**«TASKS TO BOOK 1» - «ЗАДАНИЯ К КНИГЕ 1»**

**«UNITS 1-5» - «РАЗДЕЛЫ 1-5»**

**I).**

**«MATCH THE WORDS (1-10) WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS (A-J)» -**

 **«СОПОСТАВЬТЕ СЛОВА (1-10) С ИХ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯМИ (A-J)»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Oxidation | A. is material that is not as densely packed as a solid, and spreads or takes the shape of its container. |
| 2. Friction | B. is a natural talent or ability for something. |
| 3. A solid | C. is the combination of oxygen with another substance. |
| 4. A liquid | D. is a person whose job is to oversee an entire fire department. |
| 5. Problem  solving | E. is an amount of money that a government charges its citizens to maintain public services. |
| 6. An aptitude | F. is a person whose job is to oversee a company within a fire department. |
| 7. A fire chief | G. is someone whose job is to determine the causes of fires. |
| 8. A company officer | H. is the ability to determine how to fix undesirable situations. |
| 9. A tax | I. is a material in a densely packed form that holds its own shape. |
| 10. A fire  investigator | J. is the result of two objects rubbing against each other, and produces heat. |

**II).**

**«PUT A QUESTION TAG ON THE END OF THESE SENTENCES» -**

**«ПРОДОЛЖИТЕ «ХВОСТИКИ» РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ»**

1. Fire is the byproduct of combustion, … …?

2. This process requires enough heat to ignite a substance, … …?

3. The fuel must undergo oxidation to burn, … …?

4. Of course, some materials are more flammable than others, … …?

5. The man started a fire in the fireplace to heat the house, … …?

6. Our ideal applicant is fit and flexible, … …?

7. I’m really good at problem solving, even under stress… …?

8. The fire chief and company officers may not actually enter burning buildings, … …?

9. Others don’t even respond to emergencies, … …?

10. You’ll be more valuable at the scene of an emergency, … …?

**III).**

**«MAKE UP SPECIAL QUESTIONS THE ANSWERS TO WHICH WILL BE WORDS IN ITALICS. THE WORDS IN BRACKETS WILL HELP YOU» – «СОСТАВЬТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ОТВЕТАМИ НА КОТОРЫЕ БУДУТ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЕ КУРСИВОМ СЛОВА. СЛОВА В СКОБКАХ ПОМОГУТ ВАМ»**

1. Fire is *the byproduct of combustion*. (What)

2. *Fire* is the byproduct of combustion. (What)

3. Fire is the byproduct of *combustion*. (What)

4. This process requires *enough heat to ignite a substance.* (What)

5. Often, this is *just a small spark*. (What)

6. The process also needs *a fuel that is capable of burning*. (What)

7. The process also needs a fuel *that is capable of burning*. (What)

8. *The fuel* must undergo oxidation to burn. (What)

9. The fuel must undergo *oxidation* to burn (What)

10. *This combination of heat, fuel, and oxygen* is what lights the fire. (What)

**IV).**

**«MAKE UP GENERAL GUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM ACCORDING TO THE MODEL» - «СОСТАВЬТЕ ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ И ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА НИХ**

**В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ОБРАЗЦОМ»**

**a) Model:** The woman identified the type of fire incorrectly.

 Did the woman identify the type of fire incorrectly? – Yes, she did.

1. Ultimately, the fire damaged the electrical system. 2. It started inside one of the machines. 3. The moving parts created too much friction. 4. We responded to a fire at a laboratory. 5. So the city council decided to expand the fire department.

**b) Model:**  The man is confused about the difference between oxidation and combustion.

 Is the man confused about the difference between oxidation and combustion?

 – Yes, he is.

1. A lighter is designed to ignite a fuel easily. 2. I’m dedicated and hard working. 3. Many firefighters are trained EMTs (emergency medical technicians). 4. So, you are interested in becoming a firefighter. 5. Municipal programs are operated by city employees.

**V).**

**«MIND THE WORD ORDER» - «ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ НА ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ»**

**a)**

**«EXTEND THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS» - «РАСШИРЬТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ СЛОВАМИ, ДАННЫМИ В СКОБКАХ»**

1. Flammable substances are useful (be, because, can, easily, fires, start, they, to, used). 2. Flammable substances are dangerous (are, flames, near, open, stored, they, when). 3. Neighbors couldn’t see flames, (but, could, see, smoke, the, they). 4. The family watched in horror (as, burned, house, their). 5. The new firefighter is a team player, (enjoy, him, others, so, with, working).

**b)**

**«WRITE THE WORDS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN ORDER, THE FIRST WORD IN EACH SENTENCE IS IN ITALICS» - «НАПИШИТЕ СЛОВА В СЛЕДУЮЩИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ ПО ПОРЯДКУ, ПЕРВОЕ СЛОВО В КАЖДОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ ДАНО КУРСИВОМ»**

1. *Some*, firefighting, in, particular, professionals, skills, specialize. 2. *Th*e, communication, department, depends, of, on, skills, telecommunicators, the, whole. 3. *Rescue*, and, dangerous, especially, handle, hazardous, materials, situations, specialists, technicians. 4. *The*, actually, and, buildings, burning, chief, company, enter, fire, may, not, officers. 5. *But*, department, functioning, keeps, leadership, smoothly, the, their.

 **VI).**

«**TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH» – «ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»**

1. Огонь – это побочный продукт сгорания. 2. Этот процесс требует достаточно тепла, чтобы воспламенить вещество. 3. Часто это только маленькая искра. 4. Для процесса также необходимо топливо, которое способное гореть. 5. Топливо должно подвергаться окислению, чтобы гореть. 6. То есть, оно должно сочетаться с кислородом. 7. Это сочетание тепла, топлива и кислорода – это то, что зажигает огонь. 8. Затем огонь производит больше тепла, и реакция продолжается. 9. Конечно, некоторые материалы - более огнеопасны, чем другие. 10. Вот поэтому спички и зажигалки содержат определённое топливо. 11. Те вещества предназначены для быстрого и лёгкого воспламенения.

**«UNITS 6-10» - «РАЗДЕЛЫ 6-10»**

**I).**

**«MATCH THE WORDS (1-10) WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS (A-J)» -**

 **«СОПОСТАВЬТЕ СЛОВА (1-10) С ИХ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯМИ (A-J)»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A quint  | A. (also known as a ladder company) is a team of firefighters that specializes in entering the fireground to conduct search and rescue operations, provide ventilation, and complete overhaul. |
| 2. An engine company | B. is an aluminum-lined covering that can completely cover a person to protect him or her from fire. |
| 3. A truck company | C. is a device that holds the SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus) cylinder and is worn on the back of the user. |
| 4. A helmet | D. is a structure where animals and farm supplies are kept. |
| 5. A fire shelter | E. is a team of firefighters that specializes in directing water supplies and extinguishing fires. |
| 6. A cylinder | F. is one level in a building between a floor and ceiling. |
| 7. A harness | G. is a combination unit that handles both engine and truck duties, typically including four engine companies and one truck company.  |
| 8. A barn | H. is a hard covering worn to protect the head. |
| 9. A hood | I. is a container that contains an SCBA’s (self-contained breathing apparatus) supply of oxygen. |
| 10. A story | J. is a type of PPE (personal protective equipment) worn to protect the face,  often with built-in goggles, and generally extends from the coat collar to the  helmet. |

**II).**

**«PUT A QUESTION TAG ON THE END OF THESE SENTENCES» -**

**«ПРОДОЛЖИТЕ «ХВОСТИКИ» РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ»**

1. The FFD (firefighters department) has various companies and apparatuses to handle different

 situations, … …?

2. We use combination units to handle emergencies within city limits, … …?

3. Each quint can deploy up to four engine companies for major fires, … …?

4. All companies are certified BLS (basic life support) units, … …?

5. Your safety is very important, … …?

6. Please ensure your equipment package includes the correct PPE (personal protective

 equipment), … …?

7. The apartment fire on Main Street was handled quickly, … …?

8. Fortunately, it only caused minor damage, … …?

9. We received multiple calls from a residential area , … …?

10. There was some damage to a neighbor’s garage, … …?

**III).**

**«MAKE UP SPECIAL QUESTIONS THE ANSWERS TO WHICH WILL BE WORDS IN ITALICS. THE WORDS IN BRACKETS WILL HELP YOU» – «СОСТАВЬТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ОТВЕТАМИ НА КОТОРЫЕ БУДУТ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЕ КУРСИВОМ СЛОВА. СЛОВА В СКОБКАХ ПОМОГУТ ВАМ»**

1. The apartment fire on Main Street was handled *quickly*. (How)

2. *The apartment fire on Main Street* was handled quickly. (What)

3. Fortunately, it only caused *minor* damage. (What)

4. Fortunately, it only caused *minor damage*. (What)

5. Fortunately, *it* only caused minor damage. (What)

6. We received multiple calls from *a residential area*. (What)

7. Hay in a barn caught on fire and spread *quickly*. (How)

8. *Hay in a barn* caught on fire and spread quickly. (What)

9. There was some damage to *a neighbor’s garage*. (What)

10. The fire *in the industrial district* was the most serious. (Where)

**IV).**

**«MAKE UP GENERAL GUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM ACCORDING TO THE MODEL» - «СОСТАВЬТЕ ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ И ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА НИХ**

**В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ОБРАЗЦОМ»**

**a) Model:** We use combination units to handle emergencies within city limits.

 Do we use combination units to handle emergencies within city limits? – Yes, we do.

1. We also have ALS (advanced life support) units available for serious medical situations. 2. Our specialty units handle fires in the surrounding area. 3. We deploy the brush fire response unit and ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit to handle wildfires. 4. Mobile water supply apparatuses carry water to dry areas. 5. Helmets protect firefighters from falling objects.

**b) Model:** A quint includes multiple engine companies.

 Does a quint include multiple engine companies? – Yes, it does.

1. The rescue company usually handles the most dangerous rescues. 2. ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit handles major forest fires. 3. The local fire department uses quints. 4. A firefighter’s hood often connects to respiratory equipment. 5. A fire shelter covers a firefighter’s entire body.

**V).**

**«MIND THE WORD ORDER» - «ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ НА ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ»**

**a)**

**«EXTEND THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS» - «РАСШИРЬТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ СЛОВАМИ, ДАННЫМИ В СКОБКАХ»**

1. An apartment is a residential unit designed for one person or family to live in, (a, and, building, exists, in, other, units, similar, with). 2. An apparatus is a vehicle that is used for emergency operations, (and, and, carry, equipment, fire, for, may, medical, or, rescue, response, search, suppression). 3. An ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit is a specialty unit (aircraft, and, conduct, fire, operations, rescue, suppression, that, to, uses). 4. A company is a division within a fire battalion (a, a, and, apparatus, assigned, firefighters, function, includes, of, particular, team, that, to), under the command of a company officer. 5. PPE (personal protective equipment) is clothing or other personal gear (a, body, from, hazards, person’s, protects, that).

**b)**

**«WRITE THE WORDS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN ORDER, THE FIRST WORD IN EACH SENTENCE IS IN ITALICS» - «НАПИШИТЕ СЛОВА В СЛЕДУЮЩИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ ПО ПОРЯДКУ, ПЕРВОЕ СЛОВО В КАЖДОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ ДАНО КУРСИВОМ»**

1. *We*, are, introduce, newest, our, proud, SCBA, the, to, (self-contained breathing apparatus), Zephyr. 2. *It*, a, contains, positive, pressure, system. 3. *Firefighters*, are, breathe, contain, easily, fumes, in, or, oxygen-deficient, settings, that, toxic. 4. *The,* a, amplifier, an, and, equipped, HUD, is,mask, voice, with, (heads-up display). 5. *The*, adjustable, air, cylinders, harness, hold, Zephyr’s, is, minute, or, to, 30, 45, 60.

**VI).**

«**TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH» – «ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»**

1. Пожарная часть имеет различные команды и аппараты для управления различными ситуациями. 2. Мы используем комбинированные устройства для действий в чрезвычайных ситуациях в пределах города. 3. Каждый экипаж может развернуть до четырёх эвеньев ГДЗС (газо-дымо защитной службы) для крупных пожаров. 4. А команда по разбору мест пожаров проводит также и установленные предписанием поисково-спасательные работы. 5. Для особо опасных спасательных работ мы отправляем спасательную команду. 6. Все команды являются сертифицированными подразделениями базового жизнеобеспечения. 7. У нас также есть устройства расширенного средства жизнеобеспечения, доступные для серьёзных медицинских ситуаций. 8. Наши специальные подразделения обрабатывают пожары в окрестностях. 9. Мы применяем блок реагирования на пожары в подлесках и блок спасения и пожаротушения с воздуха для борьбы с лесными пожарами. 10. А мобильные водопроводные аппараты доставляют воду в сухие районы.

**«UNITS 11-15» - «РАЗДЕЛЫ 11-15»**

**I).**

**«MATCH THE WORDS (1-10) WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS (A-J)» -**

 **«СОПОСТАВЬТЕ СЛОВА (1-10) С ИХ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯМИ (A-J)»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A roof | A. is the state or process of coming into contact with something in the surrounding environment, such as heat or gas. |
| 2. A floor | B. is considered the first priority in emergency situations. |
| 3. An injury | C. is the state of being especially aware of the conditions and events around him or her. |
| 4. A hazard | D. is the exterior surface on the top of a building. |
| 5. Exposure | E. is the interior surface at the bottom of a room. |
| 6. Overexertion | F. is someone assigned as a partner to someone else so that they can watch each other and ensure each other’s safety. |
| 7. An attitude | G. is damage to a person’s body. |
| 8. A buddy | H. is a danger or situation in which someone is likely to be harmed. |
| 9. Life Safety | I. is the way that someone feels or behaves towards something. |
| 10. Vigilance | J. is the act of doing too much or being too active so that a person’s body becomes overly tired or ill. |

**II).**

**«PUT A QUESTION TAG ON THE END OF THESE SENTENCES» -**

**«ПРОДОЛЖИТЕ «ХВОСТИКИ» РАЗДЕЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ»**

1. Workers got to safety by using the fire escape outside the building, … …?

2. Firefighters must check for fires hidden inside the walls, … …?

3. Making holes in a roof allows smoke to escape upward out of a building, … …?

4. There is the danger of the floor collapsing beneath firefighters’ feet, … …?

5. The SOP (standard operating procedure) outlined what firefighters need to do at an incident,

 … …?

6. The team retreated as the building started to collapse, … …?

7. The firefighter’s buddy sustained minor injuries to his arm, … …?

8. An incident commander gives orders to firefighter teams at a fire, … …?

9. One of the firefighters reported seeing an SOP violation, … …?

10. The team that responded to the incident had seven firefighters, … …?

**III).**

**«MAKE UP SPECIAL QUESTIONS THE ANSWERS TO WHICH WILL BE WORDS IN ITALICS. THE WORDS IN BRACKETS WILL HELP YOU» – «СОСТАВЬТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ОТВЕТАМИ НА КОТОРЫЕ БУДУТ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЕ КУРСИВОМ СЛОВА. СЛОВА В СКОБКАХ ПОМОГУТ ВАМ»**

1. The most common hazards are *burns and asphyxiation*. (What)

2. *The most common hazards* are burns and asphyxiation. (What)

3. Firefighters often suffer from *exposure to heat and gas*. (What)

4. A firefighter must maintain *his or her health. (What)*

*5. A* *firefighter* must maintain his or her health. (Who)

6. Firefighters are at high risk for *injury*. (What)

7. *When they run into fires*, they are at risk of being burned. (When)

8. High risk activities are permitted *to save lives*. (When)

9. *High risk* activities are permitted to save lives. (What)

10. Personnel execute defensive operations in *extreme risk* situations. (What)

**IV).**

**«MAKE UP GENERAL GUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM ACCORDING TO THE MODEL» - «СОСТАВЬТЕ ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ И ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА НИХ**

**В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ОБРАЗЦОМ»**

**a) Model:**  Firefighters must check for fires hidden inside walls.

 Must firefighters check for fires hidden inside walls? – Yes, they must.

1. A firefighter must maintain his or her health. 2. Personnel must not take a risk if there is no gain (gain = saving a life or saving property). 3. Personnel in hazardous areas must always operate with a buddy. 4. Incident commanders must utilize a checklist to ensure all issues are addressed.

**b) Model:** I can go inside my house.

 Can I go inside my house? – Yes, I can.

1. Firefighters can suffer from burns, asphyxiation, and overexertion. 2. They can watch each other and ensure each other’s safety. 3. Asphyxiation can very quickly lead to death. 4. Fire can cause structural damage to weight bearing parts of a building, such as walls. 5. Someone can relate to a vicarious experience.

**V).**

**«MIND THE WORD ORDER» - «ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ НА ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ»**

**a)**

**«EXTEND THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS» - «РАСШИРЬТЕ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ СЛОВАМИ, ДАННЫМИ В СКОБКАХ»**

1. PSI (pounds per square inch) are imperial units of pressure, (a, amount, area, by, exerted, force, given, measured, of, over, the), and is equal to about 6.89 kilopascals. 2. An SOP (standard operating procedure) is a planned way (a, handled, is, particular, usually, situation, that). 3. A vicarious experience is an occurrence that someone can relate to or learn from (actually, else, even, happened, it, someone, though, to). 4. A wing is a particular part of a building (a, away, central, extends, from, main, or, part, that). 5. A degree Fahrenheit is an unit of temperature (and, at, at, boils, degrees, degrees, freezes, in, on, scale, the, which water, 212, 32).

**b)**

**«WRITE THE WORDS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN ORDER, THE FIRST WORD IN EACH SENTENCE IS IN ITALICS» - «НАПИШИТЕ СЛОВА В СЛЕДУЮЩИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ ПО ПОРЯДКУ, ПЕРВОЕ СЛОВО В КАЖДОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ ДАНО КУРСИВОМ»**

1. *A*, a, approach, basis, have, is, on, proactive, refresher, regular, to, training. 2. *Training*, good, habits, reinforces, safety. 3. *Vicarious*, experiences, measures, motivate, personnel, preventative, take, to. 4. *They*, as, do, get, injured, not, to, want, well. 5. *Inactivity*, in, in, injuries, matter, more, personnel, result, this, will.

**VI).**

«**TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH» – «ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»**

1. Наиболее распространёнными опасностями являются ожоги и удушье. 2. Пожарные часто страдают от воздействия тепла и газа. 3. Но не все травмы вызваны непосредственно пожаром. 4. Когда здание подожжено, оно становится нестабильным и опасным. 5. Свободные или горящие материалы могут упасть и ударить пожарного. 6. Тяжёлые строительные компоненты могут раздавить его или её. 7. Наконец, общей опасностью является перенапряжение. 8. Это - тяжёлая работа. 9. Пожарный должен поддерживать своё здоровье. 10. Если мы осведомлены и в хорошей физической форме, мы можем избежать многих распространённых опасностей.

**«ANSWERS» - «ОТВЕТЫ»**

**«UNITS 1-5» - «РАЗДЕЛЫ 1-5»**

**I).**

1.-C.; 2.-J.; 3.-I.; 4.-A.; 5.-H.; 6.-B.; 7.-D.; 8.-F.; 9.-E.; 10.-G.

**II).**

1. isn’t it 2. doesn’t it 3. mustn’t it 4. aren’t they 5. didn’t he 6. isn’t he / isn’t she

7. aren’t I / amn’t I 8. may they 9. do they 10. won’t you

**III)**

1. What is fire?

2. What is the byproduct of combustion?

3. What is fire the byproduct of? OR: Of what is fire the byproduct?

4. What does this process require?

5. What is this often?

6. What does the process need also?

7. What fuel does the process also need?

8. What must undergo oxidation to burn?

9. What must the fuel undergo to burn?

10. What lights the fire?

**IV).**

**a)**

1. Did the fire damage the electrical system, ultimately? – Yes, it did.

2. Did it start inside one of the machines? – Yes, it did.

3. Did the moving parts create too much friction? – Yes, they did.

4. Did we respond to a fire at a laboratory? – Yes, we did.

5. Did the city council decide so to expand the fire department? – Yes, it / Yes, they did.

**b)**

1. Is a lighter designed to ignite a fuel easily? - Yes, it is.

2. Am I dedicated and hard working? – Yes, I am.

3. Are many firefighters trained EMTs (emergency medical technicians)? – Yes, they are.

4. Are you so interested in becoming a firefighter? – Yes, I am / - Yes, we are

5. Are municipal programs operated by city employees? – Yes, they are.

**V).**

**a)**

1. Flammable substances are useful because they can be used to start fires easily. 2. Flammable substances are dangerous when they are stored near open flames. 3. Neighbors couldn’t see flames, but they could see the smoke. 4. The family watched in horror as their house burned. 5. The new firefighter is a team player, so others enjoy working with him.

**b)**

1. Some firefighting professionals specialize in particular skills. 2. The whole department depends on the communication skills of telecommunicators. 3. Rescue specialists and hazardous materials technicians handle especially dangerous situations. 4. The fire chief and company officers may not actually enter burning buildings. 5. But their leadership keeps the department functioning smoothly.

**VI).**

1. Fire is the byproduct of combustion. 2. This process requires enough heat to ignite a substance. 3. Often, this is just a small spark. 4. The process also needs a fuel that is capable of burning. 5. The fuel must undergo oxidation to burn. 6. That is, it must combine with oxygen. 7. This combination of heat, fuel, and oxygen is what lights the fire. 8. Then, the fire produces more heat, and the reaction continues. 9. Of course, some materials are more flammable than others. 10. That’s why matches and lighters contain particular fuels. 11. Those substances are designed to ignite quickly and easily.

**«UNITS 6-10» - «РАЗДЕЛЫ 6-10»**

**I).**

1.-G.; 2.-E.; 3.-A.; 4.-H.; 5.-B.; 6.-I.; 7.-C.; 8.-D.; 9.-J.; 10.-F.

**II).**

1. doesn’t it 2. don’t we 3. can’t it 4. aren’t they 5. isn’t it

6. will you / can you / would you 7. wasn’t it 8. didn’t it 9. didn’t we 10. wasn’t there

**III).**

1. How was the apartment fire on Main Street handled?

2. What was handled quickly?

3. What damage did it cause only, fortunately?

4. What did it cause only, fortunately?

5. What caused minor damage only, fortunately?

6. What did we receive multiple calls from? OR: From what did we receive multiple calls?

7. How did hay in a barn catch on fire and spread?

8. What caught on fire and spread quickly?

9. What was there any damage to? OR: To what was there any damage?

10. Where was the fire the most serious? OR: Where was the most serious fire?

**IV).**

**a)**

1. Do we have ALS (advanced life support) units also available for serious medical situations?

 - Yes, we do.

2. Do our specialty units handle fires in the surrounding area? – Yes, they do.

3. Do we deploy the brush fire response unit and ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit to

 handle wildfires? – Yes, we do.

4. Do mobile water supply apparatuses carry water to dry areas? – Yes, they do.

5. Do helmets protect firefighters from falling objects? – Yes, they do.

**b)**

1. Does the rescue company usually handle the most dangerous rescues? – Yes, it does.

2. Does ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit handle major forest fires? – Yes, it does.

3. Does the local fire department use quints? – Yes, it does.

4. Does a firefighter’s hood often connect to respiratory equipment? – Yes, it does.

5. Does a fire shelter cover a firefighter’s entire body? – Yes, it does.

**V).**

**a)**

1. An apartment is a residential unit designed for one person or family to live in, and exists in a building with other similar units. 2. An apparatus is a vehicle that is used for emergency operations, and may carry equipment for fire suppression, search and rescue, or medical response. 3. An ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit is a specialty unit that uses aircraft to conduct fire suppression and rescue operations. 4. A company is a division within a fire battalion that includes a team of firefighters assigned to a particular apparatus and function, under the command of a company officer. 5. PPE (personal protective equipment) is clothing or other personal gear that protects a person’s body from hazards.

**b)**

1. We are proud to introduce our newest SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus), the Zephyr. 2. It contains a positive pressure system. 3. Firefighters breathe easily in settings that are oxygen-deficient or contain toxic fumes. 4. The mask is equipped with a voice amplifier and an HUD (heads-up display). 5. The Zephyr’s harness is adjustable to hold 30, 45, or 60 minute air cylinders.

**VI).**

1. The FFD (firefighters department) has various companies and apparatuses to handle different

situations. 2. We use combination units to handle emergencies within city limits. 3. Each quint can deploy up to four engine companies for major fires. 4. And a truck company or ladder company conducts also routine search and rescue as well. 5. For especially dangerous rescues, we send the rescue company. 6. All companies are certified BLS (basic life support) units. 7. We also have ALS (advanced life support) units available for serious medical situations. 8. Our specialty units handle fires in the surrounding area. 9. We deploy the brush fire response unit and ARFF (aircraft rescue and firefighting) unit to handle wildfires. 10. And mobile water supply apparatuses carry water to dry areas.

**«UNITS 11-15» - «РАЗДЕЛЫ 11-15»**

**I).**

1.-D.; 2.-E.; 3.-G.; 4.-H.; 5.-A.; 6.-J.; 7.-I.; 8.-F.; 9.-B.; 10.-C.

**II).**

1. didn’t they 2. mustn’t they 3. doesn’t it 4. isn’t there 5. didn’t it

6. didn’t it / didn’t they 7. didn’t he / didn’t she 8. doesn’t he / doesn’t she

9. didn’t he / didn’t she 10. didn’t it / didn’t they

**III).**

1. What are the most common hazards?

2. What are burns and asphyxiation?

3. What do firefighters often suffer from? OR: From what do firefighters often suffer?

4. What must a firefighter maintain?

5.Whomust maintain his or her health?

6. What are firefighters at high risk for? OR: For what are firefighters at high risk?

7. When are they at risk of being burned?

8. When are high risk activities permitted?

9. What activities are permitted to save lives?

10. What situations do personnel execute defensive operations in?

 OR: In what situations do personnel execute defensive operations?

**IV).**

**a)**

1. Must a firefighter maintain his or her health? – Yes, he must / - Yes, she must.

2. Must personnel not take a risk if there is no gain (gain = saving a life or saving property)?

 - Yes, it must / - Yes, they must.

3. Must personnel in hazardous areas always operate with a buddy?

 - Yes, it must / - Yes, they must.

4. Must incident commanders utilize a checklist to ensure all issues are addressed?

 – Yes, they must.

**b)**

1. Can firefighters suffer from burns, asphyxiation, and overexertion? – Yes, they can.

2. Can they watch each other and ensure each other’s safety? - Yes, they can.

3. Can asphyxiation very quickly lead to death? – Yes, it can.

4. Can fire cause structural damage to weight bearing parts of a building, such as walls?

 - Yes, it can.

5. Can anyone relate to a vicarious experience? – Yes, he can / - Yes, she can.

**V).**

**a)**

1. PSI (pounds per square inch) are imperial units of pressure, measured by the amount of force exerted over a given area, and is equal to about 6.89 kilopascals. 2. An SOP (standard operating procedure) is a planned way that a particular situation is usually handled. 3. A vicarious experience is an occurrence that someone can relate to or learn from even though it actually happened to someone else. 4. A wing is a particular part of a building that extends away from a main or central part. 5. A degree Fahrenheit is an unit of temperature on the scale in which water boils at 212 degrees and freezes at 32 degrees.

**b)**

1. A proactive approach is to have refresher training on a regular basis. 2. Training reinforces good safety habits. 3. Vicarious experiences motivate personnel to take preventative measures. 4. They do not want to get injured as well. 5. Inactivity in this matter will result in more personnel injuries.

**VI).**

1. The most common hazards are burns and asphyxiation. 2. Firefighters often suffer from exposure to heat and gas. 3. But not all injuries are directly caused by fire. 4. Once a building is set on fire, it is unstable and dangerous. 5. Loose or burning materials may fall and strike a firefighter. 6. Heavy building components might crush him or her. 7. Finally, a common hazard is overexertion. 8. This is a tough job. 9. A firefighter must maintain his or her health. 10. If we are aware and physically fit we can avoid many common hazards.

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