**Lesson6**

**ECOLOGY**

Exercise 1. Read and learn the following words.

**ecology** [ɪˈkɔlədʒɪ]- экология

**relationship** [rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp]-взаимоотношения

**environment** [ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt]-окружающая среда

**solar** [ˈsəulə]- солнечная

**biological** [ˌbaɪəuˈlɔdʒɪkəl]- биологическая

**moisture** [ˈmɔɪstʃə]- влажность

**oxygen** [ˈɔksɪdʒən]- кислород

**carbon dioxide** [ˈkɑ:bən daɪˈɒk.saɪd ]- углекислый газ

**nutrient** [ˈnju:trɪənt]-питательное вещество

**same** [seɪm]- подобные

**because** [bɪˈkɔz] –из за

**diverse** [daɪˈvə:s]- разнообразный

**approach** [əˈprəutʃ]-подход

**draw upon** [drɔ: əˈpɔn]- получать

**field** [fi:ld]- область, поле

**climatology** [ˌklaɪməˈtɔlədʒɪ]- климатология

**hydrology** [haɪˈdrɔlədʒɪ]- гидрология

**oceanography** [ˌəuʃjəˈnɔɡrəfɪ]- океанография

**geology** [dʒɪˈɔlədʒɪ]- геология

**disparate** [ˈdɪspərɪt]- разрозненный

**science** [ˈsaɪəns]- наука

**behavior** [ bɪˈheɪ.vjər ]- поведение

**taxonomy** [ tækˈsɒn.ə.mi ]-таксономия

**awareness** [ əˈweə.nəs ]- осведомленность

**confuse** [kənˈfju:z]- путать, смешивать

**although** [ɔ:lˈðəu]- хотя, не смотря на то что

**distinct** [dɪsˈtɪŋkt]- отличный от, различный

**misuse** [mɪs'juːs]- злоупотребление

**contribute**  [kənˈtrɪbju:t]- вносить вклад

**share** [ʃɛə]- разделять

**root** [ru:t]- корень

**imply** [ɪmˈplaɪ]- подразумевать

**geographer**[dʒɪˈɔɡrəfə]- географ

**vegetation** [ˌvedʒɪˈteɪʃən]- вегетационный

**thin** [θɪn]- тонкий, узкий

**mantle** [ˈmæntl]- оболочка

**biosphere** [ˈbaɪəsfɪə]- биосфера

**region** [ˈri:dʒən]- регион, область, сфера

**distribution** [ˌdɪstrɪˈbju:ʃən]-рапределение

Exercise 2. **Give the English equivalences.**

Физическая окружающая среда, биологическая окружающая среда, солнечная радиация, разнообразные подходы, разрозненные науки, поведение животных, увеличенная осведомленность общественности, проблемы экологии, экологические программы, теория эволюции, естественный отбор, существенный вклад, распределение растительности, несколько подходов.

Exercise **3. Read and translate the text**

**Ecology**

 Ecology is the study of the relationship of plants and animals with their physical and biological environment. The physical environment includes light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere. The biological environment includes organisms of the same kind of plants and animals.

 Because of the diverse approaches required to study organisms in their environment, ecology draws upon such fields as climatology, hydrology, oceanography, physics, chemistry, geology, and soil analysis. To study the relationships between organisms, ecology also involves such disparate sciences as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.

 An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made ecology a common but often misused word. It is confused with environmental programs and environmental science. Although the field is a distinct scientific discipline, ecology does indeed contribute to the study and understanding of environmental problems.

 The term "ecology" was introduced by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel in 1866; it is derived from the Greek "oikos" ("household"), sharing the same root word as "economics". Thus, the term implies the study of the economy of nature. Modern ecology, in part, began with Charles Darwin. In developing his theory of evolution, Darwin stressed the adaptation of organisms to their environment through natural selection. Also making important contributions were plant geographers, such as Alexander von Humboldt, who was deeply interested in the "how" and "why" of vegetation distribution around the world.

 The thin mantle of life that covers the earth is called the biosphere. Several approaches are used to classify its regions.

Exercise 2. **Give the Russian equivalences.**

The physical environment, solar radiation, diverse approaches, disparate sciences, animal behavior, an increased public awareness, environmental problems, environmental programs, theory of evolution, natural selection, important contributions, vegetation distribution, several approaches.

Exercise 3.

1. What is ecology?
2. What does the physical environment include?
3. What does ecology also involve?
4. When was the term "ecology" introduced?
5. Whom was the term "ecology" introduced by?
6. Where is the term "ecology" derived from?
7. Who developed the theory of evolution?

Exercise 4. **Match the beginning of the sentences to their endings.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Ecology is the study of the relationship of plants and animals
 | 1. is called the biosphere.
 |
| 1. To study the relationships between organisms, ecology also involves such disparate sciences
 | 1. by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel in 1866.
 |
| 1. An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made
 | 1. with their physical and biological environment.
 |
| 1. The term "ecology" was introduced
 | 1. as animal behavior, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.
 |
| 1. The thin mantle of life that covers the earth
 | 1. ecology a common but often misused word.
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Exercise 5. **Find 10 words in the crossword(↓, →, ↑). Write them down and read**

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| e | c | x | n | n | k | r | e | a | y | u | i |
| t | o | a | i | a | h | g | d | s | d | o | y |
| a | l | q | m | l | n | a | g | j | r | p | g |
| w | o | r | a | p | w | n | v | k | o | l | o |
| f | g | g | l | y | i | i | b | s | l | f | l |
| a | y | e | h | u | m | s | m | u | o | d | o |
| w | o | r | l | d | f | m | r | o | g | b | e |
| c | c | h | e | m | i | s | t | r | y | y | g |

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