать.

Industrial safety refers to the management of all operations and events within an industry to protect workers, machinery, and the environment from hazards. Heavy industries, such as chemical **processing plants**, **oil refineries**, and **manufacturing facilities**, contain numerous physical and operational dangers. Therefore, implementing strict safety protocols is vital to achieve zero casualties and prevent catastrophic structural damage.

The cornerstone of industrial safety is systematic risk reduction, which begins with a continuous risk assessment. Safety engineers carefully inspect the **plant floor** to identify potential hazards. In heavy industry, these threats typically include **exposed** moving machinery parts, high-voltage electrical systems, and toxic chemical **storage tanks**. If a pipeline is found to be leaking dangerous gas, it **poses** an immediate explosive threat, and the area must be secured without delay.

To minimize daily operational risks, employers are legally required to enforce the use of **personal protective equipment (PPE)**. Depending on the specific factory sector, workers must wear **hard hats**, **steel-toe boots**, **safety goggles**, and **flame-resistant clothing**. For those operating loud **heavy machinery**, specialized ear protection is mandatory to prevent long-term, noise-induced **hearing loss**.

Furthermore, emergency preparedness is essential for heavy industries. Every facility must be equipped with active defense mechanisms, including smoke detectors and automated early warning systems that can **sense** pressure or temperature changes before an explosion occurs. Clear signs must **guide** workers toward illuminated emergency exits, which must never be blocked by equipment. Finally, companies must perform regular fire drills so that employees know exactly how to evacuate the plant and meet at the designated assembly point safely.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) steel-toe boots; b) oil refinery; c) to guide; d) personal protective equipment;
e) to pose; f) storage tank; j) industrial safety; h) plant floor;
i) hearing loss; j) to sense

1 The management of all operations within an industry to protect workers, machinery, and the environment from hazards is known as

2 Chemical processing plants, manufacturing facilities, and an ... contain numerous physical and operational dangers.

3 Safety engineers carefully inspect the ... to identify potential hazards like exposed moving machinery parts.

4 If a pipeline is leaking dangerous gas, it ... an immediate explosive threat to the entire facility.

5 In heavy industry, high-voltage systems and toxic chemical ... are typical examples of structural threats.

6 Employers are legally required to enforce the use of ... to minimize daily operational risks.

7 To protect their feet from falling objects, workers on the factory floor must wear

8 Specialized ear protection is mandatory for those operating loud equipment to prevent long-term, noise-induced

9 Modern automated early warning systems can ... pressure or temperature changes before an explosion occurs.

10 During an evacuation, clear signs must ... workers toward illuminated emergency exits safely.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

1 Industrial safety only focuses on protecting machinery, while worker health is ignored.

2 A risk assessment is conducted to actively search for and identify workplace hazards.

3 Exposed moving machinery and toxic chemical tanks are examples of typical industrial hazards.

4 Wearing PPE like safety goggles and hard hats is optional for workers in chemical plants.

5 Smoke detectors and pressure sensors in factories act as parts of early warning systems.

6 Emergency exits can be temporarily blocked by heavy boxes if the factory runs out of storage space.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

1 What is the definition and main goal of industrial safety?

2 What are some of the typical physical hazards found in heavy industries?

3 What types of personal protective equipment are workers required to wear, and why?

4 How do automated early warning systems help prevent industrial catastrophes?

5 What must workers do during a fire drill after they successfully exit the facility?

Text 2. Health and Safety at Work

Task 1. Read through the vocabulary list below. Based on these words, what do you predict the text will be about:

a) health and safety at work – охрана труда и техника безопасности на рабочем месте;

b) heavy-duty gloves – сверхпрочные перчатки;

c) high-visibility vests – светоотражающие жилеты;

d) loose – незакрепленный, свободный;

e) operational costs – эксплуатационные затраты;

f) proactive – проактивный / действующий на опережение;

g) repetitive strain injury – травма от повторяющихся перенапряжений;

h) sick days – больничные дни;

i) slips, trips, and falls – поскользывания, спотыкания и падения;

j) to enforce – обеспечить (соблюдение, выполнение);

k) to face – сталкиваться (с проблемой);

l) to handle – обращаться (с грузом, материалами).

Implementing an effective **health and safety at work** policy is a legal and moral obligation for companies across all industries. A safe working environment protects the workforce from injuries, reduces **operational costs**, and minimizes the number of **sick days** taken by employees.

The first step in creating a safe workplace is identifying potential dangers through a risk assessment. Safety specialists systematically inspect the premises to uncover physical, chemical, or ergonomic hazards. In office environments, hazards are often related to bad ergonomics, which can cause **repetitive strain injuries**, or **loose** electrical cables that lead to **slips, trips and falls**. In contrast, industrial

workers **face** more severe risks, such as **handling** hazardous chemicals or working around loud machinery that can cause noise-induced hearing loss.

Once hazards are identified, organizations must take active measures for risk reduction. The most common strategy is **enforcing** the use of personal protective equipment. Depending on the job requirements, this includes safety goggles, **high-visibility vests**, or **heavy-duty gloves**.

Furthermore, health and safety regulations require regular emergency training. Companies must test their early warning systems and organize mandatory fire drills. During these exercises, employees practice leaving the building via designated emergency exits and gathering at the pre-arranged assembly point. By building a **proactive** safety culture, companies ensure that if a real emergency happens, they can successfully protect their staff and eliminate the risk of casualties.

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct words from the box. You may need to change the word form.

a) proactive; b) to enforce; c) loose; d) face; e) to handle; f) operational costs;
g) repetitive strain injury; h) high-visibility vests; i) slips, trips, and falls;
j) sick days; k) heavy-duty gloves; l) health and safety at work

1 Management needs to be ... and fix hazards before an accident actually happens.

2 The factory manager had to ... a tough fine because the team ignored safety protocols.

3 Every worker in the warehouse must wear ... to protect their hands from sharp metal edges.

4 Spending hours typing with poor posture can lead to a painful ... in your wrists.

5 Supervisors must strictly ... the rule that everyone wears a hard hat on site.

6 The company had to pay for extra ... this month because three workers caught the flu.

7 Clearing wet floors immediately helps prevent workplace injuries caused by

8 Never wear ... clothing near moving machinery, as it can easily get caught.

9 Training staff on correct lifting techniques teaches them how to ... heavy boxes safely.

10 Investing in safety equipment reduces injuries, which ultimately lowers the company's

11 Road construction workers wear ... so that drivers can easily see them from a distance.

12 HR updated the company handbook to ensure strict compliance with ... laws.

Task 3. Choose *True* or *False* for the statements below and provide a full explanation for your choice.

- 1 A good health and safety policy can help a company reduce the number of employees' sick days.
- 2 Office workers are at a high risk of developing noise-induced hearing loss from computers.
- 3 Slips, trips, and falls in an office can be caused by uncoiled electrical cables on the floor.
- 4 Wearing personal protective equipment is an example of active risk reduction.
- 5 During fire drills, workers should stay at their desks to test the early warning system.
- 6 The main reason to hold fire drills is to ensure staff knows how to reach the assembly point safely.

Task 4. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is implementing a health and safety policy beneficial for both employers and employees?
- 2 What are the common safety hazards mentioned for office environments versus industrial sectors?
- 3 What is the role of personal protective equipment in workplace safety?
- 4 What actions do employees practice during a mandatory corporate fire drill?
- 5 What is the ultimate goal of building a proactive safety culture in a company?

Task 5. Adjectives and Adverbs. Choose the correct word in the brackets to complete each sentence. Decide whether you need an adjective (to describe a noun) or an adverb (to describe an action/verb).

- 1 To complete a thorough risk assessment, engineers must inspect the factory floor very (*careful* / *carefully*).
- 2 Poor workstation ergonomics can lead to (*severe* / *severely*) wrist pain and chronic illnesses like RSI.
- 3 If the automated smoke detectors trigger an alarm, please exit the office building (*calm* / *calmly*).
- 4 Working around loud heavy machinery without ear protectors will cause (*permanent* / *permanently*) hearing loss.
- 5 The IT team must fix the loose extension wires (*immediate* / *immediately*) to prevent accidental trips.
- 6 It is legally required to keep all corridors leading to emergency exits (*clear* / *clearly*) at all times.