**Контрольное задание**

**вариант 1**

**TEXT 1**

**Задание 1. Письменный перевод текста**

**water pollution**

Water pollution is the release of substances into subsurface groundwater or into lakes, streams, rivers, estuaries, and oceans to the point where the substances interfere with beneficial use of the water or with the natural functioning of ecosystems. In addition to the release of substances, such as chemicals or microorganisms, water pollution may also include the release of energy, in the form of radioactivity or heat, into bodies of water.

Domestic sewage is the primary source of pathogens (disease-causing microorganisms) and putrescible organic substances. This endangers the quality of lakes and streams, where high levels of oxygen are required for fish and other aquatic organisms to survive. Sewage-treatment processes reduce the levels of pathogens and organics in wastewater, but they do not eliminate them completely.

Sources of toxic chemicals include improperly disposed wastewater from industrial plants and chemical process facilities (lead, mercury, chromium) as well as surface runoff containing pesticides used on agricultural areas and suburban lawns (chlordane, dieldrin, heptachlor).

Sediment (e.g., silt) resulting from soil erosion can be carried into water bodies by surface runoff from construction sites. Suspended sediment interferes with the penetration of sunlight and upsets the ecological balance of a body of water. Also, it can disrupt the reproductive cycles of fish and other forms of life, and when it settles out of suspension it can smother bottom-dwelling organisms.

Heat is considered to be a water pollutant because it decreases the capacity of water to hold dissolved oxygen in solution, and it increases the rate of metabolism of fish. A major source of heat is the practice of discharging cooling water from power plants into rivers; the discharged water may be as much as 15 °C (27 °F) warmer than the naturally occurring water. This is called thermal pollution.

Oil pollution occurs when oil from roads and parking lots is carried in surface runoff into water bodies. Accidental oil spills are also a source of oil pollution – as in the devastating spill from the tanker Exxon Valdez that occurred off the coast of Alaska in 1989. Oil slicks eventually move toward shore, harming aquatic life and damaging recreation areas.

**TEXT 2**

**Задание 2. Устный пересказ текста (на родном или английском языке)**

**industrial ecology**

The ideas and practices that fall under the heading of industrial ecology are still in their infancy. In all probability, only a small fraction of U.S. manufacturing companies are aware of them or have actually put them into practice. On the positive side, however, this group includes such major companies as Xerox, 3-V, Dow Chemical, AT&T, and the largest automobile manufactures in the United States, all of whom, in varying ways and to varying degrees, are attempting to apply the principles of industrial ecology to their businesses. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences, along with a number of university and private groups, is also spreading the message. In Europe, measures such as the German "take-back" laws are encouraging firms to get on board.

The traditional practices of some industries also provide a solid basis for an industrial ecology system. Examples include recycling in the metal casting and machining industries and other manufacturing industries, along with the chemical industry's attempt to develop markets for its by-products. The growing interest in recycling durable goods (particularly in the automotive, electronics, and paper industries), along with the routine recycling of household wastes, is another good sign.

These developments may mean that industrial ecology is entering the exponential-growth phase of the familiar S-curve pattern of development. The introductions of a major new technology and its adoption by industry seems to have a "half-time" (the time required for half of those who will eventually adopt the technology to do so) of about 20 years. It is thus possible that by 2020 most manufactures in industrialized countries will be employing the methods of industrial ecology.

Just as a commitment to quality has once again become important to business in the last 15 years or so, new attitudes toward the use of materials and energy could move to the forefront. In the future, manufactures and service companies may require their suppliers to use industrial ecology practices in the same way they are now beginning to require them to practice quality control and comply with international quality standards.

**TEXT 3**

**Задание 3. Устный пересказ текста (строго на английском языке)**

**Monica Dickens**

Monica Enid Dickens (10 May 1915–25 December 1992) was an English writer, the great-granddaughter of Charles Dickens.

Known as "Monty" to her family and friends, she was born into an upper middle class London family to Henry Charles Dickens (1878–1966), a barrister, and Fanny (née Runge). She was the granddaughter of Sir Henry Fielding Dickens KC. Disillusioned with the world she was brought up in – she was expelled from St Paul's Girls' School in London before she was presented at court as a debutante – she decided to go into domestic service despite coming from the privileged class; her experiences as a cook and general servant would form the nucleus of her first book, One Pair Of Hands in 1939.

*One Pair Of Feet* (1942) recounted her work as a nurse, and subsequently she worked in an aircraft factory and on the Hertfordshire Express – a local newspaper in Hitchin; her experiences in the latter field of work inspired her 1951 book *My Turn to Make the Tea*.

Soon after this, she moved from her home in Hinxworth in Hertfordshire to the United States after marrying a United States Navy officer, Roy O. Stratton, who died in 1985. They adopted two daughters, Pamela and Prudence. The family lived in Washington, D.C. and Falmouth, Massachusetts and she continued to write, most of her books being set in Britain. She was also a regular columnist for the British women's magazine *Woman's Own* for twenty years.

Dickens had strong humanitarian interests which were manifested in her work with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (reflected in her 1953 book No More Meadows and her 1964 work Kate and Emma), the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (coming to the fore in her 1963 book Cobbler's Dream), and the Samaritans, the subject of her 1970 novel *The Listeners* – she helped to found the first American branch of the Samaritans in Massachusetts in 1974. From 1970 onwards she wrote a number of children's books; the Follyfoot series of books followed on from her earlier adult novel Cobbler's Dream, and were the basis of a children's TV series, also called *Follyfoot*, produced by Yorkshire Television for the UK's ITV network between 1971 and 1973 (and popular around the world for many years thereafter).

In 1978, Monica Dickens published her autobiography, An Open Book. In 1985 she returned to the UK after the death of her husband, and continued to write until her death on Christmas Day 1992, aged 77, her final book being published posthumously. She was also an occasional broadcaster for most of her writing career.

**Задание 4. Беседа по устной теме «My research»**