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Учебник Мусихина О.Н., Гисина О.Г. «Английский язык для строителей»

Домашнее задание

С 23 марта по 11 апреля

Тема. «Защитные сооружения от наводнений»

FLOOD

1. Learn the pronunciation and meaning of the words:

flood [flʌd] (of water) наводне́ние

thaw [θɔː] о́ттепель

dam [dæm] да́мба;

failure [ˈfeɪljəʳ] неудача, провал

event [ɪˈvent] событие, происшествие

neglect [nɪ ˈglɛkt] забра́сывать

loose [luːs] свободный, непривязанный

path [pɑːðz] тропа, дорожка; путь

swiftly [ˈswɪftlɪ] стреми́тельно

knock off - закругля́ться, сбавля́ть, стяну́ть

shelter [ˈʃeltəʳ] убежище, укрытие

sweep (swept, swept) away - смета́ть, уноси́ть

abandoned [əˈbændənd] поки́нутый; безу́держный

flash [flæʃ] вспы́шка

brief [bri ːf] коро́ткий

roll [rəʊl] катиться; перекатывать

boulder [ˈbəuldər] валу́н

tear out [tɪəʳ] вырваться

destroy [dɪsˈ trɔɪ] разрушать, уничтожать

obliterate [əˈblɪtə reɪt] уничтожа́ть

height [haɪt] высота

deadly cargo of debris [ˈdɛdlɪˈ kɑːgəu ˈdɛ briːs] смертоно́сный груз обло́мков

clean up - уборка, чистка

taper off - cужаться, зд.: прекращаться, утихать

recede [rɪ ˈsiːd] спада́ть, угаса́ть, слабе́ть , отступать

cease [siːs] прекраща́ть

dislodge - удалять, смещать.

Floods

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters - except fire. One can experience some kind of flooding after spring rains, heavy thunderstorms, or winter snow thaws. Floods can be slow or fast rising but generally develop over a period of days.Dam failures are potentially the worst flood events. A dam failure is usually the result of neglect, poor design, or structural damage caused by a major event such as an earthquake. When a dam fails, a gigantic quantity of water is suddenly let loose downstream, destroying anything in its path. Floodwaters can be extremely dangerous. The force of six inches of swiftly moving water can knock people off their feet. The best protection during a flood is to leave the area and go to shelter on higher ground.

Cars can be easily been swept away in just 2 feet of moving water. If floodwaters rise around a car, it should be abandoned. Passengers should climb to higher ground.Flash floods usually result from intense storms dropping large amounts of rain within a brief period. Flash floods occur with little or no warning and can reach full peak in only a few minutes. Flash flood waters move at very fast speeds and can roll boulders, tear out (ices, destroy buildings, and obliterate bridges. Walls of water can rcach heights of 10 to 20 feet and generally are accompanied by a deadly cargo of debris. The best response to any signs of flash flooding is to move immediately and quickly to higher ground.Warning the hazards of flood cleanup workWorking in flooded areas it should be remembered that when the seemingly endless rain tapers off and the flood waters recede, professional engineers will continue to face a number of hazards associated with cleanup activities. Unfortunately, the danger of a flood does not end when the rains cease and it is necessary to prevent illnesses and injures that can accompany cleanup efforts.Flood waters can rearrange and damage natural walkways, as well as sidewalks, parking lots, roads, buildings, and open fields. Never assume that water–damaged structures or ground are stable. Buildings that have been submerged or have withstood rushing flood waters may have suffered structural damage and could be dangerous. Don’t work in or around any flood–damaged building until it has been examined and certified as safe for work by a registered professional engineer or architect. Assume all stairs, floors, and roofs are unsafe until they are inspected. Leave immediately if shifting or unusual noises signal a possible collapse.Flood waters can also dislodge tanks, drums, pipes, and equipment, which may contain hazardous materials such as pesticides or propane. Do not attempt to move unidentified dislodged containers without first contacting the local fire department or hazardous material team. If working in potentially contaminated areas, avoid skin contact or inhalation of vapors by wearing appropriate protective clothing and respirators.To prevent future electrocutions in cleanup activities one should take the following steps: if water has been present anywhere near electrical circuits and electrical equipment, turn off the power at the main breaker or fire on the service panel. Do not turn the power back on until electrical equipment has been inspected by a qualified electrician. Never enter flooded areas or touch electrical equipment if the ground is wet, unless you are certain that the power is off. Never handle a downed power line.When using gasoline and diesel generators to supply power to a building, switch the main breaker or fuse on the service panel to the “off” position prior to starting the generator. This will prevent inadvertent energization of power lines from backfeed electrical energy from the generators, and help to protect utility line workers from possible electrocution.If clearing or other work must be performed near a downed power line, contact the utility company to discuss de-energizing and grounding or shielding the power lines. Extreme caution is necessary when moving ladders and other equipment near overhead power lines to avoid inadvertent contact. If you are working on or near power lines, it is necessary to take into account that workers and employers must take extreme caution while attempting to restore power or clear areas near downed power lines. In one instance, a worker lost his life following Hurricane Hugo after removing trees from de-energized power line that had been knocked down by storm. While inspecting the completed work, the man stepped on the line and was electrocuted by “feedback” energy from a portable backup generator at a nearby gas station. Feedback energy occurs when a de-energized line becomes energized by a secondary power source. A year later, another worker died cleaning branches from a power line, following a tropical storm. He was electrocuted after falling from a tree onto a line thought to be de-energized. Although the workers had opened a fused switch on a transformer, the line remained energized through another transformer.

Домашнее задание – учить новую лексику, читать/переводить текст

Грамматический материал

Словообразование в английском языке – см презентацию.

Выполнить грамматические задания, привести свои примеры словообразования.

Подготовиться к зачету, повторить грамматические и лексические темы.