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и технического перевода**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЭКОТУРИЗМА

**Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов I и II курсов специальности
1-89 02 02 «Туризм и природопользование»**

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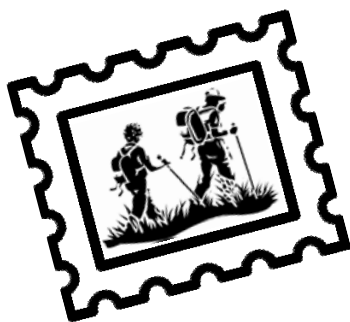
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Учебно-методическое пособие предполагает работу над лексикой и грамматикой английского языка, а также работу с текстом. Текстовый материал и система упражнений представляют собой базу для взаимосвязанного развития навыков и умений основных видов речевой деятельности, расширения словарного запаса обучаемых.

Данное издание предназначено как для аудиторных занятий, так и для организации самостоятельной работы студентов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов специальности 1-89 02 02 «Туризм и природопользование» и направлено на формирование языковой и речевой базы в сфере профессионально-ориентированного общения.

Структуру издания составляют 10 разделов, каждый из которых включает активный лексический словарь по рассматриваемой теме, упражнения, предназначенные для формирования лексических навыков, задания для обучения разным видам чтения и ряд дополнительных заданий, направленных на развитие языковых и коммуникативных навыков.

К тому же задания творческого характера стимулируют познавательную активность студентов в рамках их будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Тематика учебно-методического пособия определяется содержанием базовой программы для данной специальности и включает в себя такие разделы, как «Туризм», «Экологический туризм», «Туризм в Беларуси», «Экологический туризм в Беларуси», «Флора и фауна Беларуси», «Водные ресурсы», «Болота», «Национальные парки Беларуси», «Охота и рыбалка», «Агротуризм».

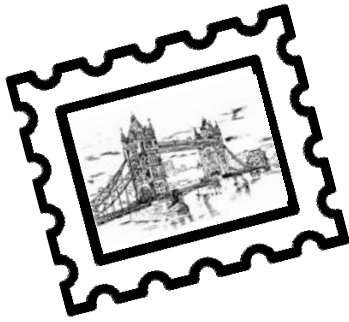
В предлагаемом издании рассматривается география основных направлений и видов туризма, которые связаны с активными формами отдыха. Показана значимость экологических ресурсов в развитии экологического туризма в Беларуси, характеризуются мировые регионы и центры экотуризма.

Текстовый материал позаимствован из зарубежных и отечественных источников и содержит актуальную информацию по перечисленным темам, которая композиционно продумана и представляет собой четкое и логичное изложение. Распределение материала организовано по принципу «от простого к сложному».

Комплекс заданий основан на функционально-коммуникативном подходе, предполагает взаимосвязанное обучение всем видам речевой деятельности. Он реализует определенные коммуникативные задачи в ситуациях профессионально-ориентированного общения и направлен на формирование компетентностной модели вторичной языковой личности будущих специалистов в сфере туризма и природопользования.

Материал подобран с учетом лексических трудностей, которые снимаются по мере прохождения темы, и на основании таких принципов, как информативность, предметная связность, доступность. Соблюдение данных принципов будет способствовать расширению профессионального кругозора, развитию навыков перевода литературы, а также усвоению определенного запаса профессиональных терминов.

Данное издание направлено на формирование речевой базы в сфере профессионально-ориентированного общения и может быть использовано как для аудиторной работы под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.



TOURISM

Unit 1

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Luxurious – роскошный; to be attributed – быть приписанным; to be related to – относиться к; outlook – перспективы; to suffer – страдать; nomads – кочевники; pilgrims – паломники; pilgrimage – паломничество, длительное путешествие; merchants, traders – торговцы; monk – монах; to emerge – появляться; convenient – удобный; mode – режим; exhibition – выставка; to set up – основывать; borders – границы; citizens – граждане; peaks and troughs – вершины и падения; leakage – утечка; to discourage – обескураживать; off-putting – отталкивающий; consumers – потребители; aware – осведомленный; environmental conservation – охрана окружающей среды; impact – влияние; issues – вопросы; virtual tourism – виртуальный туризм; fruitful – плодотворный; hospitality – гостеприимство; provisions – продовольственные товары; means of transportation – транспортные средства; to take a tour – путешествовать; resort – курорт; recreation – отдых, развлечение; accommodation – помещение, жилье, проживание; to arrange – организовывать; to provide (with) – предоставлять, обеспечивать; package tour – турпакет, заранее спланированный экскурсионный тур, включающий транспорт, услуги и развлечения, полностью организуемые туристической фирмой; domestic – домашний, внутренний; to expand – увеличивать(ся); to take a vacation – брать отпуск; to be engaged – заниматься (чем-либо); to take rides – прокатиться; touring – путешествие, туризм; activities – деятельность, мероприятие; hiking – экскурсия, путешествие пешком; to define – определять, давать определение; scope – возможности; destination – место назначения, пункт назначения; to make a profit – извлечь выгоду (прибыль); to supply (with) –

снабжать (чем-либо), поставлять; income – прибыль, заработок; expenditures – расходы; resident – житель; facilities – средства обслуживания, удобства, услуги, оборудование; to encompass – окружать, заключать; leisure tourism – досуговый туризм; holiday-maker – отдыхающий, экскурсант, турист; leisure time – свободное время; to deliver – доставлять; establishment – учреждение; tour operator – туроператор; travel agent – турагент; to purchase – покупать; ferry – паром; coach – автобус; to hire – арендовать; to book in advance – бронировать заранее; roadside motels – придорожные мотели; selfcatering apartments – апартаменты с самообслуживанием; half board – полупансион; full board – полный пансион; business suppliers – бизнес-поставщики; host communities – принимающая сторона; sports tourism – спортивный туризм; cycling – велоспорт; boating – лодочный спорт, гребля, прогулка на лодке; itinerary – спланированный маршрут, путь, путеводитель; route – маршрут, путь следования; domestic tourism – местный туризм; outbound tourism – выездной туризм; water tourism – водный туризм; mountain tourism – горный туризм; mountaineering – альпинизм; business tourism – деловой туризм; secretarial services – услуги секретарей; answering service – служба секретарей на телефоне; pre-convention tour – предконгрессный тур; post-convention tour – послеконгрессный тур; incentive tourism – поощрительный туризм; familiarization tourism – ознакомительный туризм; ethnic tourism – этнический туризм; cultural tourism – культурно-познавательный туризм; rustic inn – сельская гостиница; historical tourism – исторический туризм; bygone – прошлый; environmental tourism – экологический туризм; to appreciate – оценивать; to remunerate – вознаграждать, компенсировать, оплачивать; refugee – беженец; embassy – посольство; embassy staff – сотрудники посольства; to derive – получать, извлекать; benefit – выгода; promotion – содействие, развитие, поощрение; revenues – годовой (государственный) доход; proponent – сторонник; generation gap – конфликт поколений; traditional values – передаваемые из поколения в поколение ценности; foreign exchange – иностранная валюта; to diversify – разнообразить; behavior – поведение; to accommodate – разместить; to participate – принимать участие; to disappear – пропадать, исчезать; wilderness park – парк дикой природы; entertainment – развлечение; craft – ремесло; labor-intensive – трудоемкий; prosperity – процветание.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Accommodation	a) a pub or small old hotel, commonly located in the country.
2. Route	b) a type of tourism which involves holiday for relaxation and entertainment purposes.
3. Tour	c) a place where a lot of people go to for a holiday to relax.
4. Sport tourism	d) an extended walk for pleasure or exercise.
5. Domestic	e) inside a particular country, not foreign or international.
6. Leisure tourism	f) a trip with visits to various places of interest for business, pleasure, or instruction.
7. Hiking	g) an instance of cordial and generous treatment of guests.
8. Resort	h) a way of getting somewhere.
9. Inn	i) a room for receiving people, especially a place to live or lodgings.
10. Hospitality	j) a type of tourism which involves tours with a lot of physical training, exercising and keeping fit.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A. Expensive, international, cultural, cookery, ecological, educational.
- B. Tour, destination, quota, route, package tour, itinerary.
- C. Cycling, boating, hiking, mountaineering, shopping.
- D. Business tourism, incentive tourism, domestic tourism, familiarization tourism.
- E. Secretarial services, post-convention tours, answering service, impact.

Exercise 3. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

- A. Recreation, tourist, provide, benefit, facility, rent, service, destination, route.
- B. Assistance, itinerary, entertainment, journey's end, hire, advantage, equipment, holiday-maker, supply.

Exercise 4. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
definition		
	accommodate	
culture		
	tour	
	service	
		environmental
transportation		
		engaging
	participate	
host		

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Urban, inaction, international, disappear, depreciate.

Exercise 6. Give the synonyms.

Rise, opportunity, vary, appear, organize, supporter, receive.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Hospitality, destination, recreation, answering services, domestic tourism, make a profit, accommodation, rustic, water tourism, entertainment

1. When you get to your ... you will be met by our representative.
2. Tourist companies provide special services for businessmen. Among them are ... and business meeting arrangements.
3. There is a weekend break in Stockholm and 2 nights
4. Within sports tourism there is ... , mountain tourism and mountaineering.
5. The tourist industry includes three groups: promoting, ... and accommodation.
6. Tourism is divided into 3 forms: ... , inbound and outbound tourism.
7. Destination activities include meals in ... inns, costume festivals, folk dance performances, and arts and crafts demonstrations.

8. Tourism is an opportunity to ... by supplying goods and services.
9. The purpose of pleasure tourism is
10. In order to protect pilgrims and provide ... many rest houses were built on the European Continent.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Check the pronunciation of the following words with your teacher or your dictionary.

Marco Polo, Afanasy Nikitin, exhibition, Magellan, Amerigo Vespucci, Asia, Thomas Cook, peaks and troughs, environmental conservation, behaviour, recession.

Exercise 2. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. Do you enjoy travelling? Why?
2. When did people start travelling?

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

The history of tourism is a long one. Whilst we may not always have had high speed trains, aircraft and luxurious cruise ships, people have long had the desire to be tourists.

The history of tourism can largely be attributed to technological developments in transport. The more roads that are built, the more places people can drive. The more airports that open, the more places that people can fly to.

The history of tourism is also closely related to the global economic, social and political outlook. Someone with lots of money is more likely to travel somewhere for a holiday than someone who does not have much money, for example. Many tourists are not likely to travel to a destination that is suffering from political instability.

There are many ways that the tourism industry and grown and developed over the years.

People started travelling long ago. First travelers were nomads and pilgrims, merchants and traders. They travelled along rivers, lakes and seas. First travelers used simple means of travelling: boats and ferries on the water and camels in the desert. The most famous travelers were

explorers. Among them were: Marco Polo from Venice in the 13th century, Afanasy Nikitin from Russia, Christopher Columbus and Vasco de Gama from Portugal in the 15th century, Magellan from Spain and Amerigo Vespucci from Italy in the 16th century, James Cook from England in the 18th century and other adventurers from Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, England and Holland. They made journeys to Asia, Africa and America.

In the 8th century the main purpose of travelling was pilgrimage to holy places. In order to protect pilgrims and provide hospitality on their routes many rest houses were built on the European Continent. Usually they were kept by monasteries. Monks raised their own provisions on the monastery grounds, kitchens were cleaner and better organized than in private households. So the food was often much better than elsewhere on the road.

With the 19th century the age of modern trains came. In the late 19th century first motor-cars appeared.

At that time, tourism was mainly for the rich. They had enough money and spare time for travelling. Not many working people in Europe paid holidays. Well-to-do people used to take tours to France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

The age of airplanes changed travel crucially. In the early 20th century jet planes emerged. They made air travel available to all people. Air travel is the fastest and the most convenient mode of travelling. No place in the world is more than 24 hours away by jet.

In fact, the words *tourism* and *tourist* themselves were not used for the first time until about 1800. As a matter of fact, Thomas Cook from England opened the age of organized tourism. It started in 1841 when he arranged the first trip for 570 Englishmen by railway. In 1843 Thomas Cook organized the first group tour by train. This time he provided tourists with meals and tickets for the fares. So it was the first package tour. Later on Thomas Cook made arrangements for organized visits to the First International Industrial Exhibition. The Exhibition opened in London in 1851. The tourists came from different parts of England.

All those were domestic tours. However, Thomas Cook decided not to stick to domestic tourism within his country only. Four years later, in 1855 he arranged the first overseas trip. It was a tour to the Exhibition in Paris. After that regular tourist trips started to other countries of Europe. Thomas Cook continued expanding his travel business. In 1866 he arranged the first trip of two groups of Englishmen to the USA.

Thomas Cook set up the first travel agency. By the end of the 19th century the company had its offices all over the world including Australia and New Zealand, selling millions of tickets and excursions. In the 20th century the company changed its owners many times. The present-day name of the company is Thomas Cook Group PLC. It is still very active on the travel market and one of the prominent names in the tourist industry. It is both a tour operator and a travel agency. In 2007 it became the second largest travel company in Europe, after TUI.

Travel is still ever-changing, though. People no longer necessarily travel just for the sake of travel – they want an experience, adventure and the chance to give back to the local community. Tourism, and the travel companies with the industry, have to keep up with the different demands.

Throughout the 21st century, Internet access has become more common and new borders have opened. There is always increased wealth and mobility of citizens. As different countries become attractive to tourists, their economy grows – which, in turn, makes the destination more attractive. This is why tourism is so important!

There are always peaks and troughs when it comes to tourism. Terrorism, health scares and political/economic instability often discourage travel. There are now increased security procedures at airports, borders and attractions which can be off-putting for some people. But, for the most part, people love to travel.

In the post-modern tourism era, consumers are more savvy and more aware. Nowadays, people care more about environmental conservation, community impact, economic leakage and other such issues and are far more considerate when they plan their travels.

Also, people now search for experiences that are authentic and are looking to experience a range of different types of tourism. Organizations working within the sector can now offer far more smart tourism experiences, such as virtual tourism – which was widely used during the Coronavirus outbreak of 2020.

Similarly, consumers are more Internet savvy in the post-modern era, meaning that they are leaning towards independent research and dynamic packaging as opposed to using the traditional package tourism methods that were so popular for so many years. In fact, as a result of this change in buying behaviour, many tour operators and travel agents have gone out of business, including the famous Thomas Cook.

As you can see, the history of tourism is long and fruitful. While the industry has had its ups and downs, largely due to outside factors

such as economic recession, war or a virus outbreak, it has continued to play an ever-important role in our lives.

Exercise 3. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. First travelers were nomads and pilgrims, merchants and traders.
2. In the 8th century the main purpose of travelling was entertainment.
3. Travel grew and developed as long as means of transport kept on growing.
4. There weren't any changes in travelling in the 19th century.
5. Thomas Cook from England opened the age of organized tourism.
6. Thomas Cook decided to stick to domestic tourism within his country only.
7. All layers of society could afford travelling in the 19th century.
8. Steamships and trains were the only modes of travelling in the 19th century.
9. The first travel agency was set up by Magellan.

Exercise 4. Match the words to their definitions.

1. Destination	a) important; famous.
2. Prominent	b) able to be used or obtained; at someone's disposal.
3. Available	c) a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
4. Monks	d) a particular attitude towards or way of regarding something; a point of view.
5. Luxurious	e) a line separating two countries, administrative divisions, or other areas.
6. Virtual tourism	f) the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.
7. Pilgrims	g) extremely comfortable or elegant, especially when involving great expense.
8. Borders	h) the protection of environment.
9. Outlook	i) a type of activity of individuals that organize virtual tours.
10. Environmental conservation	j) people who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.

Exercise 5. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. First travelers used simple means of travelling ... :
 - a) boats and ferries;
 - b) steamships;
 - c) trains.
2. The most famous travelers of the middle ages were ... :
 - a) monks;
 - b) actors;
 - c) explorers.
3. In the 8th century the main purpose of travelling was ... to holy places:
 - a) riding;
 - b) pilgrimage;
 - c) voyage.
4. Steamships ... passengers on all oceans and seas of the world:
 - a) brought;
 - b) carried;
 - c) removed.
5. In 1855 Thomas Cook arranged the first ... trip:
 - a) abroad;
 - b) border;
 - c) overseas.
6. The agency made arrangements for ... tours:
 - a) domestic;
 - b) local;
 - c) home.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition where necessary.

1. The history of tourism can largely be attributed ... technological developments in transport.
2. The history of tourism is also closely related ... the global economic, social and political outlook.
3. Many tourists are not likely to travel to a destination that is suffering ... political instability.
4. Monks raised their own provisions ... the monastery grounds, kitchens were cleaner and better organized than in private households.

5. Thomas Cook set ... the first travel agency.

6. People no longer necessarily travel just ... the sake of travel – they want an experience, adventure and the chance to give back to the local community.

7. People now search ... experiences that are authentic and are looking to experience a range ... different types of tourism.

8. While the industry has had its ups and downs, largely due ... outside factors such as economic recession, war or a virus outbreak, it has continued to play an ever-important role in our lives.

Exercise 7. Match the sentence halves.

1. Whilst we may not always have had high speed trains, aircraft and luxurious cruise ships, ...	a) kitchens were cleaner and better organized than in private households.
2. In the early 20 th century ...	b) stick to domestic tourism within his country only.
3. The most famous travelers were explorers. Among them were: ...	c) nomads and pilgrims, merchants and traders.
4. Monks raised their own provisions on the monastery grounds, ...	d) they want an experience, adventure and the chance to give back to the local community.
5. First travelers were ...	e) Marco Polo, Afanasy Nikitin, Christopher Columbus and Vasco de Gama, Magellan and Amerigo Vespucci, James Cook.
6. In 1843 Thomas Cook ...	f) jet planes emerged.
7. Well-to-do people used to take tours to ...	g) organized the first group tour by train.
8. People no longer necessarily travel just for the sake of travel – ...	h) for organized visits to the First International Industrial Exhibition.
9. Thomas Cook decided not to ...	i) France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.
10. Thomas Cook made arrangements ...	j) people have long had the desire to be tourists.

Exercise 8. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. Many tourists are not likely to travel to a destination that is (suffer) from political instability.
2. There are many ways that the tourism industry and (grow) and (develop) over the years.
3. First (travel) used simple means of travelling: boats and ferries on the water and camels in the desert.
4. Rich people had enough money and spare time for (travel).
5. Thomas Cook continued expanding his travel business (expand).
6. By the end of the 19th century the company had its offices all over the world (include) Australia and New Zealand, selling millions of tickets and excursions.
7. Nowadays, people care more about (environment) conservation, community impact, economic leakage and other such issues and are far more considerate when they plan their travels.
8. In the 19th century, tourism was (main) for the rich.

Exercise 9. Correct the mistakes if it is necessary.

1. The history of tourism can largely be attributed to technological developments in construction.
2. Pilgrims raised their own provisions on the monastery grounds, kitchens were cleaner and better organized than in private households.
3. Well-to-do people used to take tours to Russia, Germany, Switzerland and Africa.
4. First travelers were only merchants and traders.
5. In fact, the words tourism and tourist themselves were not used for the first time until about 1700.
6. In 1843 Thomas Cook organized the first group tour by plane.
7. Thomas Duke from England opened the age of organized tourism.
8. In the late 20th century first motor-cars appeared.

Exercise 10. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

First travelers, means of travelling, the most famous travelers, travel grew and developed, the advantages of air travel, means of travelling in the 20th century, tourism in the 19th century, Thomas Cook Company, package tour, overseas trip.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Историю туризма можно в значительной степени отнести к технологическим разработкам в области транспорта.

2. История туризма тесно связана с глобальными экономическими, социальными и политическими перспективами.

3. В VIII в. главной целью путешествия было паломничество по святым местам.

4. Монахи сами выращивали себе провизию на территории монастыря, кухни были чище и более организованные, чем в частных хозяйствах.

5. Терроризм, проблемы со здоровьем и политическая/экономическая нестабильность часто отбивают охоту к путешествиям.

6. Организации, работающие в сфере туризма, могут предлагать гораздо более интеллектуальные туристические услуги, такие как виртуальный туризм, который широко использовался во время вспышки коронавируса в 2020 г.

7. В эпоху постмодернистского туризма потребители более сообразительны и осведомлены.

8. Несмотря на то, что в отрасли туризма были взлеты и падения в основном из-за внешних факторов, таких как экономический спад, война или эпидемия вируса, она продолжает играть очень важную роль в нашей жизни.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Match the words to their Russian equivalents.

1. Hiring a car	a) ряд услуг
2. A number of services	b) наслаждаться окружающей средой
3. Place for sightseeing	c) аренда автомобиля
4. A multi-billion dollar business	d) инклюзивный досуг
5. Enjoying the environment	e) место для осмотра достопримечательностей
6. Inclusive leisure activities	f) семейные гостевые дома
7. Tourist Information Point	g) туристический информационный центр
8. Family-run guesthouses	h) многомиллиардный бизнес

Exercise 2. Scan the text and say what you have learned about tourism and its importance to people.

WHAT IS TOURISM?

Tourism is a multi-billion dollar business with hundreds of millions of travelers arriving in destinations across the world every year. When we think of tourism, we think mainly of people who are visiting a particular place for sightseeing, visiting friends and relatives, taking a vacation, and having a good time. They may spend their leisure time engaged in various sports, sunbathing, talking, singing, taking rides, touring, reading, or simply enjoying the environment.

But there's a lot more to tourism than just the tourists. Tourism is a composite of activities, services, and industries that delivers travel experience, namely, transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, shops, entertainment, activity facilities, and other hospitality services available for individuals or groups that are travelling away from home.

Before you even leave home you probably use a number of services. You book your trip through a tour operator, if it's a package holiday, or a travel agent, if you want to buy products and services like flights separately. These days, many people book directly online with companies that offer both organised and independent travel. You usually need to purchase airline, train, ferry and coach tickets to your holiday resort in advance to reserve a seat and get a good price. If you're hiring a car it's also a good idea to book in advance, but you can arrange local transport like taxis and buses when you're there. You also need to book accommodation to be sure to stay where you want, when you want. There is a wide range of options for different people and pockets: from luxury hotels to roadside motels, family-run guesthouses or B&Bs (Bed and Breakfasts). B&B means you get breakfast included in the price of your stay to self-catering apartments to youth hostels. Half board, usually only available at hotels, means breakfast and dinner are included. Full board means breakfast, lunch and dinner are included. This option is common on package or cruise ship holidays to keep the cost down, as are all inclusive leisure activities such as sport, shopping and live shows. Most places have a Tourist Information Point where they give you free information about what to see and do and how to get around. Organised trips often have travel reps (representatives) on hand to help you, but you can also pay a local tour guide to take you sightseeing or show you tourist attractions.

If we consider the subject further, we may include in our definition of tourism people who are participating in a convention, a business conference, as well as those who are taking a study tour under an expert guide or doing some kind of scientific research or study.

Thus, *tourism* may be defined as *the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments, and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors.*

The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) distinguishes between three basic forms of tourism:

– *domestic tourism*, involving the residents of the given country travelling only within the country;

– *inbound tourism*, involving non-residents travelling in another country;

– *outbound tourism*, involving the residents travelling in another country.

Tourism is the entire world industry of travel, hotels, transportation, and all other components, including promotion, that serves the needs and wants of travelers.

Consequently, many definitions of “tourism” and the “tourist” are based on the distance travelled, the length of time spent, and the purpose of the trip.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think of tourism?
2. How do business people, politicians, residents see tourism?
3. What does tourism encompass?
4. Why is tourism considered to be the entire world industry?
5. What forms of tourism do you know?
6. Who can take you sightseeing or show you tourist attractions?
7. What can you say about modern tourism as a discipline?

Exercise 4. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Tourism is a multi-billion dollar business with hundreds of millions of travelers arriving in destinations across the world every 10 years.

2. Before you leave home you book your trip through a tour operator, if you want to buy products and services like flights separately, or a travel agent, if it's a package holiday.

3. Many people book directly online with companies that do not offer both organised and independent travel.

4. If you're hiring a car it's also a good idea to book in some time after leaving your accommodation.

5. Half board, usually only available at hotels, means breakfast and dinner are included.

6. Full board means only breakfast and lunch are included.

7. Organised trips often have travel reps on hand to help you.

8. The World Tourism Organisation distinguishes between three basic forms of tourism: domestic tourism, inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

Exercise 5. Match the words to their definitions.

1. Half board	a) 3 meals per day in the college canteen at the set breakfast, lunch and dinner times as displayed in the dining room. In addition, there is an evening snack.
2. Family-run guest-houses	b) a holiday organized by a travel agent, with arrangements for transport, accommodation, etc., made at an inclusive price.
3. Full board	c) involving the residents travelling in another country.
4. Self-catering apartments	d) provision of bed, breakfast, and one main meal at a hotel or guest house.
5. B&B	e) breakfast included in the price of the stay.
6. Tourist Information Point	f) denoting accommodation in which the tenant or visitor provides and prepares his or her own food.
7. Package holiday	g) a hotel owned by a family in which family members work.
8. Outbound tourism	h) an office that supplies information to people who are visiting an area for pleasure or interest.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. When we think of tourism, we think mainly of people who are visiting a particular place for sightseeing, (visit) friends and relatives, (take) a vacation, and (have) a good time.

2. These days, many people book directly online with companies that offer both (organise) and independent travel.

3. You book your trip through a tour (operate), if it's a package holiday.

4. Organised trips often have travel reps on hand to help you, but you can also pay a local tour guide to take you sightseeing or show you tourist (attract).

5. These visitors use all forms of (transport), from hiking in a wilderness park to flying on a jet to an exciting city.

6. Many (define) of "tourism" and the "tourist" are based on the distance travelled, the length of time spent, and the purpose of the trip.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition where necessary.

1. Tourism is a multi-billion dollar business with hundreds ... millions of travelers.

2. Tourists may spend their leisure time engaged ... various sports, sunbathing, talking, singing, taking rides, touring, reading, or simply enjoying the environment.

3. Tourism is a composite ... activities, services, and industries that delivers travel experience, transportation, eating and drinking establishments, and other hospitality services available ... individuals or groups that are travelling away from home.

4. There is a wide range of options for different people and pockets: ... luxury hotels ... roadside motels.

5. You usually need ... purchase airline, train, ferry and coach tickets to your holiday resort ... advance to reserve a seat and get a good price.

6. Tourist Information Point give you free information about what ... see and ... do and how ... get around.

7. Visitors use all forms ... transportation, from hiking in a wilderness park to flying ... a jet to an exciting city.

8. Many definitions of "tourism" and the "tourist" are based ... the distance travelled, the length of time spent, and the purpose of the trip.

Exercise 8. The delegation from Cambridge is going to visit your country. You are responsible for the organization of excursion.

1. Try to make a plan of your excursion. Write some points.

2. Give a tour around our country. Answer all questions of visitors.

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда мы говорим о туризме, мы в основном думаем о людях, которые направляются в определенное место, чтобы осмотреть достопримечательности, навестить друзей и родственников, взять отпуск и хорошо провести время.

2. Туризм представляет собой совокупность услуг, обеспечивающих хорошее впечатление от путешествия, а именно: транспорт, жилье, магазины, развлечения, места для проведения досуга и другие услуги, доступные для людей.

3. Необходимо заранее покупать билеты на самолет, поезд, паром или автобус, чтобы успеть зарезервировать место по хорошей цене.

4. Если вы не успели арендовать машину, можно использовать местный транспорт или вызвать такси.

5. В большинстве мест есть туристический информационный центр, где вам бесплатно расскажут, что посмотреть, чем заняться и как передвигаться.

6. В организованных поездках есть туристические представители, которые помогут вам, но вы также можете заплатить местному гиду, чтобы он показал вам туристические достопримечательности.

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. What types of tourism are best developed in Belarus?
2. Which type of tourism is more popular and has more prosperous future?
3. What are the reasons?

TYPES OF TOURISM

People travel for lots of reasons. They make journeys to and from school or work every day, visit friends and family, take day trips shopping or to football matches, go out for evening entertainment such as the cinema, and they go away on business or study trips. So when does travel become tourism? When people travel to and stay in a place

which is not where they live. For example, there is *recreational tourism* if you want to relax and have fun, maybe at the beach. There's *cultural tourism*: sightseeing or visiting museums to learn about history, art and people's lifestyles. With *adventure tourism* you explore distant places or do extreme activities. *Ecotourism* is about ethical and responsible trips to natural environments such as rainforests. *Winter tourism* is usually holidays in resorts where there is snow and people go skiing or snowboarding. *Sport tourism* is to play or watch different sporting events like the Olympics. *Educational tourism* is to learn something, possibly a foreign language, abroad. Nowadays there is also *health tourism* to look after your body and mind by visiting places like spa resorts; *religious tourism* to celebrate religious events or visit important religious places such as Mecca for Muslims; and *gap-year tourism* when young people go backpacking or do voluntary work between school and university.

Leisure tourism is also called pleasure tourism or holiday tourism. It is a type of tourism when a person is going on holiday. So the purpose of tourism in this case is recreation. Leisure travelers go to sea resorts or holiday camps and stay at resort hotels. Leisure travelers enjoy organized entertainment and sport. In a resort hotel there are always swimming-pools, fitting-centres, tennis courts, discos. A resort hotel offers its customers concerts, shows, animation programs for children. Holiday-makers normally travel with their families and children.

Sports tourism is a type of active holiday. The purpose of a sporting tour is to take exercises and keep physically fit. At the same time travelers enjoy natural surroundings, fresh air and clean water. Travelers combine action and relaxation during a sporting holiday. Tourist companies offer hiking, cycling, boating and other kinds of sporting tours.

Very often sporting tours require preparation and special training. First tour instructors will plan the itinerary. Then they will train tourists how to use sporting equipment and explain all the details of the route. They will define means of transportation, provision of meals and overnight accommodation.

Within sports tourism there is water tourism, mountain tourism and mountaineering, skiing. Sports tourism is popular all year round.

Business tourism is a travel for business purposes. Business travelers are businessmen and government officials. They often travel to attend a convention. *Convention tourism* is a part of business tourism.

It involves taking part in a conference or a seminar. Business travelers often travel to attend an international exhibition or a trade fair.

There are tourist companies that provide business services. Those are: fax, telex and telephone communications, secretarial services, answering service, business meeting arrangements.

Business travel will develop faster than other types of tourism in future. There will be more business tourists and more tourist companies which will deal with business tourism. They will provide more services.

Incentive tourism means that a business company offers holiday tours to its employees and covers all travel expenses. On the one hand, the company does it as a reward or a bonus to a person for his successful work. On the other hand, the company does it as an incentive for the future.

Familiarization tourism is often called just FAM tourism. It means that a business company sends its staff on education tours to its branches or other business companies in other cities and countries.

If a travel agency sends its travel clerks on FAM tours, it means that they will have educational visits to a tourist destination. There they will get familiar with local facilities, hotels, restaurants, and attractions. They will study a tour operator's or local travel agency's practice. The main purpose of travel clerks on a FAM tour is to get necessary knowledge from personal experience.

Cultural tourism is travel to experience and, in some cases, to participate in a vanishing life-style that lies within human memory. The picturesque setting or "local color" in the destination area are the main attractions. Destination activities, typically, include meals in rustic inns, costume festivals, folk dance performances, and arts and crafts demonstrations in the "old-style" fashion.

Historical tourism is a museum-cathedral tour that stresses the glories of the past – Rome, Egypt, and Greece. Guided tours of monuments, visits to churches and cathedrals, sound and light performances that encapsulate the life-style of important events of a bygone era are favored destination activities.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer to each question.

1. People travel ... :
 - a) for different reasons;
 - b) to go on holiday;
 - c) to get to work.

2. You can take ... :
 - a) day and evening trips;
 - b) study and business trips;
 - c) theatre and cinema trips.
3. Tourism is travel ... :
 - a) in your home town;
 - b) to countries across the world;
 - c) to places where you don't live.
4. Ecotourism is ethical and responsible about ... :
 - a) money;
 - b) shopping;
 - c) the environment.
5. The Olympics is a ... :
 - a) sporting event;
 - b) summer event;
 - c) winter event.
6. A spa is a place you visit to ... :
 - a) celebrate a religious event;
 - b) learn something new;
 - c) look after your health.

Exercise 3. Read the text again. Match the type of tourism with its definition.

Type of tourism	Definition	Examples
1. Adventure tourism	a) holidays to resorts where there is snow	a) a foreign language
2. Cultural tourism	b) to celebrate religious event or visit important religious places	b) any of the other kinds of tourism
3. Ecotourism	c) to explore distant places or do extreme activities	c) Mecca for Muslims
4. Educational tourism	d) to learn about history, art and people's lifestyles	d) monuments or museums
5. Gap year tourism	e) to learn something	e) rainforests
6. Health tourism	f) to look after your body and mind	f) skiing or snowboarding
7. Recreational tourism	g) to play or watch different sporting events	g) spa resorts

Type of tourism	Definition	Examples
8. Religious tourism	h) to take ethical and responsible trips to natural environments	h) the beach
9. Sport tourism	i) to relax and have fun	i) the Olympics Games
10. Winter tourism	j) when young people go backpacking or do voluntary work between school and university	j) trekking

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. What type of tourism do you prefer? Why?
2. Why do people travel? (Name 5 reasons.)
3. What kind of travelling is preferable for those who want have fun and relax?
4. What type of tourism is also called pleasure tourism?
5. What do businessmen and government officials travel for?
6. What type of tourism is developing now?

Exercise 5. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. There's cultural tourism if you want to relax and have fun, maybe at the beach.
2. Convention tourism is a part of incentive tourism.
3. The purpose of a sporting tour is to take exercises and keep physically fit, enjoy natural surroundings, fresh air and clean water.
4. Ecotourism is about ethical and responsible trips to natural environments such as rainforests.
5. Very rarely sporting tours require preparation and special training.
6. Familiarization tourism means that a business company sends its staff on resting tours.
7. Cultural tourism is a museum-cathedral tour that stresses the glories of the past – Rome, Egypt, and Greece.
8. Cultural tourism is travel to experience and participate in a vanishing life-style that lies within human memory.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition where necessary.

1. Winter tourism is usually holidays ... resorts where there is snow and people go skiing or snowboarding.

2. Cultural tourism is travel to experience and to participate ... a vanishing life-style that lies ... human memory.

3. There will be more business tourists and more tourist companies which will deal ... business tourism.

4. Very often sporting tours require ... preparation and special training.

5. The purpose ... a sporting tour is to take exercises and keep physically fit.

6. Business tourism is a travel ... business purposes.

7. Destination activities, typically, include meals ... rustic inns, costume festivals, folk dance performances, and arts and crafts demonstrations ... the "old-style" fashion.

8. So, the purpose of tourism ... this case is recreation.

Exercise 7. Match the sentence halves.

1. Ecotourism is about ethical and ...	a) businessmen and government officials.
2. Familiarization tourism is often called ...	b) pleasure tourism or holiday tourism.
3. Business travelers are ...	c) responsible trips to natural environments such as rainforests.
4. Leisure tourism is also called ...	d) where there is snow and people go skiing or snowboarding.
5. The purpose of a sporting tour is to take exercises ...	e) that stresses the glories of the past – Rome, Egypt, and Greece.
6. Incentive tourism means that a business company ...	f) just FAM tourism.
7. Historical tourism is a museum-cathedral tour ...	g) and keep physically fit.
8. Winter tourism is usually holidays in resorts ...	h) offers holiday tours to its employees and covers all travel expenses.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Зимний туризм – это обычно отдых на курортах, где есть снег и люди катаются на лыжах или сноуборде.

2. Образовательный туризм заключается в том, чтобы выучить что-то, возможно, иностранный язык, за границей.

3. Отдыхающие едут на морские курорты или базы отдыха и останавливаются в гостиницах.

4. Цель спортивного тура – зарядка и поддержание физической формы. Очень часто спортивные туры требуют специальной физической подготовки.

5. В деловые путешествия отправляются бизнесмены и государственные служащие. Они часто ездят на конгрессы.

6. Конференц-туризм является частью делового туризма, предполагает участие в конференции или семинаре. Бизнесмены отправляются в такие путешествия, чтобы посетить международную выставку или торговую ярмарку.

7. Деловые поездки в будущем будут развиваться быстрее, чем другие виды туризма, потому что будет больше бизнес-туристов и больше туристических компаний.

Exercise 9. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

D. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. Why do you personally travel?
2. Why do people love to travel?
3. What is the uprising of people such a desire to travel?

WHY DO PEOPLE TRAVEL?

The answer depends on the individual and his or her cultural background. Some people in their late teens and early twenties can be the sun, sand, and sea travelers. Others can be more interested in cultural and sporting activities associated with travel – or even with its educational aspects.

The answers also have psychological and sociological aspects. There are some basic travel motivations which are divided into four categories:

– physical motivator: sporting and beach activities, healthful and relaxing entertainment;

- cultural motivator: the desire for knowledge of other countries, music, art, folklore, dances and religion;
- interpersonal motivator: trips taken within the framework of professional activities, the desire to meet new people, to visit friends or relatives, to escape from the routine, family, or neighbours;
- status and prestige motivator: the desire for recognition, attention, appreciation, and a good reputation.

Social psychologists also suggest that travelers can be separated into two extremes: *psychocentrics*, who prefer familiar travel destinations that have been visited by millions before, and *allocentrics*, who prefer new and different destinations. Generally, twice as many people are inclined to be allocentrics, which has its effect on small-scale tourist areas. First visited by them, the destination then becomes more popular and is forced into becoming more commercialized.

It is necessary to identify types of tourists, so that their travel patterns can be better understood and systematically analyzed.

In fact, travelers can be categorized in four ways:

- 1) domestic visitors;
- 2) international visitors;
- 3) international tourists;
- 4) excursionists.

Domestic visitors. For statistical purposes, the term *domestic visitor* describes any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months.

International visitors. The term *international visitor* describes any person visiting a country other than that in which he or she has usual place of residence but outside his usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months.

Two factors differentiate visitors from other international travelers: their country of residence and their motivation for travel. Certain types of travelers are excluded from the category of tourists for reasons other than that of residency. These are:

- people travelling for political reasons: refugees;
- people travelling for political/professional reasons: migrants, members of the armed forces, diplomats, embassy staff;
- people travelling for professional reasons: nomads, border workers;
- transit passengers and permanent immigrants;

– people sent abroad by their companies or governments. These are considered residents of the country where they normally live (temporary immigrants).

International tourists. A visitor whose length of stay in a country reaches or exceeds 24 hours, thus spending at least one night in the visited country, is classified as a tourist. If his length of stay in the country is less than 24 hours he is categorized as a same-day visitor. International tourists are defined as temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in a country whose motive for travel can be described as being either for leisure (pleasure, holidays, health, study, religion or sport); or for business or family.

Excursionists or same-day visitors. The excursionist is a foreign visitor whose stay does not exceed 24 hours. The economic impact of the international excursionist is very important to small isolated countries which receive cruise-ship passengers. In fact, visitors spending the night on board a ship are classified as same-day visitors and not tourists. The excursionist therefore does not spend the night in the country he is visiting.

It is difficult, however, to determine the tourism definition of a short trip. Generally, a journey is considered to be a trip when a minimum distance has been covered or when there has been a change of the administrative district.

Exercise 2. Match the words to their definitions.

1. To escape	a) break free from confinement or control.
2. Desire	b) a group of government officials, headed by an ambassador.
3. Small-scale	c) small in output or operation.
4. International tourists	d) a person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.
5. Refugee	e) a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
6. Armed forces	f) he combined military, naval, and air forces of a nation.
7. Immigrant	g) any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months.

8. Embassy staff	h) a strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen.
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Exercise 3. Answer the following question.

1. What are the main purposes of travelling in Belarus?
2. Where do people prefer to spend their holidays? Why?
3. What motivator is the most important for you? Why?
4. What categories of foreign visitors are most frequent?
5. What do you know about excursionist tourism in your country?
6. What are the two extremes of travelers suggested by social psychologists?
7. What unites all the categories of visitors?

Exercise 4. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. The answers of why do people travel have psychological and sociological aspects.
2. There are some basic travel motivations which are divided into three categories: physical motivator, cultural motivator, interpersonal motivator.
3. Social psychologists also suggest that travelers can be separated into two extremes: psychocentrics and allocentrics.
4. Psychocentrics, who prefer new and different destinations, and allocentrics, who prefer familiar travel destinations that have been visited by millions before.
5. The term domestic visitor describes any person leaving a country in 3 weeks and after go home.
6. The term international visitor describes any person visiting a country other than that in which he or she has usual place of residence but outside his usual environment for a period exceeding 12 months.
7. The excursionist is a foreign visitor whose stay does not exceed 24 hours.
8. The economic impact of the international excursionist is very important to big independent countries.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition where necessary.

1. Social psychologists suggest that travelers can be separated ... two extremes: psychocentrics and allocentrics.

2. Certain types of travelers are excluded ... the category of tourists for reasons other than that of residency.

3. The economic impact of the international excursionist is very important ... small isolated countries which receive cruise-ship passengers.

4. People are inclined to be allocentrics, which has its effect ... small-scale tourist areas.

5. Some people are interested ... cultural and sporting activities associated with travel.

6. Visitors spending the night ... board a ship are classified as same-day visitors and not tourists.

Exercise 6. Match definitions with its types of travelers.

1. People travelling for political reasons: ...	refugees;
2. People travelling for political/professional reasons: ...	diplomats; embassy staff;
3. People travelling for professional reasons: ...	temporary immigrants; members of the armed forces;
4. People sent abroad by their companies or governments ...	border workers; nomads.

Exercise 7. Match the sentence halves.

1. The term <i>domestic visitor</i> describes any person ...	a) reaches or exceeds 24 hours, thus spending at least one night in the visited country, is classified as a tourist. If his length of stay in the country is less than 24 hours he is categorized as a same-day visitor.
2. The term <i>international visitor</i> describes any person ...	b) visiting a country other than that in which he or she has usual place of residence but outside his or her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months.
3. The term <i>international tourists</i> describes a visitor whose length of stay in a country ...	c) whose stay does not exceed 24 hours. The economic impact of the international excursionist is very important to small isolated countries which receive cruise-ship passengers.

4. The term <i>excursionist</i> describes as a foreign visitor ...	d) residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months.
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Exercise 8. Reduce the text to one third of its original length giving the most important information.

E. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Match the sentence halves.

1. Craft	a) способствовать
2. Revenue	b) трудоемкий
3. To contribute	c) ВВП
4. Labor-intensive	d) ремесло
5. Gross national product	e) играть в азартные игры
6. Recreational facilities	f) доход
7. To gambling	g) место отдыха (спортплощадки, бассейны и т. п.)

Exercise 2. Check the pronunciation of the following words with your teacher or your dictionary.

Consumer-driven force, tremendous opportunities and challenges, flaunting money, jewelry, labor-intensive, leakages, accrue.

Exercise 3. Read the text attentively to find something new about the role of tourism in economy and prospects of tourism development.

ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT OF TOURISM

It is true to say that travel industry exists in almost every part of the country. Every town, every city and every area of the country derives great benefits and prosperity from travelers, but there are areas and places of concentration. There are areas where holiday facilities are naturally rich.

Tourism is a dynamic, evolving, consumer-driven force. It is the world's largest industry, with approximately \$3.5 trillion in gross output. It is the employer of 183 million people. Growing so rapidly, tourism presents both tremendous opportunities and challenges.

From a social and cultural perspective, tourism can have both positive and negative impacts on communities. Even a visit to another part of your own country can be both socially and culturally stimulating. Undoubtedly, tourism has made significant contributions to international understanding, peace, prosperity, universal respect for and observance of fundamental human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Providing that the number of tourists is manageable and that they respect the host community's sociocultural norms and values, tourism provides an opportunity for a number of social interactions.

However, tourism results not only in sociocultural benefits but also in sociocultural problems. Imagine the feelings of an employee in a developing country who earns perhaps \$5 per day when he sees wealthy tourists flaunting money, jewelry, and a life-style not obtainable. Another example might be nude or scanty clad female tourists sunbathing in a Moslem country. Critics argue that, at best, tourism dilutes the culture of a country by imposing the mass tourism market. Most resorts offer little opportunity for meaningful social interaction between the tourist and the host community. As a rule, only the lower positions are filled by the local people in luxury hotels built by foreign developers.

On the other hand, proponents of the sociocultural benefits of tourism are able to point out that tourism is a clean and green industry that most of hotels are built with concern for the environment and use local crafts people, designers, and materials. Tourism brings new revenue to the area; it also creates and maintains a higher rate of employment than if there were no tourism. It can act as a catalyst for the development of the community because this revenue helps to provide schools, hospitals, and so on. However, it is also true that tourism contributes not only to the community development but also to the generation gap between the young, who are quick to adapt to the ways of the tourists, and the older people, who hold more traditional values. It is important to strike a balance between the number of tourists and the type of tourists that the community of the destination can sustain.

Major arguments for tourism are that it:

1) provides employment opportunities, both skilled and unskilled, because it is a labor-intensive industry;

- 2) generates a supply of needed foreign exchange;
- 3) increases incomes;
- 4) creates the increased gross national product;
- 5) requires development of an infrastructure that will also help stimulate local commerce and industry;
- 6) justifies environmental protection and improvement;
- 7) increases governmental revenues;
- 8) helps to diversify the economy;
- 9) creates a favorable worldwide image for the destination;
- 10) facilitates the process of modernization by education of youth and society and changing values;
- 11) provides tourist and recreational facilities that may be used by the local population who could not otherwise afford developing facilities;
- 12) gives foreigners an opportunity to be favorably impressed by a little-known country or region;
- 13) tourism can play a role in fighting against climate change.

Some disadvantages of tourism are that it:

- develops excess demand;
- creates leakages so great that economic benefits do not accrue;
- diverts funds from more promising forms of economic development;
- creates social problems from income differences, social differences, introduction of prostitution, gambling, crime, and so on;
- degrades the natural physical environment;
- degrades the cultural environment;
- poses difficulties of seasonality;
- increases vulnerability to economic and political changes;
- adds to inflation of land values and the price of local goods and services.

These are only some reasons which make tourism business worth planning.

Exercise 4. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Prosperity	a) the total value of goods produced and services provided by a country during one year, equal to the gross domestic product plus the net income from foreign investments.
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2. Consumer-driven	b) play games of chance for money; bet.
3. Gross national product	c) influenced by the actions and needs of consumers.
4. To gambling	d) the state of being prosperous.
5. Revenue	e) needing a large workforce or a large amount of work in relation to output.
6. Labor-intensive	f) income, especially when of an organization and of a substantial nature.

Exercise 5. Check your memory by trying to complete each of the following sentences with what you remember from the text.

1. The tourist industry includes ...
2. From a social and cultural perspective, tourism can ...
3. Tourism dilutes the culture of a country by ...
4. Major arguments for tourism are that it ...
5. Some disadvantages of tourism are that it ...

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition where necessary.

1. Travel industry exists ... almost every part of the country.
2. Tourism can have both positive and negative impacts ... communities.
3. Tourism has made significant contributions ... international understanding, peace, prosperity, universal respect for and observance of fundamental human rights.
4. Tourism results not only ... sociocultural benefits but also in sociocultural problems.
5. Critics argue that, ... best, tourism dilutes the culture of a country by imposing the mass tourism market.
6. Tourism brings new revenue ... the area.
7. Tourism contributes not only ... the community development but also ... the generation gap between the young and the older people.
8. Tourism creates social problems ... income differences, social differences, introduction of prostitution, gambling, crime.

Exercise 7. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. Every town, every city and every area of the country derives great benefits and prosperity from travelers, but there are areas and places of (concentrate).
2. Tourism is a dynamic, (evolve), consumer-driven force.
3. A visit to another part of your own country can be both socially and culturally (stimulate).
4. Tourism has made significant contributions to international (understand), peace, prosperity, universal respect.
5. Only the (low) positions are filled by the local people in luxury hotels built by foreign developers.
6. Tourism justifies (environment) protection and improvement.
7. Tourism diverts funds from more promising forms of economic (develop).
8. Tourism poses (difficult) of seasonality.

Exercise 8. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Tourism is a dynamic, developing force.
2. Tourism is the world's largest industry, with approximately \$5.3 trillion in gross output.
3. From a social and cultural perspective, tourism can have only positive impact on communities.
4. Tourism is a clean and green industry.
5. Tourism decreases incomes.
6. Tourism justifies environmental protection and improvement.

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Туризм – это динамично развивающаяся отрасль.
2. Туризм – популярный вид активного отдыха в путешествии, гармонично сочетающий физическую нагрузку, элементы спорта и познание различных уголков страны.
3. Туризм открывает как огромные возможности, так и доставляет некоторые проблемы.
4. Сфера туризма обеспечивает возможности трудоустройства как квалифицированных, так и неквалифицированных кадров.

Exercise 10. Speak on the topic “Economic social and cultural impact of tourism”.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

Tourism is ... away from a person's usual place of ... for a period longer than 24 hours, primarily for ... or ... and frequently to multiple destinations.

Successful tourism brings about numerous economic ... , including increased employment, improved ... , more business transactions, improved balance of payments, and larger foreign ... earnings. In addition, tourism leads to the improved infrastructure components such as ... , water systems, sewage systems, and communications, besides hotels, ... , and shopping areas. These benefit local ... as well as serve the tourists. Natural history resources – ... and other natural areas – are frequently enlarged and enhanced to increase nature tourism.

... is a relatively new phenomenon in the world. Since being away from ... is a necessary component of tourism, its development as a ... industry depended on modern means of rapid and inexpensive

Tourism as we know it today began with the building of the ... in the 19th century. The first tour in the modern sense was put together by ... in England.

Exercise 2. Form a group of four. You want to go on holiday together but have different ideas. Try to come to an agreement.

Student A	Student B
You want to go on a seaside holiday abroad. You are mainly interested in relaxing in the sun because you need a rest after a very busy year.	You want to go on an adventure holiday walking and camping in mountains in your own country. You think this would be a cheap and healthy holiday.
Student C	Student D
You want to relax, but you also want to do some sightseeing. You are interested in museums and old buildings.	Last year you went on a package holiday and spent two weeks on the beach. You want something different this year.

Exercise 3. Find out.

1. What could be the negative impact of tourism on the following?
 - a) historic sites;
 - b) beaches and the coastline;
 - c) the countryside;
 - d) wildlife;
 - e) the host community's culture.
2. What kinds of initiatives have been taken to counteract some of these adverse effects?
3. What advice would you give to a developing country trying to enlarge its tourist industry?

Exercise 4. Discuss with a partner.

1. Why are holidays so important to many people? Is it just escapism?
2. A change is as good as a rest?
3. The tourist industry – fairy godmother or wicked stepmother?
4. What other benefits could come from tourism than simply sight-seeing? What benefits have you experienced yourself?
5. How popular is your country for tourism?

Exercise 5. Discuss work in pairs. Role play a conversation between a guest and a receptionist asking and answering about different services. Take notes about the available services, then swap roles. Use these expressions to help you.

Another thing ...
Can I help you with anything else?
I can't find the ...
I 'd like to book ... for 8 p.m.
I'm afraid we don't have ...
I'm calling from/about ...
Is it possible for me to have ... ?
It/they should be ...
There are a few things missing ...
You need to book ...

Exercise 6. Work in pairs. Imagine that you are planning a travelling to a certain country. Take it in turns to be the tour guide and the tourist in the following situations.

1. You're fascinated by history and legends, especially those with monsters and dragons.
2. You have a passion for art, architecture and poetry.
3. You're in to hiking, nature and cycling.
4. You love city life, going out to restaurants and bars and listening to good music.

Exercise 7. You are a teacher and you need to organize a trip to one of the European countries. Write a letter to the travel agency including information about:

- your group (name of the school and age of your students);
- the time of year you would like to travel and the length of the trip;
- the parts of the itinerary you are interested in

(I am writing to request further information about ... ; I am organising a school trip to ... ; I wonder if you could tell me ... ; Could you confirm that ... ; I look forward to hearing from you)

Exercise 8. Are you a good ecotourist? Take this test and find out!

When you're abroad, do you ...	Yes	No
1. learn words and phrases in the local language and try to use them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. only visit places that are listed in your guide-book?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. use as much water as you want to wash your hair, body and clothes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. travel by public transport, hire a bike or walk?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. ask people before taking photographs of them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. act and dress in the same way you would be at home?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. buy goods produced locally and eat local food?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. stay in big luxurious multinational hotels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 9. Now match these answers to the quiz. Do you agree with them?

1. It's a good idea. It shows real respect for the people and culture and is a great icebreaker.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. It's a good way of supporting local communities and businesses and learning more about a place.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Travelling by public transport is a great way to meet local people, and reduce carbon emissions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. You should respect people's right to privacy and always ask before taking a photo of a person.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Use water carefully. It's a precious natural resource in many countries and Westerners tend to use and waste far more than local people.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Keep in mind that many luxurious hotels don't support local economies; they often exploit local people and the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Guidebooks are useful for learning about a place before you go, but local people always know the best places to visit. Ask them!	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Remember that people in different places have different ways of thinking, behaving and dressing and you should respect that. Always ask if you're unsure about taking shoes off or covering your head.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 10. Work in pairs and discuss your answers to the quiz. Use the expressions in the box to help you.

To be honest ...
 To tell you the truth ...
 Have you ever ...
 Yes, I have / No, I haven't.
 I've always / never done it.
 I've never thought about it before.

Student A: When you're abroad, do you learn words and phrases in the local language and try to use them?

Student B: Yes, I have always learnt a few words when I've been to another country even if it's only please and thank you.

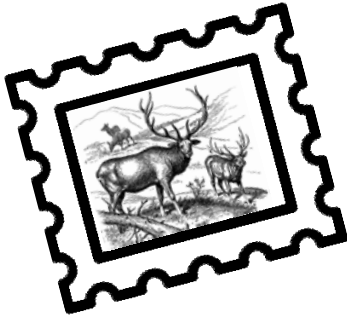
Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Туризм можно определить как науку, искусство и бизнес привлечения, обустройства и развлечения групп людей и индивидуумов, путешествующих ради удовольствия или по делам.

2. Туризм появился задолго до промышленной революции и продолжал развиваться параллельно с усовершенствованием транспортных средств: железнодорожного транспорта, автомобильного, воздушного и водного. Туризм является крупнейшей индустрией мира и крупнейшим «работодателем». Он оказывает влияние на другие секторы экономики, такие как общественный транспорт, пищевая промышленность, гостиничный бизнес, индустрия развлечений.

3. Самой влиятельной организацией, занимающейся вопросами международного туризма, считается Всемирная туристская организация (ЮНВТО, ВТООН), представляющая туристические интересы наибольшего числа стран мира. Ее главная цель – развивать индустрию туризма и путешествий.

4. Туристический бизнес значительно расширился за счет роста количества путешествующих пенсионеров. В молодых семьях сейчас обычно работают и муж, и жена, и им для их стиля жизни удобнее брать более короткие и частые отпуска. Длинные отпуска (10 и более дней) уже давно вышли из моды, однако короткие (3 дня плюс уик-энд) приобретают все большую популярность. Учитывая эту тенденцию, отели и авиакомпании разрабатывают недорогие экскурсионные пакеты на уик-энд.



ECOTOURISM

Unit II

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Cultural heritage – культурное наследие; to delve (into) – изучать, тщательно исследовать; insight (into) – понимание, проникновение в суть; natural habitat – естественная среда обитания; conventional – обычный, традиционный; tranquil – спокойный; to conserve – беречь, охранять, сберегать, сохранять; well-being – благосостояние, благополучие; diversity – разнообразие, многообразие; sustainable – (экологически) устойчивый; indigenous – коренной, местный, туземный; marginal – незначительный, несущественный, неважный; influx – приток, наплыв; encroachment – вторжение, агрессия; to deplete – истощать, исчерпывать; NGO (non-governmental organization) – неправительственная организация; to cater for – удовлетворять (требования), угождать; snorkeling – плавание под водой с маской и трубкой; guesthouse – маленькая гостиница, пансион; community – (местное) сообщество; crucial – ключевой, критический, решающий; to place an emphasis (on) – придавать особое значение, уделять большое внимание; exhilarating – веселящий, бодрящий; to abseil – спускаться на веревке; rafting – рафтинг (сплав по рекам; вид активного отдыха и экстремальный вид спорта); mountaineering – альпинизм, скалолазание; bungee jumping – прыжок с помощью эластичного троса; to aspire (to/after) – стремиться к (чему-либо); outcome – исход, итог, результат; deforestation – уничтожение лесов, вырубка леса; unscrupulous – беспринципный, без моральных убеждений; to adhere (to) – твердо держаться, придерживаться чего-либо; to mirror – воспроизводить, отображать, отражать; awareness – сознание, понимание; blurred – расплывчатый, смазанный; maintenance – поддержание, сохранение; incentive –

побуждение, стимул; revival – возрождение, восстановление; to revitalize – восстанавливать, оживлять; waste removal – уничтожение отходов; impact (on) – влияние, воздействие; renewable – возобновляемый; survey – опрос, анкетирование; profitable – прибыльный, выгодный; sewage – сточные воды, нечистоты; to dispose (of) – отдаться, ликвидировать; wildlife – живая природа; privacy – частная жизнь; resentment – негодование, чувство обиды; to distort – искажать; desperate (for) – испытывающий большую нужду; proliferation – быстрое увеличение; intrinsic – важный, значительный, существенный; compatible – совместимый, сочетаемый; to trample – топтать, растаптывать; litter – сор, мусор; donation – дар, денежное пожертвование; issue – проблема, дело, вопрос; add-on – дополнение; committed – приверженный, ярый; target – цель; mainstream – представляющий большинство; reassurance – уверение, заверение.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Wildlife	a) anger, bitterness, or ill will.
2. Mountaineering	b) a state or quality of being different or varied.
3. Revival	c) waste matter from domestic or industrial establishments.
4. Resentment	d) climbing mountains.
5. Donation	e) an act of giving, especially to a charity.
6. Habitat	f) an instance of returning to life or consciousness.
7. Diversity	g) wild animals and plants collectively.
8. Destination	h) environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.
9. Deforestation	i) clearing of trees.
10. Sewage	j) a predetermined end of a journey or voyage.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A.** Rafting, mountaineering, climbing, knitting, bungee jumping.
- B.** Litter, sewage, souvenirs, trash, waste, garbage.
- C.** Hotel, accommodation, factory, lodge, inn, motel.
- D.** Traveller, visitor, guest, resident, tourist.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
adherence		
		resentful
emphasis		
	commit	
		profitable
	remove	
		sustainable
diversity		
	aspire	
benefit		

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pair.

A. Conserve, welfare, influence, cater, mirror, distort, intrinsic, domestic, unprincipled, target.

B. Reflect, aim, essential, preserve, unscrupulous, well-being, satisfy, disfigure, national, impact.

Exercise 5. Give the opposite.

Tedious, climb, turbulent, inconsistent, renewable, reflux.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Influx, cultural, ecotourism, diversity, community, sustainable, wild-life, emphasis, indigenous, impact

1. ... has become increasingly popular in both conservation and travel circles.

2. Ecotourism can be distinguished from nature tourism by its ... on conservation, education, traveller responsibility and active ... participation.

3. Local communities and ... cultures can be harmed in numerous ways by an ... of foreign visitors and wealth.

4. Ecotourism is also the key to ... ecological development.

5. We clearly need to avoid our past shortcomings and negative

6. For foreign visitors, tourism provides a world of striking natural beauty and rich ... heritage.

7. The hot spots of biological ... are generally the poorest regions of the world.

8. Tourists who go to view ... can scare animals away from their feeding and nesting sites.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about ecotourism?
2. What kind of activities may it involve?
3. What areas are likely to become ecotourism attractions?

ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism is a form of tourism which places a heavy emphasis on appreciation and protection of the natural environment, with ecotourists traveling to regions of ecological interest around the world. This form of tourism is also sometimes called ecological tourism, nature travel, or responsible tourism. Ecotourism started out in the 1970s as an alternative to mass tourism. Today it is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry because more and more people are becoming aware of it. As a result, some countries are using ecotourism to gain money and profits. In some areas, it is operated by foreign investors who are only interested in their own profits. Ecotourism is especially popular in Africa, South America, and Asia, where stretches of largely untouched land still exist extant in some regions. Tourists can travel to various locations by animal, boat, or foot, and while on location, they are typically encouraged to camp or use basic facilities provided by the tourist company.

Ecotourism (also known as ecological tourism) is a form of tourism that appeals to ecologically and socially conscious individuals. Generally speaking, ecotourism focuses on volunteering, personal growth and learning new ways to live on the planet. It typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Ecotourism is a conceptual experience, enriching

those who delve into researching and understanding the environment around them. It gives us insight into our impacts, as human beings and also a greater appreciation of our own natural habitats.

Responsible ecotourism includes programs that minimize negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation and creation of economic opportunities for local communities.

Ecotourism is a form of tourism that involves travelling to tranquil and unpolluted natural areas. According to the definition and principles of ecotourism established by The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) in 1990, ecotourism is “Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people”.

Ecotourism should satisfy additional criteria. These additional criteria include conservation of both biological and cultural diversity, promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity, and shared socio-economic benefits with local communities and indigenous people.

For many countries, ecotourism is not simply a marginal activity to finance protection of the environment, but is a major industry of the national economy. For example, in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nepal, Kenya, Madagascar and Antarctica, ecotourism represents a significant portion of the gross domestic product and economic activity.

It is becoming evident that increased tourism to sensitive natural areas in the absence of appropriate planning and management can become a threat to the integrity of both ecosystems and local cultures. Increasing numbers of visitors to ecologically sensitive areas can lead to significant environmental degradation. Likewise, local communities and indigenous cultures can be harmed in numerous ways by an influx of foreign visitors and wealth. Additionally, fluctuations in the climate, currency exchange rates, and political and social conditions can make overdependence upon tourism a risky business.

Natural resource management can be utilized as a specialized tool for development of ecotourism. There are several places throughout the world where the number of natural resources is abundant. But, with human encroachment and habitats these resources are depleting. Without knowing the proper utilization of certain resources they are destroyed and floral and faunal species are becoming extinct. Ecotourism programmes can be introduced for conservation of these resources. Several

plans and proper management programmes can be introduced so that these resources remain untouched. Several organizations, NGO's, scientists are working in this field.

However, this same growth creates significant opportunities for both conservation and local community benefit. Ecotourism can provide much needed revenues for protection of national parks and other natural areas, revenues that might not be available from other sources. Additionally, ecotourism can provide a viable economic development alternative for local communities with few other income-generating options. Moreover, ecotourism can increase the level of education and activism among travellers, making them more enthusiastic and effective agents of conservation.

Some companies specialise in ecotourism, designing their trips to be environmentally, culturally and socially friendly. Companies offer trips catering for the thoughtful traveller. Some tour operators are keenly aware of impacts that they may have on specific areas and rotate clients around to different sites for snorkelling, bird watching, and other activities. Others are just beginning to see the advantage of "green" travel destinations.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Ecotourism primarily involves travelling to all-inclusive resorts.
2. Ecotourism promotes economic growth.
3. Ecotourism has no influence on environment and local communities.
4. Thorough planning and management are necessary to develop ecotourism in a proper way.
5. Ecotourism should be introduced only in low-income countries.
6. Many tour operators abuse the concept of ecotourism.
7. Ecotourism is about making more money from tourists.
8. Ecotourism is becoming less popular.
9. For some countries ecotourism is very important.

Exercise 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. It is ... that attracts ecotourists:
 - a) climate;
 - b) biodiversity;
 - c) excellent service.

2. Ecotourism programs should focus on ... :
 - a) making money;
 - b) customer;
 - c) environmental issues.
3. Ecologically sensitive areas often ... from ecotourism activities:
 - a) suffer;
 - b) prosper;
 - c) far.
4. Natural resource management is ... for the development of ecotourism:
 - a) marginal;
 - b) crucial;
 - c) dangerous.
5. Ecotourism makes travellers ... :
 - a) unscrupulous;
 - b) desperate for money;
 - c) ecologically educated.

Exercise 4. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

Travel destinations, to evaluate factors, to improve well-being, additional criteria, to finance nature protection, a risky business, abundant natural resources, to become extinct, to create opportunities, to design trips.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

1. ... is also sometimes called ecological tourism.
2. Some countries are using ecotourism to gain ... and profits.
3. Ecotourism focuses on volunteering, personal growth and learning new ... to live on the planet.
4. Ecotourism is a form of ... that involves travelling to tranquil and unpolluted natural areas.
5. Local communities and indigenous cultures can be ... in numerous ways.
6. Ecotourism programmes can be introduced for ... of these resources.

7. Ecotourism can provide much needed revenues for protection of national ... and other natural areas.
8. Companies offer ... catering for the thoughtful traveller.

Exercise 6. Find synonyms.

- A.** Blurred, diversity, encroachment, to conserve, revival, impact, profitable, donation, issue, target, to cater for.
- B.** To serve, diffuse, variety, to save, invasion, recovery, effect, grant, beneficial, challenge, goal.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences.

1. Ecotourism should minimize the effect on the locality.
2. Ecotourism should improve the environment.
3. The local population should also benefit as a result of the tourism.
4. Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas.
5. People travel to remote areas and visit faraway places without destroying or ruining the environment.
6. Ecotourism is intended for small groups of tourists who want to learn more about nature in a certain area.
7. Ecotourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside is.
8. Tourists stay in small local houses, as opposed to gigantic hotel complexes in mass tourism regions.
9. Local tour guides show visitors how important our environment is.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Scan the text and say what forms of tourism are related to ecotourism and if there are clear distinctions between them.

ECOTOURISM DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Ecotourism is a form of tourism that attempts to minimize its impact upon the environment, is ecologically sound, and avoids the negative impacts of many large-scale tourism developments undertaken in the areas which have not previously been developed. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as: “responsible travel to natural

areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people”.

This definition has three key components:

1) it is a form of tourism based on appreciation of nature (“responsible travel to natural areas”), distinguishing it from other forms of tourism;

2) it recognises its responsibility to care for the environment that is being enjoyed (“that conserves the environment”);

3) it recognises that the destination is also a home for people and that tourism should be a benefit, not a burden, to these residents (“improves the well-being of local people”).

It is important to be aware of a number of related, but distinct, forms or concepts of tourism.

Community-based tourism (sometimes shortened to “CBT”, or “community tourism”) means tourism that involves and benefits local communities. Community tourism is not necessarily nature-based. Communities may offer cultural tours or simply run local guesthouses. In general, community tourism puts emphasis on contact with local people, and it has been argued that their knowledge of the local environment makes their involvement crucial in meeting conservation goals as social goals.

Community-based ecotourism simply combines the two concepts above. In theory, ecotourism should place emphasis on the community but the failure for this to happen in practice has led to the emergence of this phrase as a means to describe a form of ecotourism that genuinely focuses on the community.

Nature tourism, like ecotourism, focuses on the natural world but in this case the reason for travel is for studying and observation, rather than enjoyment alone. It is usually small scale but it can become mass tourism, as in many National parks in the USA, e.g. Yosemite.

Adventure tourism is tourism that involves a physically challenging or exhilarating activity. It takes place mostly in natural areas as it requires some of nature’s features (e.g., vertical rock faces for climbing or abseiling, fast flowing rivers for rafting) but, unlike ecotourism, the nature is generally the setting for the activity rather than the focus. It can be individual (e.g., solo mountaineering) or commercially organised on a larger scale (white water rafting, snorkelling, bungee-jumping).

Sustainable tourism is the goal to which all tourism should aspire, though this aim is rarely achieved. Rather than referring to a specific

destination or set of activities, sustainable tourism is more of an approach that seeks to be applied in all sectors of tourism. It is a natural extension of the concept of sustainable development – “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Ethical tourism is similar to sustainable tourism in being an approach that should be applied to all destinations (not just natural areas) and all forms of tourism. It is similar to ecotourism in the sense that it is concerned with the outcomes of tourism – that they not only benefit the consumer and provider, but also the environment and community receiving visitors. The term “ethical” is clearer than “eco” or “sustainable” tourism in having both environmental and social concerns. The term also links tourism to other established ethical concerns (e.g., deforestation, human rights).

With so many terms, concepts and definitions in existence, often interlinking with each other, it is no surprise that there are differences in how they are used and understood. Ecotourism means different things to different people, and it is not helped by unscrupulous tourist operators who simply put “eco” in front of their trips in the hope of fooling the tourist into thinking that the trip is environmentally friendly.

For this reason the WTO avoids a straightforward definition of ecotourism; instead it concentrates on principles that must be adhered to for a holiday or activity to be an “ecotour”. They mirror closely the definition by the International Ecotourism Society:

- ecotourism should help preserve and conserve nature;
- it should create jobs, and thereby added income, for local communities;
- increase knowledge and awareness of local culture;
- aim to educate the tourist.

While in the past there were clear distinctions between the different types of tourism mentioned above, the boundaries are now becoming increasingly blurred.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Сохранять окружающую среду, приносить пользу местному обществу, предлагать культурные экскурсии, объединять два вышеупомянутых понятия, изучение и наблюдение за природой, национальный парк, требующий физических усилий, отвесные скалы,

в более крупном масштабе, стремиться к цели, определенный пункт назначения, устойчивое развитие, экологические и социальные вопросы, взаимосвязанный друг с другом, беспринципные туроператоры, по этой причине, придерживаться принципов, подробно описывать, создавать дополнительный доход, понимание местной культуры, четкие различия, размытые границы.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three key components of ecotourism and what do they mean?
2. What is community-based tourism aimed at?
3. Is nature tourism designed for enjoyment?
4. What do adventure tourists expect from their holiday?
5. What does the concept of sustainable development imply?
6. What is ethical tourism?
7. Why can tourists often become fooled by tour operators?

Exercise 4. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. This definition ecotourism has two key components.
2. Ecotourism is a form of tourism that attempts to increase its impact upon the environment.
3. Community tourism is necessarily nature-based.
4. Ecotourism means different things to different people.
5. Ecotourism should help preserve and conserve nature.
6. Ecotourism reduces knowledge and awareness of local culture.
7. Communities may offer cultural tours or simply run local guesthouses.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words derivationally related to the words in brackets.

1. Ecotourism is a form of tourism based on (appreciate) of nature.
2. Ecotourism recognises its (responsible) to care for the environment that is being enjoyed.
3. It is important to be aware of a number of (relate), but distinct, forms or concepts of tourism.
4. Community tourism is not (necessary) nature-based.
5. Communities may offer (culture) tours or simply run local guesthouses.

6. Community-based ecotourism (simple) combines the two concepts above.

7. Adventure tourism is tourism that involves a (physical) challenging or exhilarating activity.

8. The term also links tourism to other established (ethic) concerns.

Exercise 6. Find antonyms.

A. Revival, to conserve, blurred, sustainable, profitable, to combine, intrinsic, abundant, to remove.

B. Suppression, unstable, to destroy, distinct, harmful, external, to divide, rare, to join.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with correct preposition.

1. Ecotourism is a form of tourism based ... appreciation of nature distinguishing it ... other forms of tourism.

2. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as: “responsible travel ... natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being ... local people”.

3. Community tourism puts emphasis ... contact with local people.

4. In theory, ecotourism should place emphasis ... the community.

5. Nature tourism, like ecotourism, focuses ... the natural world.

6. Sustainable tourism is the goal ... which all tourism should aspire.

7. They mirror closely the definition ... the International Ecotourism Society.

8. Ecotourism means different things ... different people.

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. In what way can ecotourism benefit the local community?

2. What are the main reasons for environmental degradation caused by ecotourism?

3. What disturbing aspects does ecotourism reveal?

BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS OF ECOTOURISM

There are many benefits of ecotourism when it is created and managed by local communities, kept under close regulation and understood that its purpose is solely for the local environment's health and the promotion of a genuine understanding of its structure and needs. With so many delicate landscapes under threat, it makes sense for those communities to turn to ecotourism, which allows them to bring in tourists under controlled conditions and thus continue to make money but still protect the area. One of the biggest benefits of ecotourism is that, with no negative impact being made upon the environment, the communities are reaping the financial rewards without having to shoulder any burden of stress upon the land. Tourism has been good for many economies, but often at a high price to the environment and those people who are dependent upon it. Another of the benefits of ecotourism that is harder to measure is the opportunity it provides to educate tourists in a unique, hands-on capacity. People who live in cities and suburbs may be sympathetic to the needs of various rural communities worldwide, but it's a very different thing to look at pictures or film versus actually going to a place and experiencing its effects in person. Not only will they spend the money to get that experience, they will encourage others to do the same and many will even be prompted to get more politically involved. If fragile ecosystems are given more support at the governmental level, they are far more likely to survive and thrive for generations to come.

There are various benefits of ecotourism to individuals engaged in ecotourism, to host destinations of ecotourism, and to the society and environment in general. Ecotourism offers a set of advantages to customers, i.e. individuals engaged in ecotourism such as increasing the level of environmental awareness in a personal level, at the same time when being engaged in quality leisure. Ecotourism offers the benefits of education to travellers about the value of environmental preservation and increases the level of cross-cultural awareness of tourists. The main value points of ecotourism can be represented through the following four points:

1. Increasing the level of environmental awareness.
2. Increasing the levels of cross-cultural knowledge.
3. Preservation of unique tourism destinations for future generations.
4. Generation of sustainable revenues for tourism destinations.

Potential problems of ecotourism. There are also potential problems to consider and avoid.

Environmental degradation. By its very nature, ecotourism relies on a high quality environment – that is what attracts visitors to the area. However, the very activity of tourism can end up damaging the environment that is being visited. Once in operation, a tourism development will have an impact on the environment in terms of its inputs and outputs. Its *inputs*, after the materials used in constructing any facilities, would include:

Energy – most tourist facilities will need a wide range of electrical appliances to serve the needs of visitors, and so there will be a high level of power consumption. Unless generated by renewable sources, this power will be produced from nonrenewable sources, which create pollution in the atmosphere.

Water – a recent survey showed that the average tourist requires double the amount of water of a householder to service his/her daily needs.

Food and drink – serving the needs of visitors may require importing food over large distances, or, if supplied locally, may lead to a change in food production from products useful for the local population to more profitable, but risky, ones required by visitors.

It is not surprising that there are also a significant number of *outputs*:

Waste – even with the most efficient food preparation, any accommodation providing food will create some level of food waste. Many food and drink products will have some form of packaging, much of which cannot be composted, reused or recycled.

Sewage – many accommodation facilities do not make necessary investments to ensure that sewage is properly treated and disposed of. Instead it is dumped into the nearest river, lake or sea creating pollution that is harmful to wildlife and humans alike.

Damaging communities. In some cases the need for land to develop tourism can lead to local residents having their *access to land* removed. This often occurs when hotels create a private beach so that their guests have exclusive use of a section of the sea or lakeshore.

The presence of visitors can result in a *loss of privacy*, particularly in terms of visitor photography and filming, and the numbers of visitors can lead to residents feeling that their settlement no longer belongs to them.

Visitors may offend local customs through thoughtless actions, such as wearing revealing clothes in areas where it is offensive.

Even when tourism is successful within a community, *resentments* can be created as people become jealous of those prospering, while those who are successful may prevent others from having opportunities to succeed in order to protect their own business.

Distorting local economie. In many areas developing tourism, established industries have been declining and tourism is seen as one of the few alternatives. Encouraged by governments who are desperate for the foreign currency, *it is easy for a destination to become overdependent on tourism.* A farmer may neglect his crops because he can earn more money by guiding tourists. However, unlike farming, tourism does not in itself produce food to feed people, or materials to clothe and house them.

Products available locally may also change as a result of tourism. Essential products may stop being sold in favour of more profitable tourist souvenirs. The price of all products may also increase to levels that only visitors are able to afford making it increasingly difficult for local people to live in the area.

One of the most disturbing aspects of tourism is that if a particular destination becomes spoilt as a result of negative effects, visitors and tourism industry can move to another location. It is the local population and environment, which is then left with the consequences that can be disastrous.

Exercise 2. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Are there many benefits of ecotourism?
2. What is the biggest benefits of ecotourism?
3. Tourism has been good for many economies, hasn't it?
4. What advantages does ecotourism offer?
5. What are the main value points of ecotourism?
6. What do inputs include?
7. What do outputs include?
8. What is the most disturbing aspects of tourism?

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

1. Ecotourism relies on a high quality ... that is what attracts visitors to the area.
2. A tourism development will have an ... on the environment.
3. The average tourist requires double the amount of ... of a householder to service his daily needs.
4. Any accommodation providing food will create some level of ... waste.
5. Tourism does not in itself produce ... to feed people.
6. There are many ... of ecotourism when it is created and managed by local communities.
7. Ecotourism offers a set of ... to customers.
8. There are various ... of ecotourism to individuals engaged in ecotourism.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words derivationally related to the words in brackets.

1. The very activity of tourism can end up (damage) the environment that is being visited.
2. Most tourist facilities will need a wide range of (electric) appliances.
3. Many food and drink products will have some form of (package).
4. Products available (local) may also change as a result of tourism.
5. If fragile ecosystems are given more support at the (government) level, they are far more (like) to survive and thrive for generations to come.
6. Individuals engaged in ecotourism such as (increase) the level of (environment) awareness in a personal level.
7. Ecotourism increases the level of cross-cultural (aware) of tourists.
8. Ecotourism can provide a (finance) incentive to protect the environment from destructive forms of development.

Exercise 6. Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

1. Hotels / beach / a private / create.
2. Education / ecotourism / the level / of / increases.
3. Companies / some / in / specialize / ecotourism.
4. Trips / offer / the traveler / for / companies.
5. Tours / offer / communities / cultural.

6. Things / means / ecotourism / different.
7. Individual / be / can / organized / it.
8. Benefits / many / are / of / there / ecotourism.

Exercise 7. Say it in Russian.

High quality, electrical appliances, renewable sources, daily needs, reused or recycled, disturbing aspects, negative effects, local customs and biodiversity, waste removal, various rural communities, environmental awareness, financial incentive, harmful to wildlife, hands-on capacity, cross-cultural knowledge, tourism destinations.

Exercise 8. Open the brackets.

1. Now human beings (to kill) our planet.
2. People usually (not to care) about the environment.
3. The builders have (to cut down) a lot of trees in the forest.
4. As a result many animals are (to die out).
5. When did the destruction of this countryside (to start)?
6. He (to plant) a tree at that time yesterday?
7. He (to plant) down the tree by 6 o'clock yesterday?
8. According to the forecast a disaster (to happen) soon.
9. Rain forests (to disappear) nowadays.
10. People have (to destroy) a lot of wildlife.
11. They (to collect) a lot of litter at the seaside last month.
12. We must (to pay attention to) these problems as soon as possible.
13. We are happy (to survive) on the earth.
14. The children (to water) the trees by the moment it got dark.
15. I (to walk) on the beach when I saw a big jelly.

D. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Skim read the text and answer the questions that follow it.

PRINCIPLES OF ECOTOURISM

An ecosystem is an environment where various types of organisms live and survive by depending on each other. The ecosystem makes biological existence by the food chains and food webs. However, tourism

means to travel from one place to another for mental relaxation or leisure. Ecotourism does not only mean to go to nature but to become more responsible for preserving our ecosystem and reducing the environmental hazards by tourism. Ecotourism is traveling or visiting green places. Ecotourism involves visiting places where the natural environment like flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the main attractions.

The growing interest in ecotourism, and the increasing interest in ethical development of tourism, have led not only to proliferation of definitions but also to production of a wide range of codes and guidelines.

The one thing that these codes agree on is that tourism, including *ecotourism*, should be based on establishing positive relationships between the four main interests: the environment, residents, visitors and tourist industry.

The following list attempts to bring together the main principles of ecotourism.

The environment must be respected in its own right. Tourism, and ecotourism in particular, relies on a high quality environment and therefore it is in the interest of any individual or group developing it to maintain or enhance its quality. However, this respect should go a step further, recognising that the environment has an intrinsic value, which goes beyond its value as a tourism resource.

Ecotourism development should not damage the environment. In the case of physical development, ecotourism constructions should only be permitted if they are compatible with the environment. Development should only take place if the location, scale and design cause no significant negative impacts on the environment. Materials used for construction should be from sustainable sources.

Ecotourism activities should minimise negative impacts on the environment. Ecotourism enterprises should minimise the use of resources (energy, water, materials) to deliver the product required by customers. The waste products generated should also be minimised. Trekking and tours of the natural environment should not disturb wildlife, cause damage through trampling and picking of plants, or any other environmental harm. Ecotourists themselves should take responsibility for ensuring that their visit does not cause damage, in particular by taking litter out of the area.

Ecotourism should involve local people in decision-making. Whether an ecotourism proposal comes from a local entrepreneur or an outside tour operator, the local community should be actively involved in making decisions. Involvement should go beyond being informed of

proposals to active participation in shaping them. Ultimately, communities have a right to say “no”.

Ecotourism should support and respect local culture and traditions. Ecotourism can encourage local people to value and share their own culture but must not distort it for the needs of tourism, or allow introduction of “alien” elements of culture that are not welcomed. Residents should be able to go about their lives without intrusion from visitors, and visitors should act in a culturally sensitive manner having been informed about what is appropriate, in advance, by those selling the trip.

Ecotourism should maximise its benefits for the local environment and economy. Ecotourists should be provided with the opportunity to support the local environment, whether through making a small donation to conservation projects, raising awareness of environmental issues, or through participating in practical conservation activities.

Ecotourism should be developed to be a sustainable and beneficial contribution to the local community. Ecotourism should only be developed after careful consideration has been given to the market demand for the proposed tourism development, including the extent of investment required in product development and marketing. The local economy must not become overdependent on ecotourism, nor should the supply of ecotourism services exceed demand.

Ecotourists must be offered an experience that meets or exceeds their expectations. Tourism is a customer service industry in which satisfaction of visitors is fundamental. Only an attractive product will draw visitors to an area, and a positive experience leads to repeat visits and personal recommendations (the cheapest and most effective means of promotion). Quality does not mean offering five star hotel facilities, but ensuring that attention is given to providing the right expectations and then meeting or, whenever possible, exceeding them.

1. What are the four main interests of ecotourism?
2. Why is the quality of the environment essential for developing ecotourism?
3. In what way should ecotourism resources be used?
4. What role do local people play in decision-making?
5. What opportunities for supporting the local environment, culture and traditions are offered to ecotourists?
6. What kind of experience will draw a growing number of visitors to the area?

Exercise 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. An ecosystem is an environment where various types of organisms live.
2. Tourism means to travel from one place to another only for business.
3. Ecotourism should be based on establishing negative relationships between the four main interests: the environment, residents, visitors and tourist industry.
4. Ecotourism constructions should only be permitted if they are compatible with the environment.
5. Ecotourism enterprises should increase the use of resources (energy, water, materials).
6. Ecotourism can encourage local people to value and share their own culture but must not distort it for the needs of tourism.
7. The local economy must become overdependent on ecotourism.
8. Tourism is a customer service industry in which satisfaction of visitors is fundamental.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

1. Ecotourism in particular, ... on a high quality environment.
2. Ecotourism constructions should only be ... if they are compatible with the environment.
3. Materials used for construction should be from ... sources.
4. Ecotourism enterprises should ... the use of resources.
5. The waste ... generated should also be minimised.
6. Ecotourism can encourage ... people to value and share their own culture.
7. Ecotourists should be provided with the ... to support the local environment.
8. Tourism means to travel from one place to another for mental ... or leisure.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words derivationally related to the words in brackets.

1. The ecosystem makes (biology) existence by the food chains and food webs.

2. Ecotourism means to become more responsible for (preserve) our ecosystem.

3. Ecotourists themselves should take (responsible) for ensuring that their visit does not cause damage.

4. Visitors should act in a (culture) sensitive manner having been informed about what is appropriate.

5. The local community should be (active) involved in making decisions.

6. Involvement should go beyond being informed of proposals to active (participate) in shaping them.

7. Tourism is a customer service industry in which (satisfy) of visitors is fundamental.

8. Quality does not mean (offer) five-star hotel facilities.

Exercise 5. Say it in Russian.

Beneficial contribution, market demand, an intrinsic value, sustainable sources, environmental harm, proliferation of definitions, to disturb wildlife, trampling and picking of plants, mental relaxation, cultural heritage, environmental hazards.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with correct prepositions (with, about, by, from, of, on, at, of, from, –).

1. Ecology deals ... the relationships of man and nature.

2. The whole world is threatened ... an ecological catastrophe.

3. All countries ought to join the efforts to save the Earth ... an ecological disaster.

4. Sustainable development is the one that doesn't deprive future generations ... the same type of opportunities we have now.

5. More than two hundred million people depend ... the tropical forests for shelter and food.

6. Trees are being cut down ... an alarmingly high rate.

7. People are becoming more and more aware ... ecological problems.

8. Pollution of water and air is one of the main problems people are concerned ... today.

9. How can we protect our soil... further waste?

10. If we don't think hard of ecology we must be ready to face ... the consequences.

Exercise 7. Choose the right variant.

1. Does this businessman realise the damage these chemicals do to the (environmental / environment) in our town?
2. Local government should support the idea of recycling and provide each house with bins for different types of (to waste / waste).
3. If we want to protect our environment, lots of things should be changed in our life, but first of all we should improve (ecological / ecologist) education.
4. To reduce air (to pollute / pollution) people should use public transport. Too many people use their own cars.
5. If we want to keep our beautiful beaches as the main tourist (to attract / attraction) we must protect them from litter pollution.
6. If you care about the protection of the environment and you want to be healthy, you should buy only (nature / natural) food with no added chemicals.

E. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text attentively to find something new about factors that motivate people to head toward ecotourism destinations.

WHO ARE THE ECOTOURISTS?

There is a need to define who ecotourists are both for the scientific and market purposes. Ecotourists are defined as consumers of ecotourism. Some studies define ecotourists as those “who select a certain travel experience and destination, that of nature-oriented experiences in pristine natural environments”. While others state that ecotourists should also interact with and benefit to the local community, what contradicts to pristine natural environment. According to some studies it is possible to define ecotourists as those consumers of tourism, who prefer ecotourism from all variety of tourism types, because of their natural inclination, preferences, convictions, in other words their pro-environmental psychological orientation. Thus ecotourists can be identified as tourists who are guided by principles of ecotourism while choosing or participating in tour.

There is no such thing as a typical ecotourist. Ecotourists are of all ages and all backgrounds. Often, the only thing they have in common is

love and respect of nature. However, some general characteristics can be identified and then grouped to help understand differing expectations of visitors to a natural area. Understanding these expectations and characteristics is essential for any community setting up an ecotourism destination.

Understanding different types of ecotourists. Understanding motivations, expectations and attitudes of ecotourists is essential for the development, marketing, planning and management of ecotourism in destination areas. In the table below, tourists to natural areas are divided into five groups.

The number of “casual” ecotourists (i.e. those who schedule visits to nature areas as an add-on to a trip and tend not to have such high expectations when it comes to sharing the experience with other visitors) is increasing. This type usually includes the bulk of domestic tourists (tourists resident in the country of the destination) in developing countries.

There are two other important distinctions in tourism that need to be recognised.

The first is *the difference between international and domestic visitors.*

International visitors will generally spend more per day, and are more likely to stay longer in any one destination, than a domestic tourist. They may also have a better grasp on the need for environmental protection. This makes them an attractive target for the ecotourism market. Prices, set to levels that are acceptable to Western visitors, can be increasingly difficult for local people, whether residents or visitors, to afford. Signs can increasingly appear in English rather than in the local language, and the type of shops and services can cater for international visitors rather than local communities.

It is therefore important that a balanced approach is taken, appreciating the importance of both international and domestic visitors, while responding to their differing expectations.

A second distinction needs to be made between *travellers using the services of a tour operator to visit a destination and those travelling independently.*

An increasing number of young adults are taking the opportunity to explore distant destinations. They generally have lower expectations of comfort and convenience than the mainstream tourist and consequently have provided an easy initial market for countries new to tourism with less developed tourism infrastructures.

Independent travel enables service providers to deal directly with their customers and this gives destinations greater control over the development of tourism and a full share of any profits.

However, in situations where there is a low level of awareness, destinations will find it difficult to reach potential customers without the help of a tour operator. Customers may also prefer the reassurance of a tour operator when the destination is an area that is relatively unknown and still developing services for visitors.

Exercise 2. Check your memory by trying to complete each of the following sentences with what you remember from the text.

1. The only thing ecotourists have in common is ...
2. "Casual" ecotourists are those who ...
3. International visitors stay ...
4. Young adults exploring distant destinations ...
5. Relatively unknown destinations may need ...

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words derivationally related to the words in brackets.

1. Tourists to (nature) areas are divided into five groups.
2. Ecotourists can be (identify) as tourists who are guided by principles of ecotourism.
3. Prices can be (increase) difficult for local people.
4. An (increase) number of young adults are taking the opportunity to explore distant destination.
5. They generally have (low) expectations of comfort and convenience than the mainstream tourist.
6. Independent travel enables service providers to deal (direct) with their customers.

Exercise 4. Say it in Russian.

Different expectations, attitudes of ecotourists, casual ecotourists, domestic visitors, an attractive target, mainstream tourist, a full share of any profits, nature-oriented experiences, natural inclination.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

1. Ecotourists are of all ... and all backgrounds.
2. Ecotourists are defined as ... of ecotourism.
3. General characteristics can be ... and then grouped.
4. Casual ecotourists usually include the ... of domestic tourists.
5. There are two other important ... in tourism that need to be recognized.
6. International visitors will generally spend more per day, and are more likely to stay longer in any one ..., than a domestic tourist.
7. Signs can increasingly appear in ... rather than in the local language.
8. Customers may also prefer the reassurance of a ... operator.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with correct preposition.

1. Ecotourists are defined ... consumers of ecotourism.
2. There is no such thing ... a typical ecotourist.
3. Tourists ... natural areas are divided into five groups.
4. International tourists may also have a better grasp on the need ... environmental protection.
5. Prices, set to levels that are acceptable ... Western visitors.
6. An increasing number of young adults are taking the opportunity ... explore distant destinations.
7. Customers may also prefer the reassurance ... a tour operator.

Exercise 7. Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

1. Consumers / as / ecotourists / are / of / defined / ecotourism.
2. Ecotourists / ages / are / all / of / all / and / backgrounds.
3. There / other / two / are / in / distinctions / tourism.
4. International / spend / will / per / visitors / more / day.
5. Ecotourists / with / interact / and / to / benefit / the / community / local.

Exercise 8. Form a new word from the given in brackets.

1. A hurricane is a (violence) wind or storm.
2. It was a (terror) disaster.
3. The (destroy) made by the fire was awful.
4. It is (danger) to be near the crater of volcano.
5. (Nature) disasters can damage houses and kill people.
6. Emergency (work) do their best to save people.

7. Sometimes situations are very (difficulty) to solve.
8. The ocean is polluted with (chemistry) waste.
9. We should solve (environment) problems.
10. Air (pollute) is very dangerous for people.
11. The (predict) of scientists are alarming.
12. The earth has given us (support) for thousands of years.
13. The hurricane did a lot of (damage) to the house.
14. What are the most serious (ecology) problems now?

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

Ecosystem is the system in ... we live – the system which includes the earth, the water, the sky and of course the living and the non-living objects in ... these systems. It is a dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and ... non-living environment interacting ... a functional unit.

But, ... is no such specific and particular spatial unit or scale to measure an ecosystem. Thus, the term “ecosystem” does not necessarily agree to the term “biome” or “ecological zone”, but can refer to any functioning unit at ... scale. It could, for ... , be a grain of soil, a pond, a forest, a sea, a river, a biome or the entire biosphere.

And, tourism means the practice of ... for pleasure. Thus, tourism which contains a visit to an ecosystem is known as

But that is not all. Ecotourism is not ... travelling to such ecosystems, but also conserving them. Basically ecotourism means “tourism involving travel to ... of natural or ecological interest, typically ... the guidance of a naturalist, for the purpose of observing wildlife and learning about the environment and at the same time focus ... wildlife and promotion of understanding and conservation of the ... ”.

This is a conscientious form of tourism and tourism development, which encourages going ... to natural products in every aspect of life and help preserve nature. It is also the key to ... ecological development.

Exercise 2. Look at the words in the box. Can you guess what they mean?

Adventure racing, river rafting, spelunking, listening to nature, whale/dolphin, watching, swimming, cultural tours, bungee jumping, photo safari, surfing, fishing/hunting, archaeological tours, going to zoos, beach bumming, trekking, bird watching, scuba diving, collecting insects, kayaking, shell collecting, looking at flowers

Now, classify them according to the following classification scheme.

1. Wildlife Tourism: observing animals in their native habitat.
2. Nature Tourism: travelling to remote areas to enjoy and experience nature.
3. Adventure Tourism: nature tourism involving risk-taking activities.

Exercise 3. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below.

Accommodation, abroad, visit, arrives, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets
2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London.
3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hotels and guest houses of Berlin.
4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ?
5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant
6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes.
7. It ... at 11:00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

Exercise 4. Fill in the right modal verb.

1. If you prefer a relaxing holiday you ... choose a resort.
2. All the tourists around ... get a visa.
3. It's very stuffy in the room, ... I open the window?
4. You ... make a little less noise.
5. ... you help me?
6. All the students ... wear school uniform at school.
7. You ... take a heavy luggage on board the plane.

8. Sorry, I ... not ... to visit the museum last night, I was very busy.
9. They ... be at home at this time. They usually come at 19:00.
10. You to wait at the airport walking round your city.

Exercise 5. Find the synonyms for.

1. Luggage	a) trip
2. Return ticket	b) baggage
3. Journey	c) buffet car
4. Cloakroom	d) schedule
5. Dining car	e) round-trip ticket
6. Booking-office	f) left-luggage office
7. Timetable	g) ticket office
8. Fellow-passenger	h) travelling companion

Exercise 6. Divide the features of Tourism and Ecotourism into two columns.

Features: expensive restaurants, a benefit for the local community, making a profit with the help of local resources, international luxury hotels, beach for the hotel tourist only, keeping the nature untouched, expensive alcohol drinks, travelling on foot, contact with animals, motor-boats for hire, a lot of artificial fountains, buying local food and souvenirs, staying in local people's houses.

Exercise 7. Discuss.

1. The main task of ecotourism is to increase environmental and cultural knowledge.
2. Ecotourism is increasing in popularity because people start thinking about nature more seriously.
3. It is a good idea to create international and domestic ecotourism development programs.
4. Ecotourism is the most important and most profitable trend of tourism development.
5. Ecotourism may have substantial negative impacts on the environment.
6. To create an ecotour it is enough to place a hotel in a splendid landscape.

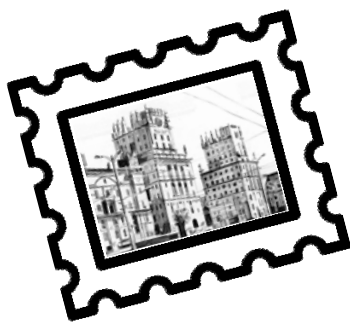
Exercise 8. Describe an ecotour you would like to go on.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

Экотуризм представляет собой определенный вид отдыха. Экотуристы путешествуют по тем уголкам нашей планеты, где сохранилась дикая природа. Экотуризм является одним из наиболее быстрорастущих секторов индустрии туризма. Согласно определению Международного общества экотуризма (США), «экотуризм – это любые виды туризма и рекреации в природе, которые не наносят ущерб природным комплексам, содействуют охране природы и улучшению благосостояния местного населения». Иными словами, «экотуризм – это устойчивый и природно-ориентированный туризм и рекреация». Устойчивость же в туризме подразумевает положительный общий баланс экологических, социально-культурных и экономических воздействий туризма, а также положительное воздействие посетителей друг на друга. Итак, отличительные особенности экотуризма заключаются в том, что он позволяет человеку общаться с природой, предотвращает негативное воздействие на экологию, культуру и эстетику. Кроме того, развитие экотуризма способствует повышению эколого-образовательного и общекультурного уровня как посетителей, так и местных жителей.

Экотуризм позволяет привлечь денежные средства на охрану окружающей среды региона, а также на поддержку местных жителей. Экотуризм способствует развитию тех регионов, в которых он является популярным, как с экономической, так и с социально-культурной стороны.

Кроме того, экотуризм направлен на повышение уровня информированности людей в области экологии, экологического образования.



TOURISM IN BELARUS

Unit III

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Boarding and lodging – питание и проживание, пансион; to handle – управлять, обходиться, обращаться; commodity – товар; floodplain – пойма реки; moraine – морена, ледниковое отложение; handicraft – ремесло, ручная работа; embroidery – вышивание; pottery – гончарные изделия, керамика; plaiting – плетение; saddlery – шорное ремесло (изготовление седел, ременной упряжи и некоторых других ремесленных изделий из кожи); sanctuary – приют, убежище; intact – нетронутый; to interweave – переплетаться; spiritual source – духовный источник; renowned – знаменитый, известный; Assumption – Успение (Богородицы); wonder-working – чудотворный; peace treaty – мирный договор; family estate – родовое имение; wood carving – резьба по дереву; inlaid work – инкрустация; spacious – обширный, просторный; mud-peat – грязевой торф; sarpopel – сапропель; pristine – чистый, первозданный, нетронутый; spa – курорт с минеральными водами; combat glory – боевая слава; sacred – духовный; to subject – подвергать; enabling – дающий возможность; frontier – граница; to attribute – приписывать; to rehabilitate – восстанавливать, ремонтировать, реконструировать; ski lift – подъемник; tubing – туннель; Varangian – варяг; Central European Initiative (CEI) – Центрально-Европейская Инициатива; consistently – последовательно, согласованно; to conclude an agreement – заключать соглашение; festivities – празднества, торжества; to implement – осуществлять, реализовывать; commissioning – пуск, ввод в действие; UNDP (United Nations Development Program) – Программа развития ООН; legal entity – юридическое лицо; to certify – удостоверить, сертифицировать; to retrain – проходить переподготовку; multidimensional – многомерный, многоаспектный; to face a problem – сталкиваться с проблемой.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Rearrange the words.

Teyfric, cditommoy, imtemenpl, eryembroid, habiterelita.

Exercise 2. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Festivity	a) an article of commerce.
2. Commissioning	b) a contract or document, a treaty.
3. Sapropel	c) an unconsolidated sludge consisting of decomposed remains of aquatic organisms.
4. Spa	d) any festival or other celebration.
5. Commodity	e) any passage or channel through or under something.
6. Handicraft	f) a mass of debris, carried by glaciers and forming ridges and mounds when deposited.
7. Moraine	g) a place or resort with a mineral spring.
8. Estate	h) a large piece of landed property, especially in the country.
9. Agreement	i) a particular skill or art performed with the hands, such as weaving, pottery, etc.
10. Tubing	j) making operative or operable.

Exercise 3. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A. Revenue, expense, receipts, income, profit.
- B. Ridge, hill, mountain, lowland, plateau.
- C. Agreement, treaty, license, pact, memorandum.
- D. Saddlery, embroidery, plaiting, husbandry, pottery.

Exercise 4. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	conclude	
		significant
abundance		
	attract	
recreation		
	integrate	
activity		
		certified

Exercise 5. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Spiritual, intact, rehabilitate, moraine, lift, frontier, renowned, implement.

B. Elevator, carry out, border, sacred, pristine, prominent, reconstruct, ice-borne sediments.

Exercise 6. Give the opposites.

Decommissioning, war, compact, illegal, face a problem.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

<i>Problem, entity, certification, recreational, spiritual, embroidery, sapropel, efficiency, implementing, glorious</i>
--

1. ... is decorative needlework done usually on loosely woven cloth or canvas, often being a picture or pattern.

2. Many ... battles of the past have now been recreated in proper historical settings by medieval culture and history enthusiasts.

3. St. Stanislav's Cathedral in Mogilev regularly hosts ... music festival God Almighty.

4. Belarus is endowed with medicinal ... and there are 113 prospected peat deposits and 39 reserved lake deposits with

5. Belarus is traditionally faced with a ... of transboundary carry-over of pollutants from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and other states.

6. When planning and ... the programme's specific activities, special emphasis should be placed on the environmental assessment of activities.

7. The introduction of state ... of guides and interpreters will have a positive tourist health impact.

8. A landscape park as a legal ... should conduct activities to ensure efficient tourist service, ecological safety and ... efficiency.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. Is tourism well-developed in the Republic of Belarus?
2. What tourism assets does our country possess?

TOURISM IN BELARUS (part I)

Tourism as the most dynamically developing sector promoting the infrastructure improvement (boarding and lodging facilities, transport, roadside service, cultural and historical units, etc.) and contributing to the country's economy development is identified as one of the priorities of the socioeconomic development of the Republic of Belarus.

Development of Belarus as a tourist state is determined by its geographical location and continuously increasing significance as a transit country for moving people, transferring capital and handling commodities and services on the routes between West Europe and Russia, Scandinavia and Asia.

Belarus possesses an exclusively high natural, historical and cultural potential being favourable for promotion of international tourism. Belarus is characterized by a relatively mild climate, fine landscape in which floodplain lowland alternates with moraine ridges, meadows and wooded areas, the abundance of rivers and lakes and by the absence of large mining and industrial areas. The republic has a compact area, a dense network of rural and urban (specifically small and medium) settlements, and a developed infrastructure of road communications. 1,834 archeological, 1,597 architectural, 1,131 historical and 122 art monuments and nearly 100 centers of folk handicraft industries and crafts, dozens of spots of traditional weaving and embroidery, pottery, plaiting, saddlery and so forth are available in urban and rural areas. Alongside with wildlife areas and reserves, villages and towns form integrated sanctuaries in which the intact historical environment is interwoven with a traditional lifestyle.

Belarus is a country with ancient and rich history and original culture.

Fine opportunities are offered for promoting cognitive tourism:

– historical and cultural monuments – historical centre of Grodno, monuments in Polotsk (spiritual source and first capital of the Belarussians), architectural and cultural complex of the former residence of the Radzivils in Nesvizh, Mir Castle (included into the list of the UNESCO world cultural and natural heritage), fortress-type churches in Synkovichy and Muravanka, Brest Fortress, Lida Castle, Bobruisk fortress, monuments of Pinsk, Slonim, Mogilev, Gomel (palace and park ensemble in the classicism style, Peter and Paul Cathedral), Mstislavl and Vitebsk (city of artists and poets where the world renowned artist Marc Chagall created his works);

– sites related to important historical events – Novogrudok (creation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania), Grodno (second and third division of Rzeczpospolita), Polotsk (centre of one of the most ancient Slavic Principalities), Zhirovichy (Zhirovichy Holy Assumption Monastery, location of Zhirovichy God’s Mother wonder-working icon), Brest (the 1596 Church Union, 1918 Peace Treaty between Soviet Russia and Germany, heroic defense of Brest Fortress in 1941), Khatyn Memorial (village of Khatyn in which fascists burnt all residents in 1943);

– sites related to the names of prominent historical figures – A. Mitskevich (Zaosiye, Novogrudok, Lake Svityaz, Shchorsy, Baltseniky, Tuganovichy), M. Oginsky (Slonim, Grodno, former family estate of the Oginskys in Zalessiye), E. Ozheshko (Milkovshchina, Grodno, Lyudvinovo, Zakozel), I. Domeiko (Medvedka, Shchuchin), F. Skaryna (Polotsk), Simeon Polotsky (Polotsk), T. Kostyushko (Kosovo, Syakhnovichy, Grodno), M. Chagall (Liozno, Vitebsk), Headquarters of Nicholas II in Mogilev;

– museums in Minsk, Grodno, Vitebsk, Polotsk, Gomel, Mogilev, Brest, Slonim, Novogrudok, Baranovichy, folk art museum in Raubichy, folk crafts museum in Vetka, Ya. Kupala sanctuary, Ya. Kolas reserve, and the museum of material culture in the village of Dudutki (40 km from Minsk at the picturesque bank of the Ptich river);

– centres of folk handicraft industry and crafts – glass-manufacturing plants in Borisov and Berezovka, pottery and ceramic ware in Ivatsevichy, Bobruisk and Motol village, wood painting and carving in Ivenets and Budslav, inlaid work in Zhlobin, flax plaiting in Molodechno, weaving in Motol village, straw plaiting/inlaying in Mogilev, and souvenirs factories in Minsk, Brest, Pinsk and Gomel.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. The geographical position can impede development of tourism in Belarus.

2. Mining is being carried out on a large scale in the republic, it can become one of the major tourist attractions.

3. Folk handicraft is virtually vanishing in the country.

4. A large number of monuments and museums will enrich cultural knowledge of tourists.

5. Many architectural and cultural complexes are part of the UNESCO world cultural and natural heritage.

Exercise 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. Belarus is a country with ... history and original culture:
 - a) poor;
 - b) rich;
 - c) modern.
2. Belarus' potential for tourism development is characterized as ... :
 - a) abundant;
 - b) minor;
 - c) positive.
3. Marc Shagall created his ... in Vitebsk:
 - a) paintings;
 - b) sculptures;
 - c) castles.
4. The village of Dudutki houses the ... of material culture:
 - a) sanctuary;
 - b) museum;
 - c) monument.
5. The ... of Belarus creates excellent opportunities for developing cognitive tourism:
 - a) environment;
 - b) people;
 - c) culture.

Exercise 4. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

A dynamically developing sector, tourist industry, transit country, promotion of international tourism, archeological monuments, traditional lifestyle, history and culture, peace treaty, folk handicraft industry.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text and say what facilities (natural complexes, recreational centres, etc.) are the most promising in terms of tourism development.

TOURISM IN BELARUS (part II)

Belarus has a high natural potential for tourism development. This includes spacious, well-maintained forest, forest-lake and forest-river natural complexes comprising natural monuments, diverse flora and fauna, natural medical resources (medicinal mineral water, mud-peat and sapropels), game and fish areas, picturesque landscapes offering good opportunities for walking, horseback, bike, water (boat, motor ship, kayak, sailing) tours, recreation and rehabilitation.

About 8% of the country's area is covered by specifically protected natural complexes, among which the most significant are the National Parks: Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Narochansky, Braslav Lakes, and Prip'yatsk; Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve; wildlife Reserves Nalibokskaya Pushcha and Blue Lakes.

The National Park Narochansky offers a year-round recreation. The spa zone accommodates guest cottages and recreational institutions, 26 tourist and recreation posts are constructed on the lake's picturesque banks, visitors are offered game and fishing tours.

The National Park Belovezhskaya Pushcha (one of the first reserves in the world) offers tourists the Viskuly and Kamenyuky hotels, Count Tyshkevich house cottage and Pererov house and the Residence of Father Frost.

More than 30 hunting reserves located in all regions of Belarus offer their services in organizing hunting tours. Ecological rural and sport tourism is developing.

Tourists may find interesting facts about the history of Belarus, its folk art, combat glory, culture and art by visiting 138 museums, 28 theatres and centres of folk handicraft industry and crafts in Minsk, Polotsk, Gomel, Mogilev, Brest and in many other towns and urban settlements.

Not only the capital of Belarus, but also regional cities and provincial towns offer genuine Belarusian hospitality and comfort. Tourists may find accommodation in 258 hotels, 8 tourist and recreational centres, 8 tourist facilities, over 3 thousand restaurants, cafes, bars and more than 200 large sport facilities offer their services.

To rationally use national sacred places and most valuable natural complexes, the tourist industry has been subject to restructuring to become an important component of recreation and health rehabilitation of people, as well as a potential source of revenues to the national

budget. Enabling environment is being created to attract investments to this sector.

The tourist service market based on new forms of business relations began to develop in the early 90s. The framework defining the operation of tourist companies has been designed, tourist business licensing has been introduced, regulatory and legal acts regulating reception and servicing of foreign tourists, sport hunting and fishing for foreigners have been drawn up and are in force, servicing standards in the hotel industry have been introduced and the problem of frontier openness and free crossing of the Belarusian border by foreigners has been settled.

At the current stage, the government attributes great importance to establishing bilateral and multilateral relations with other states in the tourism sphere and promoting cooperation with international tourist agencies. Belarus has expanded the range of services provided to foreign tourists: hunting and fishing tours, tourist recreation in Belarus, various tours related to sport and cultural activities and agro-/ecotourism.

Currently, tourist facilities are being constructed and rehabilitated at a large scale and an enabling environment for operation of tourist companies and advertising/information support of the country's tourist industry is being created.

The mountain skiing sports and recreational centres Logoisk and Silichy, the residence of Grandfather Frost in Belovezhskaya Pushcha and tourist facilities in the reserves have been built, the Avgustovskiy and the Dnieper-Bug canals are being restored, etc. New hotels are intensively being built and the old ones are being reconstructed, and the best of them (in Minsk, Vitebsk and Gomel) are certified as 3- and 4-star hotels.

The mountain skiing/sport/recreational centre Logoisk is located 30 km north of the capital of Belarus in Minsk region. The most attractive natural feature of this area of Belarus is its relief for which it was named Belarusian Switzerland. Owing to the natural landscape, a mountain skiing resort of the international level was built.

The resort offers a comfortable 50-room hotel, a billiard room, a bar-cafe, wooden rest houses, a restaurant, a sauna, a children's playground, a long lighted route with an elevation difference of 80 m equipped with a ski lift, a tube, a parking and a lot more to the visitors.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Природный потенциал, лес в хорошем состоянии, разнообразная флора и фауна, живописный пейзаж, прогулка верхом на лошади, особо охраняемые природные комплексы, уникальное сочетание, отдых круглый год, предоставлять коттеджи гостиничного типа, живописные берега, резиденция Деда Мороза, охотничий заказник, сельский туризм, народное искусство, истинное гостеприимство, рационально использовать, подвергать реструктуризации, восстановление здоровья, доход в национальный бюджет, соответствующая окружающая среда, привлечь инвестиции, рынок туристических услуг, лицензирование туристического бизнеса, нормативные и правовые акты, спортивная охота и рыбалка, действовать, гостиничный бизнес, придавать большое значение, расширить спектр услуг, горнолыжный спортивно-оздоровительный центр, курорт международного уровня.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What natural potential can enable tourism development in Belarus?
2. What does a specifically protected natural complex mean?
3. What activities are offered in Belarusian towns and cities?
4. What changes has the tourism market undergone since the early 90s?
5. What tourist facilities are currently being constructed and developed?
6. Why is the mountain skiing centre Logoisk called Belarusian Switzerland?
7. What can the centre offer to tourists?

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

Belarus is a ... of rich history and original culture. Many towns have retained ancient temples and monasteries, palaces and castles, precious ... monuments and cultural sites.

The ... industry is a rapidly ... branch of the Belarusian economy. The industry's average annual turnover has been ... excess of \$20 million ... the last three years, gaining 8% per year. Investments in the tourism ... exceed \$18 million. Annual earnings per every tourism industry employee amount to \$6,000–8,000. The tourism industry ... over 3,600 people. About 500 Belarusian companies ... licensed for tourism business, with 86% of the number privately owned.

From 1990, international tourism has become ... of the forms of foreign economic activities. The main ... in the field of international tourism are CIS ... , Germany, Poland, England, Turkey, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Sweden, and Netherlands.

Over 250 hotels can ... 30,000 tourists at a time. Travellers can ... between 14 hotels for tourists (for over 6,500 people), nine holiday camps and camping sites (4,300–capacity).

Exercise 2. Discuss.

1. Belarus has a high potential for tourism development.
2. Now much is being done to attract foreign visitors to Belarus.
3. Currently our country is faced with a problem of restoring many tourist facilities.
4. Domestic visitors are equally important for tourism development.
5. Natural resources offer the best opportunity to promote tourism.

Exercise 3. Project. Present your native city/town/village in respect of tourism development.

Exercise 4. Search for the news about the tourism development in Belarus on the Internet. Report your piece of news to your groupmates.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Беларусь – страна с древней и богатой историей, самобытной культурой. На ее территории расположено значительное количество исторических городов: Новогрудок – первая столица Великого княжества Литовского, Полоцк – столица Полоцкого княжества, Туров и Гродно – центры славянских княжеств IX–XII вв., Мстиславль – центр крупного воеводства XVI в.

2. Национальный парк «Беловежская пуца» (87 тыс. га) создан в 1990 г. на базе одного из старейших государственных заповедников. Беловежская пуца расположена на юго-западе Республики Беларусь на расстоянии 340 км от Минска в пределах Гродненской и Брестской областей. На территории пуцы обитают 59 видов млекопитающих, 253 вида птиц, среди которых 75 включены в Красную книгу. Главным богатством пуцы является стадо зубров, насчитывающее около 300 особей.

Беловежская пуца – уникальный и крупнейший массив древних лесов, типичных для равнин Средней Европы. Средний возраст лесов Беловежской пуцы составляет более 100 лет, отдельные участки леса имеют возраст 250–350 лет. Беловежская пуца по числу видов растений и животных не имеет себе равных в Европе.

3. Озеро Нарочь – самое большое озеро в Беларуси – привлекает к себе туристов красотой и возможностью хорошего отдыха. По своему географическому расположению, по характеру прибрежных ландшафтов, свойствам воды озеро Нарочь относится к уникальным водоемам, имеет важное рекреационно-бальнеологическое значение. Здесь находится крупнейший в республике санаторий «Нарочь», который обладает уникальными для Беларуси источниками питьевой минеральной воды, добываемой из глубинных слоев.



ECOTOURISM IN BELARUS

Unit IV

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

To ensure – гарантировать, обеспечивать; remote – дальний, отдаленный; to raise funds – получать деньги, мобилизовать капитал; voluntary contribution – добровольное пожертвование; empowerment – предоставление, расширение полномочий; fee – взнос; perception – восприятие; to overcome consequences – преодолеть последствия; bog – болото, трясина; curriculum – учебный план, программа; virgin – нетронутый, чистый; tent – палатка; asset – имущество, ресурс; Holocene – голоцен (геологический период); watershed – водораздел; glaciation – оледенение; vertebrate – позвоночный; invertebrate – беспозвоночный; mammal – млекопитающее; migratory – перелетный; nesting – гнездовой; vascular – сосудистый; herb – трава, (лекарственное) растение; dwarf shrub – карликовый кустарник, кустарничек; to highlight – подчеркивать, выделять; to amend – вносить изменения, поправки; Transfiguration – Преображение (Господне); fresco – фреска, фресковая живопись; cloister – монастырь; to inventory – составлять опись, каталогизировать; boulder – валун; balneology – бальнеология; campsite – палаточный лагерь, кемпинг; leaflet – брошюра, листовка; know-how – владение технологией, ноу-хау; expert evaluation – экспертная оценка; extension – расширение; fair – ярмарка, выставка; issue – вопрос, проблема; entrepreneur – предприниматель; to assess – оценивать; to strain – искажать, деформировать; endangered – находящийся под угрозой исчезновения; Atlantic salmon – атлантический лосось, семга; river lamprey – речная минога; corncrake – дергач, коростель; ruff – турухтан (порода домашних голубей, напоминающих хохлатого голубя); great snipe – дупель; short-winged

cone-head – мечник короткокрылый; long-winged cone-head – мечник обыкновенный; fritillary – перламутровка, нимфалида; European mink – европейская норка; lichen – лишайник.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Watershed	a) any animal lacking a backbone.
2. Campsite	b) a result or effect of some previous occurrence.
3. Vascular	c) an area on which holiday-makers may pitch a tent, etc.
4. Invertebrate	d) a woody perennial plant, smaller than a tree, with several major branches arising from near the base of the main stem.
5. Boulder	e) a smooth rounded mass of rock that has a diameter greater than 25 cm.
6. Curriculum	f) a dividing line between two adjacent river systems, such as a ridge.
7. Consequence	g) a seed-bearing plant whose aerial parts do not persist above ground at the end of the growing season.
8. Balneology	h) a course of study in one subject at school or college.
9. Herb	i) a branch of medical science concerned with the therapeutic value of baths, especially those taken with natural mineral waters.
10. Shrub	j) of, relating to, or having vessels that conduct and circulate liquids.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A. Cloister, palace, tent, castle, temple.
- B. Pike, trout, lamprey, owl, salmon.
- C. Payment, penalty, disbursement, fee, contribution.
- D. Boulder, ratchel, rock, sludge, stone.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
perception		
		migratory
	endanger	
extension		
		enjoyable
	consider	
empowerment		
	assess	
		additional
restoration		

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Voluntary, virgin, highlight, leaflet, entrepreneur, shrub, asset, remote, assess, healing.

B. Emphasize, evaluate, businessman, distant, pristine, curing, freewill, resource, brochure, bush.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Near, maximize, vertebrate, wintering, give in.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Entrepreneurs, issues, ensuring, ecotour, fees, fritillary, camping, funds, extensions, virgin, environment

1. ... are needed for management of conservation lands and waters as well as for ... the health and well-being of nearby populations.

2. ... is a nymphalid butterfly having brownish wings chequered with black and silver.

3. One can be struck to see ... forests stretching for miles and miles.

4. There is quite an exciting ... arranged for groups of 5–10 people to enjoy a grouse-mating place.

5. The Programme provides financial aid to ... doing business in ecotourism or planning to do so.

6. The construction of ecological routes of various ... and complexity is launched in “Middle Pripjat” Reserve.

7. As people hear about the fragility of the ... , they become more aware of conservation ... around the world.

8. User ... are charged for specific activities or for using special equipment in a protected area, such as electrical hook-ups when

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. In what way can ecotourism be developed in Belarus?
2. What problems may it be faced with?
3. Which factors can contribute to its development?

ECOTOURISM IN BELARUS

Tourism in Belarus is mainly related to history, nature and sports (hiking and trekking). It also includes leisure and recreation tourism, as well as tourism related to business trips (e.g., side trips for participants during conferences). Ecotourism includes those forms of nature-based tourism that have a minimal negative impact on the environment or, ideally, preserve the environment. In particular:

– ecotourism involves travel to nature destinations, in remote areas;

– ecotourism minimizes environmental impact. This requires the number of tourists as well as their behaviour to be regulated to ensure limited damage to the ecosystem;

– ecotourism builds environmental awareness, which means education for both tourists and residents;

– ecotourism provides financial benefits for nature conservation. Raising funds from ecotourism could help protection, research and education. It can be done through different mechanisms, such as park fees, travel agency, accommodation and carriage taxes, and voluntary contributions.

Rural tourism, such as holidays on the farm and rural activities, provides peace, quietness and relaxation in rural areas. It could provide additional jobs and income for local residents and enjoyable and inexpensive holiday for tourists; it promotes social, cultural and economic relationships.

Tourism in nature areas should be carefully developed by establishing critical loads on biodiversity for each area subject to tourism development. Revenues from tourist fees can substantially contribute to biodiversity conservation. Benefits from tourism activities may modify the management of nature areas.

The Chernobyl accident had a significant negative impact on tourists' perception of the country. The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant is located 7 km from the Belarusian border and 400 km from Minsk. Belarus has taken numerous measures to overcome the consequences of the accident. It makes efforts to inform both the international community and the local population about improvements in the situation so as to change the negative perception created by the accident.

Belarus has huge forests, bogs and wetlands, lakes and rivers with a rich biodiversity. The country is located at the crossroads between Western and Eastern Europe. Its transport infrastructure, road and rail communication, is convenient for tourists. The most attractive routes for tourism by car are Grodno – Slonim – Kobrin – Malorita, Brest – Minsk – Orsha, Verkhnedvinsk – Polotsk – Vitebsk and Minsk – Molodechno – Oshmiany.

Thanks to its geographical situation and favourable nature conditions, many transit tourists stopover in Belarus for one or more days.

The Government is developing ecotourism and considering the opportunities for promoting it, particularly along the following lines:

- organization of ecotours for students depending on their curricula;
- photo safaris in virgin nature areas (reserves, rivers, lakes, forests, meadows, bogs and marshes);
- special tours in lake and river ecosystems by rowing and sailing boats; in virgin nature areas to stay in tents and prepare food in camps; and in virgin forest ecosystems, including specially protected areas with horse riding and biking.

Belarus' rich biodiversity is an important asset with economic benefits that must also be preserved for the next generations.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Ecotourism is a one-sided activity focusing on environmental issues only.
2. Most tourists cannot afford rural tourism activities as they are extremely expensive.
3. The consequences of the Chernobyl accident impede the development of ecotourism in Belarus.
4. The geographical position and nature conditions make Belarus an attractive tourist destination.
5. Ecotourism in Belarus is not seen as an important part of country's economy and its citizens' prosperity.

Exercise 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. Ecotourism ... negative impact on the environment:
 - a) imposes;
 - b) has;
 - c) minimizes.
2. Many different groups can ... the development of ecotourism through fees, taxes or voluntary contributions:
 - a) protect;
 - b) fund;
 - c) hinder.
3. Load established on biodiversity in each nature area should be ... to use it in a sustainable way:
 - a) highest possible;
 - b) small-scale;
 - c) rational.
4. Tourists may come to Belarus due to its ... geographical position:
 - a) convenient;
 - b) comfortable;
 - c) remote.
5. You can experience virgin nature areas by ... a tent and camping out:
 - a) dismantling;
 - b) pitching;
 - c) building.

Exercise 4. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

Side trip, to ensure limited damage, to raise funds, rural tourism, tourist fees, to change the perception, the most attractive routes, to stop over, photo safari, an important asset.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Scan the text and say how the assets mentioned in it can contribute to the development of ecotourism activities in Belarus.

ECOTOURISM ASSETS OF BELARUS

Fauna and flora. During the glaciations, the fauna migrated in from neighbouring territories and this resulted in three complexes: European, Mediterranean and Siberian. The fauna is composed of 467 vertebrate species and of more than 30,000 invertebrate species. The Belarusian mammal group includes 76 species.

There are 309 species of birds, of which 227 permanently live in Belarus and the rest are migratory species. Several species of nesting birds that are new to Belarus appeared in the past two or three decades.

Of the country's 61 species of fish, 24 are widely found. The rest can be found either in the Baltic Sea or in the Black Sea watersheds.

The vegetation of Belarus comprises about 11,700 species of plants, including 2,100 species of higher plants. The vascular plant flora includes 1,638 species, with herb plants being absolutely dominant (about 1,500). There are 107 wild indigenous species of wood plants, of which 28 are trees and the others are bushes, shrubs and dwarf shrubs.

Nature-based tourism, including bird watching, is an economic activity that has notably increased in Belarus. This activity takes place at sites such as the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park and the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, and highlights the need to protect those natural resources that attract tourists.

Specially protected natural areas. The Law on Environmental Protection (1992, last amended in 2002) includes a section on natural objects subject to particular or special protection. It defines three types of objects: specially protected natural areas, natural territories under special attention and habitats of rare wild species, which should be spe-

cially protected. Under the Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas (1994, last amended in 2000), the following categories of specially protected natural areas are established: strict natural reserves (*zapovednik*); national parks; preserves (*zakaznik*); and nature monuments.

A strict natural reserve (*zapovednik*) is an area for preserving nature in its natural condition, for studying genetic materials of animals and plants, typical and unique ecological systems and landscapes. Any economic activity is prohibited there. Recreational activities are limited.

A national park is an area for preservation of nature in its natural condition and restoration of disturbed nature with special environmental, historic, cultural and aesthetic value, and its sustainable use for nature conservation, scientific, educational, health-improvement and recreational purposes.

A preserve (*zakaznik*) is an area for preservation, reproduction and restoration of nature or natural resources of one or several types, in combination with limited and approved use of other natural resources. Nature monuments, which include small protected territories, are selected objects protected by land users. Protected zones are established around these objects within which economic activity is regulated for the purpose of conservation of these monuments.

Areas of historic and cultural value. Due to its location at cultural crossroads, Belarus has historical buildings and monuments. During the Second World War, a large number of historical buildings and monuments were destroyed. Some were restored; others are still being restored. The most remarkable is Mir Castle, built in the 16th century in Grodno region. It is on the UNESCO Cultural Heritage list.

Other important historical places are:

- Novogrudok: the first capital of the Great Principality of Lithuania;
- Polotsk: the historical capital of the Principality of Polotsk with its valuable architectural monuments such as Sofia Cathedral and Saviour Transfiguration Church with unique frescoes of the 11th century;
- Turov and Grodno: centres of Slavic Principalities in the 9th and 12th centuries;
- Mstislavl: the centre of a large *voevodstvo* (province of a Polish-Lithuanian state) in the 16th century.

Ancient temples and cloisters, palaces and castles are preserved in towns and cities. Over 20,000 historical and cultural monuments and about 100 centres of arts are registered in Belarus. Settlements and towns have complex memorials to represent their historic environment

and traditional way of life (Motol, Gorodnya, Ivenets and Nesvizh). The authorities have started to develop a cultural route for tourists, which is linked by secondary roads to the main transport infrastructure.

Sliding glaciers brought stones and boulders from the rocky shores of Scandinavia. Tribes created folklore around these giant stones with legends and songs telling tales of their magic appearance and worshiped them. A map of their location was drawn up and some are stored in the Minsk Museum of Stones. The largest boulder is 11 m long.

Belarus is a country of forests, rivers and lakes. It enjoys beautiful landscapes, natural ecosystems relatively preserved from human activities, mineral waters with healing properties, peat balneology and villages with traditional architecture. The most aesthetically valuable and diverse natural landscapes are located in the north and in the centre of the country.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Ледниковый период, формирование флоры и фауны, соседние территории, беспозвоночные виды, гнездовые птицы, высшие растения, наблюдение за птицами, заметно возрасти, необходимость охраны природных ресурсов, закон об охране окружающей среды, особо охраняемые природные территории, среда обитания редких диких животных, естественное состояние, генетический материал, уникальные экологические системы и ландшафты, естественное протекание процессов в природе, запрещать хозяйственную деятельность, оздоровительные цели, восстанавливать исторические здания и памятники, уникальные фрески, древние храмы и монастыри, традиционный уклад жизни, культурный маршрут, оползневые ледники, скалистые берега, магическое появление, составить карту, лечебные свойства, эстетически ценные и разнообразные природные ландшафты.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What factors influence the ecosystems in Belarus?
2. What is bird-watching?
3. What natural objects are subject to special protection?
4. What historical sites are worth visiting in Belarus?
5. What is the origin of boulders?
6. What other natural assets can be of interest for tourists?

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Think of a possible title for it. Discuss the following questions.

1. Is tourism infrastructure well-developed in Belarus? What can visitors be offered here?
2. Are there any opportunities to get professional training in ecotourism?
3. What environmental problems can be caused by ecotourism activities?

Infrastructure. There is already some infrastructure in place for eco- and agro-tourism, such as campsites, as well as private houses in villages that offer bed and breakfast accommodation.

At present 276 private and state lodgings with electricity, water and access to sewage systems are registered. This creates a basis for tourism development, including ecotourism.

From the beginning of 2003 to September 2004, 554 tourism activity licenses were registered, including 476 for tour operators. The State Customs Committee reported that in 2001 about 2 million foreigners entered the country, of whom about 270,000 stated “tourism” as the main objective of their visit. No tourism activity can be started without certification by the Ministry of Sport and Tourism.

Financing. The Ministry of Sport and Tourism receives no funding from the State budget for tourism promotion. It is seeking voluntary funding from travel agencies and hotels to publish promotional leaflets and brochures.

To improve this situation and promote tourism and ecotourism, the Ministry of Sport and Tourism needs:

- methodological studies based on international experience;
- international expert evaluation and know-how on tourism;
- extension and improvement of training for tourism professionals;
- wider participation in international tourism fairs and other events.

Education. The Faculty of Tourism in the Belarusian State University in Minsk trains professionals and awards degrees in tourism management. The Ministry of Sport and Tourism, in cooperation with

the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, plans to include ecotourism issues in the curricula. The college in Gorodok (Vitebsk region) organizes training courses in ecotourism activities. In 2004, the National Tourist Agency within the Ministry of Sport and Tourism trained 120 possible new entrepreneurs in ecotourism and rural tourism issues.

In 2009 the Forestry Faculty in the Belarusian State Technological University began training specialists in tourism and nature management.

Impacts. The impact from tourism has not yet been assessed in Belarus. The authorities are aware that mismanagement of tourism can have a negative environmental impact. Tourism, if not controlled, can cause the same forms of pollution as any other industry: air emissions, noise, waste and littering, sewage, oil and chemicals, as well as architectural and visual pollution.

Tourism, especially nature tourism, is closely linked to biodiversity and attractions created by a rich and varied environment. It can also cause the loss of biodiversity when land and resources are strained by excessive use, and when the impact on vegetation, wildlife, and water resources exceeds the carrying capacity.

Protection of biological resources. The second edition of the Red Data Book, which lists animal and plant species, was published in 1993. The third edition is split into two parts. In 2004, the lists of animal and plant species and the part on animal species of the Red Data Book were published. The part on plant species was added in 2005.

Scientific studies carried out after the second edition took into consideration newly endangered varieties but also removed from the list those that were no longer endangered due to effective protection. On the basis of these studies, several new species were included into the Red Data Book, for example, three fish species (Atlantic salmon, brown trout and river lamprey), three bird species (corncrake, ruff and great snipe), two insect species (short-winged and long-winged coneheads), two species of butterfly (Scarce's fritillary and Assman's fritillary), and, among the mammals, the European mink. The latest edition lists 189 species of animals (182 in the second edition), 221 plants (180), 24 lichens (17) and 29 mushrooms (17).

Exercise 2. Reduce the text to one third of its original length giving the most important information.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

The potential of the Belarusian tourism became ... significant after the state and local authorities started to ... more attention to agro-/eco-tourism development in Belarus.

Perhaps, there is no ... on the map of the Republic, which could compare in uniqueness and mystique ... Polesseye. Inimitable Polesseye landscapes, mushroom forests, mysterious mires, crystal lakes, hunting and ... – all these are awaiting tourists in the Belarusian Polesseye. Ethnographic and cultural ... , traditional lifestyle in small villages, located on islands among mires will arouse a big interest ... visitors.

Hunting, fishing, berrying, mushrooms picking remain traditional ways of getting additional ... for the local communities.

In the village of Zditivo, Bereza district with the support from the UNDP Project and by efforts of the local school students and ... , an old abandoned log house in the outskirts was completely renovated and turned ... an original museum. It ... a unique ethnographic exposition, which narrates on the lifestyle of Zditovo villagers in 19–20 What gives a specific colour to the museum is the fact that all the exhibits there – oil-mill, iron, spindle, grain mill, mortar, cookware – are all original and ... a working order. Visitors could also ... traditional dishes of the local cuisine, cooked right there in the village home oven. The ... opening of the museum took place on 26 June 2009.

Exercise 2. Discuss.

1. Ecotourism development is one of the primary objectives of the government policy in Belarus.

2. Major economic benefits can be achieved by ecotourism development.

3. A good idea is to establish a Tourist Information Point located at Minsk airport, which will provide tourists with information services and printed materials about the ecotourism activities free of charge.

4. The national parks and reserves preserve unique ecosystems that can satisfy the most demanding ecotourist.

5. A promotion campaign targeting local authorities should be launched to explain the benefits ecotourism development can provide to their communities.

6. Currently there are too many problems that hinder smooth development of ecotourism in our country.

Exercise 3. Choose a nature area in our country and describe it trying to make it attractive for ecotourists.

Exercise 4. Create an ecotourism program in your region. Work out the itinerary for an ecotour. Think of the ways your program can be beneficial for the community and for the nature. Present your tour to the class.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

Что такое экотуризм в Беларуси? Для начала следует сказать, что в последнее время темпы развития экотуризма в Беларуси растут с невероятной скоростью. За короткое время о таких белорусских парках, заповедниках и заказниках, как «Беловежская пуща», «Браславские озера», «Нарочанский» и «Березинский биосферный заповедник», узнали во всем мире. И сегодня Беларусь – страна экологического туризма стоит в одном ряду с такими странами, как Малайзия, Болгария и т. д.

Что ждет экотуриста в Беларуси? Удивительной красоты нетронутая природа, бездонные озера, редкие животные и растения. А Полесье? Этот уникальный уголок природы удивит любого своими нераскрытыми тайнами.

Экотуризм в Беларуси – это еще и более 150 агроусадьб, которые расположены в самых живописных и самых удивительных местах Беларуси. Их хозяева – люди, которые влюблены в природу родного края. Свою любовь и бережное отношение они передают и своим гостям. Отдых в белорусских усадьбах позволит насладиться колоритом и гостеприимностью.

Для любителей рыбалки экологический туризм в Беларуси будет особенно интересен, ведь Беларусь – страна озер и рек!

Усадьба «Панский куток», купаловский заповедник «Вязынка» и многие другие удивительные места ожидают вас в Беларуси.

Находясь среди потрясающих природных пейзажей, среди обстановки в этническом стиле, можно ощутить уют и спокойствие. Но самое главное, что вы найдете, – это гармония и единение с природой.



FLORA AND FAUNA OF BELARUS

Unit V

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Quaternary – четвертичный период, антропоген; alga – водоросль; subshrub – полукустарник; bush – куст; prevalent – преобладающий, превалирующий; bryophyte – мох; sphagnous – мшистый, сфагновый; marchantia – маршанция (печеночный мох); order – отряд; association – сообщество; subarea – подзона; thickets – заросли; hornbeam – граб; genista – дрок; euonymus – бересклет; pinery – сосновый бор; small-leaved – мелколиственный; black alder – черная ольха; bilberry – черника; cranberry – клюква; bog bilberry – голубика; cowberry, red bilberry – брусника; oak – дуб; ashberry – рябина; high cranberry – калина; serp – белый гриб; chanterelle – лисичка; orange-cap boletus – подосиновик; brown-cap boletus – подберезовик; milk mushroom – груздь перечный; russule – сыроежка; cenosis – биоценоз, сообщество; timothy – тимофеевка луговая; fescue – овсяница; bluegrass – мятлик; bent – полевица; tufted hair grass – луговик дернистый; marshes – болота; reed – тростник, камыш; meadowsweet – таволга; willow – ива; wild rosemary – багульник; cotton grass – пушица; butterbur – белокопытник; crowsberry – водяника; sundew – росянка; to nourish – питать, кормить; to appear – появляться; temperature perturbation – колебания температуры; bur reed – ежеголовник; bulrush – камыш (озерный), ситник; arrowhead – стрелолист; gully – овражек, канава, ров; honey box – эвкалипт медопахнувший; duckweed – ряска; coleopterous – жесткокрылый; lepidopterans – бабочки, чешуекрылые; hymenopterans – перепончатокрылые; hemipterans – полужесткокрылые хоботные; homopterans – равнокрылые хоботные; dipterans – двукрылые; orthopterous – прямокрылый; arthropods – членистоногие; acarians – клещи,

акариды; loricata – панцирный; ascarid – аскарида; helminth – гельминт, глист, паразитический червь; transmitter – переносчик; rotifers – коловратки; cladocera – кладоцера; copepods – веслоногие ракообразные; benthos – бентос (совокупность организмов, обитающих на дне водоемов); crustacean – ракообразный; shellfish – моллюск, ракообразное; caudate – хвостатый; acaudate – бесхвостый; eft – тритон; frog – лягушка; toad – жаба; lacertid – ящерица; firebellied toad – (краснобрюхая) жерлянка; common hyla – квакша обыкновенная, древесница; natterjack, running toad – жаба камышовая; aquatic warbler – камышовка вертялка; insectivorous – насекомоядный; chiroptera – рукокрылые; artiodactyl – парнокопытный; underbrush – подлесок, подрост; alder thicket – ольшаник; inundated – пойменный; lynx – рысь; raccoon dog – енотовидная собака; common raccoon – енот-полоскун; sturgeon – осетр; grass carp – белый амур; bullhead – бычок; amur sleeper – ротан; rainbow trout – радужная форель; silver carp – толстолобик; whitebait – снеток; eel – угорь; pike perch – судак; bream – лещ; perch – окунь; pike – щука; roach – плотва; ide – язь; rudd – красноперка; asp – жерех; tench – линь; bleak – уклейка; silver bream – густера; crucian carp – карась; brown bullhead – американский сомик; burbot – налим; grass snake – уж обыкновенный; exceptional – исключительный; forest shelter belt – лесозащитная полоса; stand – лесонасаждение, древостой; tonic – тонизирующий, укрепляющий; anti-inflammatory – противовоспалительный; haematopoietic – кроветворный; antitumoral – противоопухолевый; amino acid – аминокислота; excretion – выведение; inedible – несъедобный; immature – незрелый; beekeeping – пчеловодство; trophic web – пищевая «сеть» (в биологическом сообществе); preferendum – предпочитаемые условия среды; wintering – зимовка; blackberry – ежевика; raspberry – малина; morel – сморчок; saddle fungus – строчок; yellow pepper mushroom – груздь желтый; sharp agaric – волнушка розовая; honey agaric – опенок настоящий; blewits – рядовка фиолетовая; greenfinch – зеленушка; dormouse – соня; eagle-owl – филин; booted eagle – орел-карлик; roller – турман; green-peak – зеленый дятел; flying squirrel – летяга; badger – барсук; serpent eagle – змеяд; hobby – чеглок; pigeon hawk – дербник; marten – куница; boreal owl – мохноногий сыч; three-toed woodpecker – трехпалый дятел; great gray owl – бородатая неясыть; azure tit – белая лазоревка; bluetit – варакушка; penduline tit – ремез.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Alga	a) a growth of plants in a particular area, especially trees in a forest.
2. Subshrub	b) a forest of pine trees, especially one cultivated for timber.
3. Trophic web	c) unicellular or multicellular organisms occurring in fresh or salt water or moist ground, that have chlorophyll and other pigments.
4. Benthos	d) an edible woodland fungus, with a brown shining cap covering white spore-bearing tubes and having a rich nutty flavour.
5. Stand	e) of or relating to prevention or alleviation of inflammation.
6. Gully	f) a small bushy plant that is woody except for the tips of branches.
7. Anti-inflammatory	g) a channel or small valley, especially one cut by heavy rainwater.
8. Pinery	h) of or relating to nutrition.
9. Cep	i) animals and plants living at the bottom of a sea or lake.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A. Hornbeam, pine, morel, alder, oak, willow.
 B. Spider, bison, lynx, beaver, marten.
 C. Perch, roach, toad, burbot, bream, brown bullhead.
 D. Greenfinch, cep, chanterelle, bulrush, russule.
 E. Sundew, wild rosemary, bluethroat, honey box, cotton grass.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		prevalent
	evaluate	
variety		
		soft

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	transform	
		inflammatory
	nourish	
utilization		

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Prevalent, nourish, perturbation, exceptional, increment, trophic, excretion, stand, web.

B. Nutritional, woodland, network, predominant, exclusive, feed, increase, fluctuation, washout.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Caudate, inedible, migrant, immature, lowland, appear.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Flora, threatened, aquatic, eagle-owl, thickets, shrubs, predominant, stands, migrate

1. Clean lake waters ripple among forest ... and expanses of fields.

2. Belarus is a regular point of call for huge flocks of cranes which ... from north to south and back again.

3. Forest is the ... vegetation type in Belarus.

4. The country's ... is represented by forests, meadows, swamps, ... vegetation and shrubs.

5. Nesting and breeding require vast timber ... not disturbed by man.

6. ... mammals include barbastelle, wolf, steppe polecat, and spotted souslik.

7. There are more than 100 types of trees and ... in Belarus.

8. An ... has brownish speckled plumage and large ear tufts.

Exercise 7. Distribute the words from active vocabulary into the table.

Berries	Mushrooms	Plants	Trees	Animals
<i>ashberry</i>	<i>cep</i>	<i>sundew</i>	<i>alder</i>	<i>bison</i>
Birds	Fishes	Insects	Amphibians	Other words
<i>eagle-owl</i>	<i>pike</i>	<i>lepidopterans</i>	<i>toad</i>	<i>inflammatory</i>

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. What area of Belarus is covered with forests?
2. What valuable products do forests yield?
3. What tree species prevail in the Belarusian forests?

FLORA AND FAUNA IN THE FORESTS OF BELARUS

Forests in Belarus are the exceptional property of the state. The total area of the forest fund in Belarus is 9.39 million ha. Nearly 8 million ha are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Forestry. The annual average increment of wood in Belarus is 30.3 million m³. The resource of growing wood per 1 ha of forest is 189 m³. On the basis of several characteristics of the forest resources Belarus belongs to the ten leading forest countries of Europe.

The forests of Belarus are not only the renewable source of raw materials and energy. They are also a treasury of biological and landscape diversity, an important environmental and nature-conservation factor. More than half of forest resources (51.5%) takes the forest of the 1st group with a nature protective function (water protection zones, forest shelter belts around cities and along roads, specially protected natural territories). 29.8% of such forests make nature reserves, national parks, reserves of republican importance.

Commercial forest (forest of the 2nd group) takes accordingly 48.5% of the forest resources.

More than 60% of the Belarusian forests are coniferous stands. The most common wood species is the pine. Among deciduous species the birch, alder and oak prevail.

More than 360 species of forest and bog plants are widely used in medicine. Almost 30% of medicines are made from herbal raw material. Forest berry plants and edible mushrooms are rich in biologically active substances with a tonic, bactericidal, anti-inflammatory, haematopoietic and antitumoral action. They include the most important components of the antioxidant system (amino acids and mineral substances), which contributes to excretion of radioactive nuclides from the organism and influences the human immune system positively.

Such berry plants as bilberries, cranberries, great bilberries and red bilberries have the biggest economic value. Another economically valuable species is ash berries. People also pick wild strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and some other species for their own needs.

Only nearly 20 from more than 200 species of edible mushrooms growing in the Belarusian forests are stored up: cep, chanterelle, orange cap boletus, brown cap boletus, morel, saddle fungus, yellow pepper mushroom, milk mushroom, sharp agaric, russule, honey agaric, blewits, greenfinch and others.

Another important kind of forest by-production with great economic and nature-conservation importance is beekeeping. Evaluative productivity of honey in the forests is 36,000 t. It is possible to keep up to 180 thousands bee-families. The actual availability of bee-families in the system of the Ministry of Forestry makes 8–10 thousand. The output of commercial honey from one bee-family averages 4–5 kg. The profitability of beekeeping varies from 20 to 45%.

Forest ecosystems are characterized by exclusive a high biodiversity. The ecosystems of broad-leaved forests have the highest density of animal population. It is caused by high forest productivity, high plant species diversity and huge phytomass, which they produce and utilize through complicated trophic webs every year. The group of species, which live in trees, especially in hollows, is very various.

For deciduous forests seasonal changes of animal population are typical. In winter such forests are less favourable for many animals and birds, than evergreen coniferous or mixed forests. That is why the significant part of fauna in deciduous forests belongs to migrants.

In the deciduous forests there live such rare and endangered animal species as bison, bats and dormice and such birds as eagle-owls, black storks, booted eagles, rollers, green-peaks and woodpeckers.

Mixed forest fauna includes inhabitants of both north taiga and European forests zones. Species diversity in this type of forest is determined by the area, which is larger than the area of deciduous forests in Belarus. There exists a favourable combination of feeding and safety conditions. It is the preferendum for most big mammals – hoofed animals and predators.

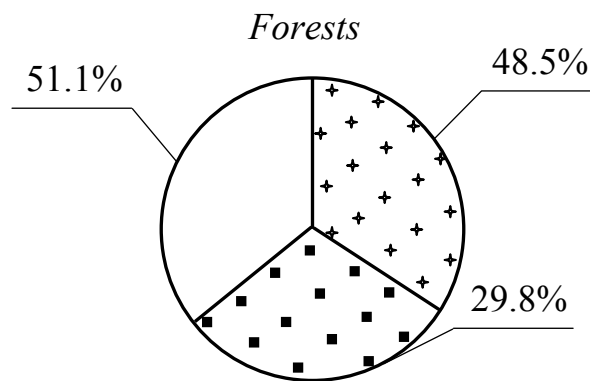
Pine forests grow mainly on poor and dry soils and have, as a rule, a simple layer structure and relatively poor fauna. The fauna of spruce forests, which offer better safety conditions, is more various. High stand density and underbrush guarantee favourable microclimatic conditions for wintering, which attracts animals from other habitats here.

Among rare and endangered animal species in the coniferous forests there are flying squirrels, brown bears, badgers, lynxes, serpent eagles, hobbies, pigeon hawks, boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, great gray owls, grass snakes, running toads.

Fauna of different types of small-leaved forests varies in species composition and population. Alder thickets are highly productive. The age of small-leaved forests is one of the most important factors, which determine animal species diversity and population. But currently there exist not many mature small-leaved stands.

On the flood-lands there live azure tits, bluethroats, penduline tits.

Exercise 2. Name groups of forests.



- 51.1% – _____
- 29.8% – _____
- 48.5% – _____

Exercise 3. Enumerate the functions of forest.



Exercise 4. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Most forest stands are privately-owned in Belarus.
2. The forests of Belarus rank as commercial being an important source of state income.
3. Many medicines are made from mushrooms which grow in the forests.
4. Beekeeping is a profit-making pursuit.
5. The majority of fauna species stay in the forests for wintering.
6. Pine forests provide favourable conditions for both herbivores and predators.

Exercise 5. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. Every year the volume of wood is ... by 30.3 million m³:
 - a) intensified;
 - b) increased;
 - c) cut off.
2. Forest shelter belts are ... along the roads and around the cities to fulfill a nature-conservation function:
 - a) placed;
 - b) distributed;
 - c) set up.
3. Biologically active substances have a positive ... on the human immune system:
 - a) value;
 - b) addition;
 - c) impact.
4. ... availability of bee-families makes 8–10 thousand:
 - a) up-to-date;
 - b) current;
 - c) absent.

5. Deciduous trees offer ... microclimatic conditions for wintering:
a) excellent;
b) appropriate;
c) poor.
6. Pine forests grow mainly on ... soils:
a) wet;
b) dry;
c) fertile.

Exercise 6. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

Forest fund, biological and landscape diversity, coniferous and deciduous species, excretion of radioactive nuclides, to pick berries, bee-keeping, trophic web, species composition.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text and describe types of flora in Belarus according to their distribution area.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FLORA OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The flora of the Republic of Belarus has been developing during a very long period under the influence of different factors, first of all the change of climate in Quaternary. Modern flora includes 12 thousand species of plants and mushrooms. The quantity of mushrooms is more than 7,000, that of algae is 2,232 species. There are 1,680 species of vascular plants, 442 species of bryophyte, 477 species of lichen.

Herbs prevail among life forms of the flora of vascular plants. There are more than 1,500 species. From wooden plants 170 aboriginal wild species are known. There are 28 species of trees out of them, the rest are bushes and subshrubs. Among the bryophyta there prevail bryophytes (about 350 species), sphagnous (34) and marchantia (102).

The natural flora in Belarus occupies 67% of the country territory and is presented by:

- forests (7.8 mln ha, or 37.8%);
- meadows (3.3 mln ha, or 15.8%);

- marshes (2.4 mln ha, or 11.5%);
- bushes (0.4 mln ha, or 1.9%).

The variety of flora is represented by 29 classes, 50 orders, 78 unions and 233 flora associations.

Forest flora of the Republic of Belarus. The prevailing type of flora in Belarus is the forest, a national property, pride and decoration of our country. The territory of Belarus refers to the zone of mixed forests. The northern part of Belarus is the subarea of oak and coniferous forests. Here fir and alder forests are widely spread. The central part of the country is occupied by the subareas of hornbeam forests. The area of oak woods is increasing, there are hornbeam, genista, euonymus here. The subarea of deciduous and piny forests occupies the southern part of the country.

Coniferous and mixed forests occupy more than 30% of the country area. Among them there are 50% of pineries, the other 10% are firs which are spread in the northern and central parts of Belarus. From small-leaved forests (about 34%) the most widespread are birch woods (20.8%), black alder (8.2%), grey alder (2.3%) and aspen (2.1%). Black alder forests are the biggest in Europe by the occupied area. They are formed mainly in the lowlands of Polesseye and in the flood lands of the Berezina river. Deciduous forests occupy about 4%. Among them there are oaks (3.3%), ashes (0.4%), hornbeams (0.2%), maples (0.02%). Natural oak trees are concentrated in the southern geobotanical subarea.

The forests of Belarus are rich in berries and mushrooms. Maximum resources of berries are located in the territory of Minsk (28%) and Gomel (26%) regions. There is a great amount of bilberries (66%) and cranberries (22.5%) in the territory of Belarus. The following berries grow here as well: bog bilberry, cowberry, ashberry, high cranberry, raspberry.

In the forests there are more than 200 kinds of eatable mushrooms: cep, chanterelle, orange-cap boletus, brown cap boletus, milk mushroom, russule. There are also 38 kinds of noneatable and toxic mushrooms.

Meadow flora of the Republic of Belarus. Meadow flora is represented by a wide spectrum of herbal cenosis of uplands, lowlands, river and lake valleys. In the river valleys there are flood meadows with juicy grass (timothy, pea, clover, etc.). At the watersheds the uplands are covered with cereal and various grass (fescue, bluegrass, bent, tufted

hair grass, reed, meadowsweet). The largest meadows are in the south of Belarus. The meadows are the place where rare, unique and disappearing plants are growing.

Marsh flora of the Republic of Belarus. Marshes occupy more than 10% of the area of Belarus, their distribution on the territory is not equal. The prevailing are lowland marshes (61.1%), which are unique ecosystems. There are a lot of herbal lowland marshes in the southwestern part of Belarus. In Western Polesye there are some large marshes which are the largest natural marshes of this kind in Europe. The largest of them are Zvanets (150 km²) and Dikoe (80 km²). Forest lowland marshes are present in all geobotanical zones with prevailing alder, birch, sometimes willow trees. Transitional marshes (20.7%) are mostly in the central part of Belarus. There grow cranberries, wild rosemary, sphagnum, cotton grass, butterbur, crowberry, sundew. Marshes have a great climatic and hydrological meaning. They are water reservoirs which nourish rivers all year round and soften temperature perturbation.

Aquaflora of the Republic of Belarus. There are 183 species of superior vascular plants in the modern aquaflora of Belarus. The amount of reservoirs which are fully overgrown (40–80% of the area) is about 30%. The following flora is often found in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs: bur reed, bulrush, arrowhead. Gullies are grown with honey box, water lily, duckweed. There are hundreds of alga species on the reservoir bottom. 16 unique and disappearing relict species of water plants are registered in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Под влиянием различных факторов, изменение климата в антропогене, сосудистые растения, разнообразие флоры, национальная собственность, зона смешанных лесов, подзона хвойных лесов, грабовые леса, сосновый бор, ольшаник, ельник, дубрава, мелколиственный лес, пойма реки, лиственные леса, геоботаническая подзона, богатый ягодами и грибами, съедобные и несъедобные грибы, ядовитый, широкий спектр, травяное сообщество, пойменные луга, сочная трава, низменные болота, климатическое и гидрологическое значение, смягчать температурные колебания, полностью заросший, на дне водоемов, реликтовые виды водных растений.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. How many species does the modern flora of Belarus include?
2. What is the prevalent life form of flora of vascular plants?
3. How is the forest flora distributed in the territory of the country?
4. What is characteristic for the meadow flora of Belarus?
5. Marshes are unique ecosystems with great significance, aren't they?
6. What kind of flora is found in the Belarusian rivers, lakes and reservoirs?

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. Which factors influenced the diversity of fauna in Belarus?
2. What two major types can the fauna of Belarus be divided into?
3. What mammals are typical for Belarus? Which of them are rare?

DIVERSITY OF FAUNA IN BELARUS

The biological diversity of fauna of Belarus is characterized by landscape differentiation that is determined by historical and geographical factors, including the influence of freezing, the presence of the watersheds of the Black and Baltic Sea basins, anthropogenous transformation of the landscapes. The fauna of Belarus is an integral component of the environment and biological diversity of the Earth. The fauna of Belarus comprises 467 kinds of vertebrate animals and more than 30 thousand kinds of invertebrates.

Invertebrates of Belarus. Among the invertebrate animals of Belarus the greatest amount of species make insects. The class is presented by the following largest groups: coleopterous (more than 3,200 kinds), lepidopterans (nearly 1,600), hymenopterans (about 800), hemipterans (nearly 100), homopterans (more than 800), dipteran (about 200), orthopterous (58 kinds).

From other arthropods the following are known: more than 400 species of spiders and more than 600 species of acarians, there are 13 species of earthworms, more than 270 species of loricate acarians, 200 species of ascarids, etc.

From parasitic invertebrates which live in the vertebrate animals there are the following: more than 600 species of helminths, more than 100 species of acarians, which cause or are transmitters of different and dangerous diseases of animals and people.

As a part of zooplankton of the lakes and rivers of Belarus three groups are playing a leading part in water ecosystems – rotifers (398 species), cladoceran (more than 100 species) and copepods (70 species), and the representatives of benthos (crustaceous and shellfish).

Amphibian and reptiles of Belarus. They are represented by 13 and 7 species correspondingly. There are 2 species of caudate (eft) of amphibian and 11 species of acaudate (frogs, toads). From the reptiles there is one species of tortoises, 3 species of snakes and lacertids. In the territory of Belarus there are area boundaries of 4 species: fresh-water turtle, fire-bellied toad, common hyla and natterjack.

Birds of Belarus. The bird fauna has a greater diversity among the vertebrates. It includes 309 species, among which 227 species have nests in the territory of Belarus and are represented by forest species and species of humid places – the banks of rivers and lakes, marshes. The most significant in the territory of Belarus are 17 species disappearing in Europe. Within the country not less than 5% of these European species are concentrated, including more than half of population of globally vanishing species – the aquatic warbler.

Mammals of Belarus. The fauna of mammals is presented by 6 groups including 77 species: insectivorous – 12 species, chiropterans – 18 species, predatory – 15 species, hare – 2 species, rodents – 25 species, artiodactyl – 5 species.

Since the beginning of the 17th century nearly 10 species of mammals have disappeared. Among them 2 species have died out – the forest tarpan and the tur. The population of the bison is being restored from the individuals. The number of bisons in 2006 was 720 individuals. Today our republic ranks second in the world (after Poland) in the number of bisons. The basic habitats of bisons are the deciduous and mixed woods with a well-developed grassy cover, underbrush and also inundated meadows.

The raccoon dog, the common raccoon, the American mink, the muskrat is acclimatized.

The Belarusian population of the brown bear in 2006 was estimated to be 110–120 individuals and presented in the form of four sub-populations. The most numerous group is concentrated in Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve.

Another protected species is the European lynx, in Belarus it lives in the whole territory, but it is very rare.

The most important group of rare and disappearing species are bats. Today 18 species are known, 6 species from them are registered in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus.

There are 104 species of vertebrates and 85 species of invertebrate animals registered in the Red Data Book (the third edition was in 2004) which live in the territory of Belarus and are endangered.

Fish fauna. The fish fauna in Belarus is represented by 58 species. Out of 46 species of the aboriginal fauna 24 species are widely spread in the water reservoirs, some of them have a limited spreading. The specific feature of the fish fauna in Belarus is the presence of representatives of sea and freshwater fauna complexes. 11 new species were acclimatized: grass carp, bullhead, amur sleeper, rainbow trout, silver carp, etc. The following species of fish are of commercial value: white-bait, eel, pikeperch, bream, perch, pike, roach, ide, rudd, asp, tench, bleak, silver bream, crucian carp, brown bullhead, burbot.

Exercise 2. Reduce the text to one third of its original length giving the most important information.

Exercise 3. Complete the table.

Fauna of Belarus

Invertebrates	Amphibian and Reptiles	Birds	Mammals	Fish

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

Forests are the basis ... the unique natural landscapes of Belarus. Natural vegetation (forests, bushes, meadows, bogs) ... nearly 67% of the territory of Belarus.

Nearly 12 thousand plant and mushroom species ... in the forests. Birds are represented mostly ... forest and water species. ... of them nest in the territory of the republic. There are mammals of 6 classes (77 species), among them 4 acclimatized species such ... raccoon dog, common raccoon, American mink and muskrat. Most mammals ... in the forest, only a few of them prefer living near water or in open areas.

The strategic plan for the ... of forestry in the Republic of Belarus foresees investments in improvement of the infrastructure of the forests. Within the ... of these activities recreation zones are being created near water, along roads and in the forests. Many hunting enterprises have built lodges and created ... conditions for good rest and hunt.

... hunting tourism, there exist wide possibilities for such kinds of ecotourism as hiking, cycling, riding, skiing and boating in our forests. The ... of an ecotour can include visiting regional museums, historical places, observation and study of wild ... , hunting with a camera, picking berries, ... and medicinal herbs.

Exercise 2. Discuss.

1. The forests of Belarus have multiple functions.
2. The government should authorize any tourism activities carried out in the forests.
3. People living in population centres surrounded by forest can benefit from forest by-products.
4. The most widespread wood species of Belarus are those of moderate climate.
5. Deforestation is a critical problem in the Republic of Belarus.
6. The animal kingdom of Belarus is represented by many unique species.

Exercise 3. Project. Think of any plant or animal species listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus. Search the Internet for the information about one endangered animal or plant and make a short presentation about it.

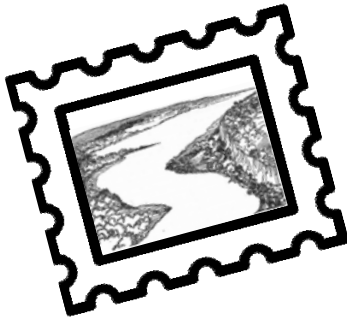
Exercise 4. Translate into English.

Естественный растительный покров Беларуси занимает около 70% территории республики и представлен лесными, луговыми и болотными сообществами. Всего в современной флоре Беларуси

насчитывается около 12 тысяч видов растений и грибов. Природная флора является ценным источником пищевого, лекарственного и технического сырья.

Значительная часть полезных растений – черника, голубика, клюква, брусника, рябина красная, калина – сосредоточена в белорусских лесах, которыми покрыто около 35,5% территории Беларуси. Лес также является источником древесины, выполняет экологические, рекреационные и оздоровительные функции. В стране насчитывается более 200 редких видов растений, которые занесены в Красную книгу Республики Беларусь и охраняются на национальном уровне.

Разнообразие животного мира Беларуси в настоящее время представлено 467 видами позвоночных животных и более 30 тысячами видов беспозвоночных животных. Фауна млекопитающих насчитывает 76 видов. Из парнокопытных самыми крупными считаются лось, благородный олень, дикий кабан и, конечно же, уникальный беловежский зубр. В числе самых крупных хищников – бурые медведи и волки. К хищным также относятся широко известные европейская рысь, лисица, барсук, европейская выдра, лесная и каменная куницы, европейская норка, горностай, ласка, енотовидная собака, американская норка и енот-полоскун.



WATER RESOURCES

Unit VI

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Precipitation – осадки; retreat – отступление; watershed – водораздел, бассейн реки; reaches – плес, колено реки; to engird – окружать, охватывать; nourishment – питание; clearing – вскрытие реки; flood – наводнение, потоп; (to) thaw – оттепель, таять; water regime – водный режим; navigation – судоходство; waterwork – система водоснабжения; timber rafting – лесосплав; channel – канал, русло реки; navigable waterways – судоходный (внутренний) водный путь; to restrict – ограничивать; precipitous – крутой, обрывистый; dam – дамба, плотина; to meander – извиваться; back and forth – то вперед, то назад; to fork – разветвляться; to branch – раскидываться; sandbank – песчаная отмель; spit – длинная отмель, намывная коса; oxbow – заводь; shoal – мелководье; shallow – мель, отмель; bend – излучина реки; steep – крутой; rapids – пороги реки; to hinder – затруднять, препятствовать; moraine – моренный; detached – отдельный; current – течение; eroded – неровный; head – исток, верховье реки; fringe – край; to lend – давать, придавать; azure – голубой; thicket – чаща; to abound – иметь в большом числе; transparency – прозрачность; floodplain lake – пойменное озеро; to replenish – наполнять(ся); adjoining – граничащий, прилегающий; limpid – прозрачный; breaker – прибой, отбойная волна; maze – лабиринт; cape – мыс; islet – островок; to strew – разбрасывать, расстилать; cane – тростник; reed – камыш; ooze – тина; muddy – грязный; foliage – растительный мир; fragrance – запах; terminated – заделанный, ограниченный; neighbouring – соседний; sluice – шлюз; trace – след; aquatic – водный; unilaterally – односторонне; unsurpassed – неповторимый.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Reaches	a) movement of ships over water.
2. Navigation	b) a line of high land where streams on one side flow into one river or sea, and streams on the other side flow into a different river.
3. Flood	c) a barrier built across a river to hold back the water or to prevent flooding.
4. Meander	d) a piece of high land sticking out into the sea.
5. Islet	e) to fill something again.
6. Dam	f) a large quantity of water covering an area that is usually dry.
7. Watershed	g) a sliding gate or another device for controlling the flow of water out of or into a canal.
8. Sluice	h) a continuous stretch of a river between two bends.
9. Cape	i) to follow a winding course, flowing slowly.
10. Replenish	j) a small island.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A. Clear, transparent, muddy, limpid, see-through.
 B. Reaches, head, bend, rapids, thicket.
 C. Sea water, watershed, river water, lake water.
 D. Hinder, restrict, limit, regulate, moderate.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		restricted
	trace	
forking		
		detached
	navigate	
		terminated
trace		
	nourish	
		sparkling
	precipitate	

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Limpid, thaw, flood, navigation, shoal, hinder, fill, spread, neighbouring, steep.

B. Adjoining, strew, prohibit, melt, transparent, replenish, stream, shallow, shipping, precipitous.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Deep, quicken, joint, opacity, unfinished, surpassed, muddy, devastate, enhance, smooth, shallow, flow into, warm, waterless, ebb tide, slow flowing, majority, heavy, narrow, unsuitable, fast, easily, quiet.

Exercise 6. Give the synonyms.

Digression, limit, squirm, abrupt, impede, scatter, aqueous, unique, blue, edge, bottom, brook, wetlands, aquatic, floating, scenic, antique, bushy, exclusive, side by side, value, stream, source, expanse, synthetic, multiple, wonder, stagnant, extensive, recreation.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Floodplain lakes, dam, limpid, rapid, reach, ooze, watershed, precipitation

1. Most of the water you see flowing in rivers comes from ... runoff from the land surface alongside the river.
2. The area of land between ridges that collects precipitation is a ... or a drainage basin.
3. If people build a ... to hinder a river's flow, the lake then forms a reservoir.
4. A ... is characterised by the river becoming shallower and having some rocks exposed above the flow surface.
5. There is a small forest creek with pure cold ... water.
6. A ... in geography is an expanse, or widening of a stream or a river channel.
7. There are over 1,000 ... in Belarus.
8. The lake is very shallow, and the bottom is covered with ... giving the water a grey-brown colour.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. What are the main rivers of Belarus?
2. What are they famous for?
3. Which part of Belarus is especially rich in rivers? Are they of any practical use for the Republic of Belarus?

RIVERS OF BELARUS

The rivers of Belarus belong to the basins of either the Black Sea or the Baltic Sea. The Dnieper River system belongs to the Black Sea basin, the Western Dvina, Niemen, Bug and Lovat system – to the Baltic Sea. The principal watershed of these two basins runs in the direction from northeast to southwest. The watersheds of the main river basins are more clearly defined on the uplands, in the lowlands, and especially in Polesye. In flat watersheds the upper reaches of rivers from different basins come very close, and in some cases rivers from the two basins rise in the same marsh. Man has taken advantage of this feature since remote times to join the rivers by canals.

Belarus has some 3,000 rivers longer than 5 km. Their total length exceeds 91,000 km. If we imagine all the rivers as one blue band it could engird our planet twice. There are more rivers in the north than in the south. They are fed by melting snow and ground waters but the main sources of their nourishment are atmospheric precipitations.

Belarus is a flat country and the rivers are slow-flowing. The water regime varies sharply with seasons.

The rivers are used for navigation, logging and hydroelectric projects. River water is piped to municipal waterworks and industrial enterprises.

The total length of rivers and canals permanently or seasonally suitable for timber rafting is about 15,000 km. Navigable waterways total 3,800 km, mainly on the Dnieper and its tributaries, the Pripyat, the Berezina and the Sozh, the Western Dvina, the Niemen, and the Bug.

The Belarusian largest river is the Dnieper, which runs for more than 700 km through the republic. At first it flows in a narrow valley. In several places its channel is very rocky, and above Orsha, where it

runs through Devonian dolomites, there are rapids, all of which restrict navigation. The right bank is high and, in places, precipitous, whereas the left bank is low along practically the whole course, and both are covered with bushes and meadow grasses. The river is famous for its dams and hydroelectric stations. In Belarus the Dnieper is joined by its left-hand tributary, the Sozh, and the right-hand tributaries, the Pripyat, the Drut, the Berezina. The Berezina carries its waters along a shallow valley, through flood meadows and standing bush. It is used for both navigation and logging. Napoleon Bonaparte's army suffered heavy losses when crossing the Berezina in November 1812 during his retreat from Russia. Since then "Berezina" has been used in French as a synonym of catastrophe.

The Dnieper's largest tributary in Belarus is the Pripyat, which is also the republic's main waterway. Its channel meanders back and forth, forking and branching endlessly, continuously forming new islands, sandbanks, spits, oxbows, lagoons, changing the position of shallows, bends, and digging new channels.

In addition to navigation and logging, the Pripyat is used to supply water to towns and villages located on its banks. It has a great deal of fish.

The second largest river is the Western Dvina. Its discharge is less than that of the Dnieper. There are many lakes in its basin, the biggest being the Osveiskoye, the Neshcherdo and the Yezerishche. The Western Dvina differs from all other rivers in that it has high, often steep and precipitous banks covered with dense forests. The river winds extensively. In places where it passes over hard ancient rocks it forms rapids (Lushchikhinskiye, Disnenskiye) hindering navigation. The Western Dvina possesses a considerable power-producing potential. The Western Dvina has no large tributaries, the principal are the Drissa and the Disna.

In the northwest of Belarus flows the Niemen, the republic's third largest river. Rising in the southern part of Minsk Upland, its lower reaches cross moraine deposits with detached chalk masses, forming steep banks and rocky rapids where the channel narrows down to 60 m and the current becomes three or four times faster. The river twists back and forth, the bottom is sandy or, on some rapids, covered with gravel; the banks are mainly sandy and easily eroded. In spring this barrier creates a natural head, causing the river to flood the Upper Niemen Lowland, in places widening to 8 km. The vast expanse of water,

the half-flooded trees and bushes and the forest fringes in the distance lend the Niemen an exceptional beauty at this time of the year.

The Niemen's largest left tributary is the Shchara. After running for 275 km within the republic from its source in Minsk Upland the river Shchara flows into the Niemen.

Belarusian rivers are a real treasure for lovers of extreme sport activities. If you go on a trip along rivers you surely will not be bored.

The most demanding but romantic route "The Islach – Berezina – Nieman" leads through the deep wooded valley cut into the Nalibokskaya Pushcha, one of the largest forestlands in Belarus.

The Shchara-Nieman water route is available along wonderfully picturesque rivers with unique flood-plain oak forests on their banks. The trees, several hundred years old, with the stem thickness of 3–4 human sweeps are not rare there! During the tour, you can enjoy a visit to Lida Castle, Church-Fortress in Muravanka and the architectural ensemble of Zhyrovichy Cloister.

The Berezina river offers an easy sail due to its water level. Boaters can enjoy sailing from the beautiful virgin landscape of Belarusian Poozerye to the region of the Berezina plain, a UNESCO biosphere reserve.

Sailing along the Belarusian rivers means floating by beautiful natural sceneries and landscapes that are rich in cultural and historical significance. Some of the sights are located alongside the rivers or near them. It is a unique way to discover the country's natural and cultural beauties.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. The rivers of Belarus belong to the basin of the Sea of Azov.
2. The rivers serve as water collectors for swamp drainage.
3. There are more rivers in the south than in the north of Belarus.
4. The proximity of the upper reaches of rivers belonging to different basins has made it possible to join them by the Dnieper-Bug, Oginsky, Avgustovskiy canals.
5. The total length of rivers and canals suitable for timber rafting is about 10,000 km.
6. The Berezina is famous for its dams and hydroelectric stations.
7. The Western Dvina doesn't differ from all the other rivers of Belarus.

8. As a rule the largest rivers are completely free of ice by the beginning of March.

9. The Belarusian rivers and lakes are the world's greatest expanse of fresh water.

10. Floods are particularly extensive in the central part of Polesye.

Exercise 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. The principle ... of two basins runs in the direction from north-east to southwest:

- a) trajectory;
- b) watershed;
- c) distance.

2. In some cases rivers from the two basins rise in the same ... :

- a) lake;
- b) marsh;
- c) spring.

3. Belarus is a flat country and the rivers are ... :

- a) fast-flowing;
- b) stagnant;
- c) slow-flowing.

4. The rivers of Belarus are used for ... , logging and hydroelectric power:

- a) fish industry;
- b) water-mill;
- c) navigation.

5. The Dnieper is famous for its dams and ... :

- a) waterfall;
- b) reef;
- c) hydroelectric stations.

6. The ... is the largest river in our country:

- a) Pripyat;
- b) Nieman;
- c) Dnieper.

7. The Western Dvina differs from all the other rivers of Belarus, it has high ... and precipitous banks:

- a) stee;
- b) flat;
- c) sand.

8. In places where the river passes over hard ancient rocks it forms ... :

- a) rapids;
- b) head;
- c) reaches.

Exercise 4. Put the correct preposition where necessary.

1. The rivers of Belarus belong ... the basins of either the Black Sea or the Baltic Sea.

2. There are more rivers ... the north than in the south.

3. River water is piped ... municipal waterworks and industrial enterprises.

4. The river is famous ... its dams and hydroelectric stations.

5. The Western Dvina differs ... all other rivers in that it has high, often steep and precipitous banks covered with dense forests.

6. In the northwest of Belarus flows ... the Niemen, the republic's third largest river.

7. Sailing along the Belarusian rivers means floating ... beautiful natural sceneries and landscapes that are rich ... cultural and historical significance.

8. Belarusian rivers are a real treasure ... lovers of extreme sport activities.

Exercise 5. Match the sentence halves.

1. The Dnieper River system belongs to the Black Sea basin, ...	a) of catastrophe.
2. Belarusian rivers are a real treasure ...	b) which runs for more than 700 km through the republic.
3. The following factors are characteristic for the rivers of Belarus: ...	c) the Western Dvina, Niemen, Bug and Lovat system – to the Baltic Sea.
4. The Belarusian largest river is the Dnieper, ...	d) the uplands, in the lowlands, and especially in Polesse.
5. The Berezina carries its waters along ...	e) spring clearing and steady summer, autumn and winter low waters which sometimes are broken by floods from rains in summer and during thaws in winter.

6. The river is famous for its dams and hydroelectric stations ...	f) often steep and precipitous banks covered with dense forests.
7. The Niemen's largest left tributary is ...	g) the Shchara.
8. "Berezina" has been used in French as a synonym ...	h) its dams and hydroelectric stations.
9. The watersheds of the main river basins are more clearly defined on ...	i) a shallow valley, through flood meadows and standing bush.
10. The Western Dvina differs from all other rivers in that it has high, ...	j) for lovers of extreme sport activities.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The principal watershed of these two basins runs in the (direct) from northeast to southwest.
2. The rivers are used for (navigate), logging and hydroelectric projects.
3. The most (demand) but romantic route "The Islach – Berezina – Nieman" leads through the deep wooded valley.
4. Rising in the southern part of Minsk Upland, its (low) reaches cross moraine deposits with detached chalk masses, (form) steep banks and rocky rapids where the channel narrows down to 60 m and the current becomes three or four times faster.
5. In spring this barrier creates a natural head, (cause) the river to flood the Upper Niemen Lowland, in places widening to 8 km.
6. The total length of rivers and canals permanently or (season) suitable for timber rafting is about 15,000 km.
7. Total (long) of Belarussian rivers exceeds 91,000 km.

Exercise 7. Correct the mistakes if it is necessary.

1. The rivers of Belarus belong to the basins of either the Black Sea or the North Sea.
2. Belarus has some 3,000 rivers longer than 8 km.
3. If we imagine all the rivers as one blue band it could engird our planet twice.

4. The Dnieper's largest tributary in Belarus is the Western Dvina, which is also the republic's main waterway.

5. The Western Dvina differs from all other rivers in that it has high, often steep and precipitous banks covered with thick forests.

6. Napoleon Bonaparte's army suffered heavy losses when crossing the Berezina in November 1821 during his retreat from Belarus.

7. In the northwest of Belarus flows the Niemen, the republic's first largest river.

8. Belarusian rivers are a real treasure for lovers of quiet rest.

Exercise 8. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

Belong to, direction, the total length of the rivers, the main sources of their nourishment, the rivers are used, the main rivers, famous for, a synonym of catastrophe, the republic's main waterway, water routes, sailing on Belarusian rivers.

Exercise 9. The delegation from South Carolina is going to visit your country. You are responsible for the organization of Water rafting excursion.

1. Try to make a 3-day program of your excursion. Write some points.

2. Give a tour around the rivers of our country. Answer all questions of visitors.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Scan the text and say what our lakes are famous for and what significant part they perform in the life of the Belarusian community.

LAKES OF BELARUS

From the oldest days Belarus has been called lake land. The country has over 10,000 lakes. Azure, blue and almost black shades of lakes are hidden in forest thickets or are next to merrily sparkling meadows. The lakes are the eyes of Belarus, and thus the country has been nicknamed "blue-eyed". The Blue Lakes is a whole natural complex, a

hilly and lake preserve, one of the most beautiful places in Belarus. The Blue Lakes are situated in the north-western part of the country near the border with Lithuania, in the Myadel district. The system includes a total of 15 lakes, formed as a result of the melting of a glacier 10 thousand years ago. Large streams of water washed out millions of tons of sand, forming high hills and deep pits, which were filled with groundwater and meltwater from the glacier. This explains the hilly topography of the area.

The Blue Lakes are situated among pine forests with a small amount of spruce, birch and maple. It is possible to stay in the reserve only on the eco-trails in the national park “Narachanski (Narochansky)” intended for walks. There are routes for 4 and 7 km.

The northwest of the republic abounds in them. This part of the country is rightly called Poozerye, or Lake District. Quite a number of lakes are located in the south of Polesye. There are not many of them only in the elevated middle region. The lakes of the northern part of Belarus are of glacial origin. They are noted for their great depth, transparency of water and their twisting banks. Here, in the north, is Lake Dolgoje, the deepest lake in the republic. It is 53.7 m deep.

In addition to glacial lakes, there are over 1,000 floodplain lakes in Belarus. They are permanently replenished by spring waters that is why the water in them is crystal-clear. The latter are usually very small and especially abundant in the Dnieper, Pripyat, and Sozh rivers' basins. Most lakes in Belarus are isolated, while large lake systems connected by navigable waterways are rare.

The biggest lake in Poozerje and in the whole of Belarus is the Naroch. It lies in a picturesque forest district at the southern end of Svetsyany Upland, extending for almost 13 km from west to east. In places it is more than 25 m deep, that's why people sometimes call it a Belarusian sea. The shores adjoining the upland are steep, with well-defined lake terraces; the opposite shore is flat and marshy. The water is limpid and the sandy bottom can be seen at the depth of 5–7 m. In windy weather the lake, which is generally pleasant, is like a stormy sea, with heavy breakers pounding the shores, and shrill cries of gulls piercing their roar.

Today Lake Naroch is the main health resort in the republic. Here on its banks in the middle of a pinewood there are two sanatoria, three rest homes, a summer cottage settlement, a tourist centre and pioneer camps including “Zubrionok”, an all-year-round Belarusian “Artek”.

The most precious pearl in the crown of Belarusian nature are Braslav Lakes. There are more than thirty of them. They have amazing charm because of permanent changes of the landscapes – lakes, hills, forests and again lakes fill a total area of 1,830 km². In the majority of cases the lakes are linked. This is a regular maze of straits, bays, capes and islets strewn about the lakes. Thousands of tourists from all over the world come here to rest.

Lakes are widely spoken of in legends. One of the legends narrates that the Prince of Slutsk, the ruler of those quarters, shut up his own brother in the castle built in the centre of the lake. One night a storm destroyed the castle and the waves wrapped the captive prince. Ever since, according to the legend, the lake has been referred to as Prince Lake.

In the middle zone of Belarus between Baranovichi and Novogrudok amidst a pinewood is Lake Svitjaz – a regular fairytale nook. The great Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz, a native of these places, glorified its marvellous beauty. The picturesque and magic quietness of the lake continues to inspire musicians, singers, painters, poets and national craftsmen. The lake and the surrounding forest area which make up the Svitjaz natural complex have been declared a state scenic reserve and put under protection as a valuable natural monument.

In addition to natural lakes (creations of nature) there are artificial storage lakes (creations of man) appearing everywhere in the republic, there are 70 of them now. One of the biggest artificial lakes is Zaslavl Lake or, as people call it, the Minsk Sea. The lake was created in 1955 not far from Minsk on the flood land of the river Svislotch, a place that used to be the hollow of an ancient glacial lake. The revived lake as well as the neighbouring forests form a recreation area which is most popular with the inhabitants of Minsk.

A trip along these lakes is the most pleasant experience. The foliage is reflected in the smooth surface of the still water and the fragrance of fresh grass fills the air.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Belarus called lake land?
2. What part of the country abounds in lakes?
3. Where are the lakes of glacial origin located?
4. What is the biggest lake in Belarus? Describe it.
5. Why do Braslav Lakes have amazing charm?

6. What is the biggest artificial lake in Belarus?
7. Why do Belarusian lakes attract tourists?
8. Should we sustain tourism at Lake Naroch or restrict it?
9. Why is Lake Chervonoye referred to as Prince Lake?
10. Are the Belarusian lakes glorified in works of art? Can you give examples?

Exercise 3. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Сверкающие луга, прозрачность воды, ледниковое происхождение, большая глубина, песчаное дно, неиссякаемая красота, извилистые берега, ключевая вода, пополняемые весенними водами, судоходный водный путь, пронзительные, кристально чистый, болотистые низины, растительность болотистой местности, райский уголок, прославлять, живописная и волшебная тишина, популярный среди жителей.

Exercise 4. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. From the oldest days Belarus has been called lake land. The country has over 20,000 lakes.
2. The Blue Lakes are situated in the north-eastern part of the country near the border with Lithuania, in the Myadel district.
3. The Blue Lakes are situated among pine forests with a large amount of birch and maple.
4. Today Lake Naroch is the main health resort in the republic.
5. The biggest lake in Poozerje and in the whole of Belarus is Lake Dolgojo.
6. The most precious pearl in the crown of Belarusian nature are Braslav Lakes.
7. The Naroch extends for almost 13 km from west to east, in places it is more than 25 m deep, that's why people sometimes call it a Belarusian ocean.
8. One of the biggest artificial lakes is Zaslavl Lake or, as people call it, the Minsk Sea.

Exercise 5. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. The Blue Lakes are situated in the ... part of the country near the border with Lithuania, in the Myadel district:

- a) south-western;
- b) north-western;
- c) north-eastern.

2. ... are situated among pine forests with a small amount of spruce, birch and maple:

- a) The Blue Lakes;
- b) The Naroch;
- c) Lake Svitjaz.

3. One of the legends narrates that the Prince of ... , the ruler of those quarters, shut up his own brother in the castle built in the centre of the lake:

- a) Novogrudok;
- b) Slutsk;
- c) Slonim.

4. In the middle zone of Belarus between Baranovichi and Novogrudok amidst a ... is Lake Svitjaz:

- a) forest thicket;
- b) water-mill;
- c) pinewood.

5. Today Lake Naroch is the main ... in the republic:

- a) waterfall;
- b) fairytale nook;
- c) health resort.

6. One of the biggest artificial lakes is ... or, as people call it, the Minsk Sea:

- a) Pripyat;
- b) Zaslavl Lake;
- c) Lake Svitjaz.

Exercise 6. Put the correct preposition where necessary.

1. The system includes ... a total of 15 lakes, formed as a result of the melting of a glacier 10 thousand years ago.

2. The picturesque and magic quietness ... the lake continues to inspire musicians, singers, painters, poets and national craftsmen.

3. The water is limpid and the sandy bottom can be seen ... the depth of 5–7 m.

4. The revived lake ... well ... the neighbouring forests form a recreation area which is most popular with the inhabitants of Minsk.

5. The lakes of the northern part of Belarus are ... glacial origin.

Exercise 7. Match the sentence halves.

1. The Blue Lakes are situated in the north-western part of the country near the border with Lithuania, in the Myadel district ...	a) amidst a pinewood is Lake Svitjaz – a regular fairytale nook.
2. The lakes of the northern part ...	b) is the most pleasant experience.
3. In the middle zone of Belarus between Baranovichi and Novogrudok ...	c) near the border with Lithuania, in the Myadel district.
4. Zaslavl lake was created in 1955 not far from Minsk ...	d) extending for almost 13 km from west to east. In places it is more than 25 m deep.
5. The most precious pearl in the crown of Belarusian nature ...	e) of Belarus are of glacial origin.
6. The biggest lake in Poozerje and in the whole of Belarus ...	f) have been declared a state scenic reserve and put under protection as a valuable natural monument.
7. The Naroch lies in a picturesque forest district at the southern end of Sventsyany Upland, ...	g) on the flood land of the river Svislotch.
8. One of the biggest artificial lakes is ...	h) are Braslav Lakes.
9. The lake and the surrounding forest area which make up the Svitjaz natural complex ...	i) Zaslavl Lake or, as people call it, the Minsk Sea.
10. A trip along these lakes ...	j) is the Naroch.

Exercise 8. In pairs prepare an invitation to Belarus for a Travel Agency's site. Follow the plan.

1. Describe 2 the most picturesque Belarussian lakes.
2. What should the person take on a trip to the lakes of Belarus?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of trip like that?
4. What are the most prominent rules to remember while traveling by water?

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. Enumerate the names of the major Belarusian canals. What rivers do they connect?
2. Are they natural or man-made water systems? What is their historical past?
3. What are their basic functions?

CANALS OF BELARUS

The largest canals of Belarus are the Dnieper-Bug, Avgustovskiy and Oginsky.

Dnieper-Bug Canal (Korolevskiy Canal). The Dnieper-Bug Canal is a ship canal that connects the Dnieper River and the Western Bug River, providing navigational access to the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea water systems. The length of the canal is 196 km.

The construction started in 1775 in the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski (1764–1795), the last king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. When the canal was first built, it was called Kanał Królewski (the Royal Canal). Additional work was carried, it began in 1837 and completed around 1846–1848.

Shipping was possible only in years with high water and mainly in spring. This canal was built primarily to ship timber on rafts, and therefore the traffic was mostly one-way, with a vast majority of ships and rafts moving towards the Vistula. During World War II, the main constructions were destroyed and rebuilt later in 1945–1946. However, a dam was built on the Mukhavets River in Brest during the last reconstruction to keep a high water level in the canal; and the hydrological connection between the rivers Mukhavets and Zapadny Bug became terminated.

Recently efforts have been undertaken to restore the canal to class IV inland waterway of international importance. In 2003 the Government of the Republic of Belarus adopted the inland water transport and sea transport development program to rebuild the Dnieper-Bug Canal shipping locks to meet the standards of class V European waterway. According to the Belarusian government, four sluice dams and one shipping lock have been rebuilt. And for this restoration the ancient waterways

of Polish kings and the legendary way “from Varagian to Greek” will come to life.

Dnieper-Nieman Canal (Oginsky Canal). This canal connects the Dnieper and the Nieman. The canal is 54 km long. Its construction, initiated and originally funded by the Polish hetman, composer and poet Michael Kasimir Oginsky, lasted from 1770 to 1784 and then some more reconstructions followed in 1866–1868.

The canal was mostly used to export Russian timber by rafts; however, it was also used to transport grain, fur, linen, honey by ships and steamships to the ports of Baltic Memel (now Klaipėda) and Königsberg (now Kaliningrad).

Heavily destroyed during World War I, the canal was almost completely restored in 1924–1939. However, the transportation importance of the Dnieper-Nieman Canal was lost by the end of the 19th century because of the development of railroads. In the first part of the 20th century, it was used for local timber rafting operations and occasionally for shipping. In 1942, during a battle between Soviet partisans and German troops, the navigation system of the canal was destroyed and has never been rebuilt after that. In 1980, the canal was blocked with a land dam.

Currently, the Belarusian government is planning to reconstruct the canal and to establish commercial shipping in the near future, which will also reestablish hydrological connections and a migration corridor for aquatic organisms between the Dnieper and the Nieman.

True nature lovers will appreciate the beauty of this land. One can also sail on a kayak (the waters are deep enough), and surrounded by virgin nature go ahead by the Shchara routes of Polesye raftsmen from the Neman to ancient Grodno and Baltic shores.

Neman-Vistula Canal (Avgustovskiy Canal). The Augustów Canal is a cross-border canal built in the 19th century in the present-day north-eastern Poland and north-western Belarus. It is a navigable watershed canal, linking the Vistula River with the Neman River. It is a protected area proposed by Poland for inscription onto the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

The reasons for the construction of the Augustów Canal were both political and economic. In 1821 Prussia unilaterally and repressively introduced high customs duties for transit of Polish and Lithuanian goods through its territory, which practically blocked the access of

Polish traders to the Baltic Sea by the Vistula River. In the years 1823–1839 a waterway was constructed, bypassing the Prussian territory, linking the centre of the “Congress” Kingdom of Poland with Latvian ports on the Baltic Sea.

Since the time it was first built, the canal has been described by experts as a technological marvel, with numerous sluices contributing to its aesthetic appeal. It is the first waterway in Central Europe to provide a direct link between the two major rivers, the Vistula and the Neman, and it provides access to the Black Sea.

The canal connects seven natural lakes and 11 rivers. It offers numerous sights and tourist attractions. Its unsurpassed beauty comes from the natural qualities of the landscape with coniferous forests and lakes, especially around the Biebrza and Netta Rivers, and it runs through the Augustów Primeval Forest from west to east. The biggest attraction is to navigate the waterway in a kayak, canoe, fishing boat or motorboat. It is also possible to visit a part of the canal and the Augustów lakes on board a passenger ship.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. The Dnieper-Bug Canal is a ship canal that connects the Dnieper River and the Western Bug River, providing navigational access to the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea water systems.

2. The construction started in 1885 in the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski, the last king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

3. Shipping was possible only in years with high water and mainly in summer.

4. In 2003 the Government of the Republic of Belarus refused the adoption of the inland water transport and sea transport development program to rebuild the Dnieper-Bug Canal shipping locks to meet the standards of class V European waterway.

5. Oginsky Canal connects the Dnieper and the Nieman.

6. The Augustów Canal is a cross-border canal built in the 19th century in the present-day south-eastern Poland and north-eastern Belarus.

7. The Augustów Canal connects 6 natural lakes and 11 rivers.

8. Dnieper-Nieman Canal is 84 km long.

Exercise 3. Match the sentence halves.

1. Dnieper-Nieman Canal (Ogin-sky Canal) connects ...	a) August Poniatowski (1764–1795), the last king of the Polish-Lithua-nian Commonwealth.
2. The biggest attraction is ...	b) to navigate the waterway in a kayak, canoe, fishing boat or mo-torboat.
3. The largest canals of Belarus ...	c) it was also used to transport grain, fur, linen, honey by ships and steamships to the ports of Baltic Memel and Konigsberg.
4. In 2003 the Government of the Republic of Belarus adopted the inland water transport and ...	d) built in the 19 th century in the present-day north-eastern Poland and north-western Belarus.
5. The construction started in 1775 in the reign of Stanisław ...	e) are the Dnieper-Bug, Avgustov-skiy and Oginsky.
6. The Augustów Canal is a cross-border canal ...	f) sea transport development pro-gram to rebuild the Dnieper-Bug Canal shipping locks to meet the standards of class V European wa-terway.
7. The Dnieper-Bug Canal is a ship canal that connects ...	g) the Dnieper and the Nieman.
8. The reasons for the construc-tion of the Augustów Canal ...	h) were destroyed and rebuilt later in 1945–1946.
9. During World War II, the main constructions ...	i) the Dnieper River and the Wes-tern Bug River, providing naviga-tional access to the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea water systems.
10. The canal was mostly used to export Russian timber by rafts; however ...	j) were both political and economic.

Exercise 4. Put the correct preposition where necessary.

1. The construction started in 1775 ... the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski, the last king ... the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

2. Additional work was carried, it began ... 1837 and completed around 1846–1848.

3. The canal was built primarily ... ship timber on rafts, and therefore the traffic was mostly one-way, with a vast majority ... ships and rafts moving towards the Vistula.

4. According ... the Belarusian government, four sluice dams and one shipping lock have been rebuilt.

5. The reasons ... the construction of the Augustów Canal were both political and economic.

6. The canal was mostly used to export Russian timber ... rafts.

7. True nature lovers will appreciate ... the beauty ... this land.

8. Heavily destroyed ... World War I, the canal was almost completely restored ... 1924–1939.

Exercise 5. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. The Dnieper-Bug Canal is a ship canal that connects the Dnieper River and the Western Bug River, providing (navigate) access to the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea water systems.

2. (Add) work was carried, it began in 1837 and completed around 1846–1848.

3. The canal was built primarily to ship timber on rafts, and therefore the traffic was mostly one-way, with a vast (major) of ships and rafts (move) towards the Vistula.

4. It is a (protect) area proposed by Poland for inscription onto the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

5. The (transport) importance of the Dnieper-Nieman Canal was lost by the end of the 19th century because of the development of railroads.

6. The Belarusian government is planning to reconstruct the canal and to establish commercial (ship) in the near future.

7. It offers (number) sights and tourist attractions.

Exercise 6. Distribute the facts about the canals to the names of the canals.

Dnieper-Bug	Avgustovskiy	Oginsky
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1. A ship canal that connects the Dnieper River and the Western Bug River, providing navigational access to the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea water systems.

2. Connects the Dnieper and the Nieman.
3. The canal is 54 km long.
4. It's construction, initiated and originally funded by the Polish hetman, composer and poet Michael Kasimir Oginsky, lasted from 1770 to 1784 and then some more reconstructions followed in 1866–1868.
5. The canal was mostly used to export Russian timber by rafts.
6. The canal was almost completely restored in 1924–1939.
7. The Belarusian government is planning to reconstruct the canal and to establish commercial shipping in the near future.
8. Nature lovers will appreciate the beauty of this land.
9. The length of the canal is 196 km.
10. Four sluice dams and one shipping lock have been rebuilt.
11. The construction started in 1775 in the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski.
12. A cross-border canal built in the 19th century.
13. A navigable watershed canal, linking the Vistula River with the Neman River.
14. A protected area proposed by Poland for inscription onto the World Heritage List of UNESCO.
15. The canal has been described by experts as a technological marvel, with numerous sluices contributing to its aesthetic appeal.
16. The first waterway in Central Europe to provide a direct link between the two major rivers, the Vistula and the Neman, and it provides access to the Black Sea.
17. The canal connects seven natural lakes and 11 rivers.
18. Offers numerous sights and tourist attractions.

Exercise 7. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

The Naroch is an incredibly beautiful The opposite shore is covered by a blue mist, you can see it only on a very clear The splashes of the ... remind of the beat of ... waves. As far as its dimensions are

concerned, the shore ... of the lake is 41 km and its maximum ... is almost 30 m. Such beauty could not fail to attract lovers of extreme ... activities and just romantic people. If you wish you can do diving, ... , and boating here, or you can simply lie on the ... enjoying the warmth of the sun.

Braslav, Blue and Lepel ... are surrounded by romance and mystery. Each of them has its own unique ... , destiny and soul. Large and ... popular among ... and hidden in savage forests – these ... give pleasure to our heart and sight. Here you may ... unforgettable days and nights, to sit on the ... with a fish-rod, to taste marvelous fish ... cooked on the fire or ... a boat trip in the moonlight.

Belarusian rivers are a real treasure for lovers of extreme ... activities. If you go on a ... along ... you will not be bored. Also you will be able to reach almost any village or ... of the country. One should definitely include in the water ... large rivers as the ... , ... , ... , and Pripyat. Their majestic even flow will give you calmness and

Exercise 2. Read the information about the project, its objectives, and how you can take part in it.

PROJECT (TOURISM AROUND PARTNERSHIP EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)

Dear students,

We are involved in a European project together with three other schools: Hartsdown Technology College (United Kingdom), Kruisheeren Kollege (Holland) and Vedeby Skolan (Sweden).

The idea of the project is to introduce the students of the other countries to the geographical attractions of Belarusian lakes and rivers with particular reference to landscape, coastline, leisure activities and recreation. The other students will give us some information about their tourist attractions in exchange.

In order to achieve this objective, we will ask and answer questions to each other.

We will use English as a target language, both to search the information and explain our attractions to the others.

Finally, we will put up a little exhibition at the entrance hall where our findings about water system will be displayed to the rest of the students of the E.O.I.

Rules for participation. If you want to participate you will have to answer the questions provided by your groupmates.

You can search the information required at the study hall room, by using the Internet or different tourist leaflets.

Exercise 3. Make up dialogues.

1. You work for Mogilev Tourist Information Centre. A tourist comes in, she wants to get some information about the Belarussian Water Resources.

2. You are on the plane Manchester Minsk. An English lady sitting next to you is flying to Belarus for the first time. She wants to get as much information about our country as possible and where could she go to see a picturesque landscapes.

3. You have come to Britain on an exchange visit. You are staying with an English family and they brought you to the River Thames, and ask what rivers or lakes do you have.

Exercise 4. Discuss.

1. The Belarussian rivers are a real treasure for lovers of extreme sporting activities.

2. The lakes of Belarus are an inseparable part of ecoroutes.

3. The Belarussian canals have much to offer to their viewers.

Exercise 5. Form a group of four. You want to go on holiday together but have different ideas. Try to come to an agreement.

Student A	Student B
You like a calm, measured rest. You prefer just sunbathe and breathe fresh air.	You like interesting and active holidays. Measured rest is not for you.
Student C	Student D
You want to relax, but you also like active recreation: motor boat, fishing, riding a hydroscut, etc.	You are afraid of water but your friends have convinced you that you can have a great rest on the Braslav Lakes, where you can start fighting fear.

Exercise 6. Imagine that you've just returned from a trip along the Braslav Lakes. Speak about the impressions they made on you.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

Беларусь относится к странам, хорошо обеспеченным водными ресурсами. Основным источником их пополнения – атмосферные осадки. Водные ресурсы Беларуси являются ресурсами многоцелевого использования.

Лучше всего обеспечены водой северо-западные районы республики. Меньше всего воды на водораздельных возвышенностях и в юго-восточных районах страны.

Речная сеть Беларуси включает 20 800 рек и ручьев. Для рек характерен смешанный тип питания, включающий снеговое, дождевое и грунтовое. Как по протяженности, так и по количеству преобладают малые реки и ручьи. Только 3 реки в пределах страны имеют длину более 500 км: Днепр и его крупнейшие притоки Березина и Припять. Большое количество малых рек объясняется тем, что по территории Беларуси проходит Черноморско-Балтийский водораздел. Около 58% территории республики относится к бассейну Черного моря, а 42% – Балтийского.

Характерной чертой природы нашей страны является большое количество озер. Все озера отличаются по площади, глубине, происхождению котловин. В Беларуси преобладают мелкие озера. Большинство крупных озер, расположенных в пределах Белорусского Поозерья, имеют ледниковое происхождение.

Природные воды Беларуси используются в следующих целях: хозяйственно-питьевое водоснабжение, производственные нужды, гидроэнергетика, судоходство, рыбо-прудовое хозяйство, орошение, а также отдых. Вместе с тем, как показывают результаты исследований, возможности массового развития туризма (в том числе и международного), спорта и рыболовства на белорусских реках и озерах достаточно велики. Внутренние водоемы страны могут стать полноценной ресурсной базой для отдыха.

Exercise 8. Create a poster.

1. Supplies: poster or construction paper, colored pencils or markers, scratch paper.

2. You and your partner will work together to create 3 different posters: Lakes, Rivers, Canals.

Poster 1. Informational – will educate people all about lakes.

Poster 2. Advertisement – encourage people to visit a river.

Poster 3. Environmental – telling people the importance of keeping canals clean.

3. Each poster must include information about each body of water, as well as images and pictures, either drawn or from the internet or other resources.

4. You may include the name of a lake, river, or stream and use the Internet for more specific information about it.

5. Be creative with the design of each poster.

6. Your posters may include slogans or other memorable text to persuade a viewer to want to read the information given on the poster.

7. The poster must be readable, neat, and understandable by those who view it.

8. Create rough drafts of each poster using the scratch paper provided, and the space below for the “final” sketch of each poster.

9. The teacher must approve each “final” rough draft below before completing the final copies.



LIVING MOSAIC OF RESERVED MIRES

Unit VII

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Hydrophilous – водолюбивый; remnant – остаток, остатки; reclamation – мелиорация; peat extraction – добывание торфа; to commence (on) – начинать(ся); (to) drain – система осушения, осушать; bog mire – верховое болото; fen mire – низинное болото; transitional – переходный; to preserve – сохранять; Holocene – голоцен; to exert – влиять, приводить в действие; adjacent – расположенный рядом, смежный; subterranean – подземный, почвенный; depression – понижение местности, низина, долина; flood water – паводковая вода; sedge – осока; downy – пушистый, холмистый; moss – мох; cotton-grass – пушица; harsh – жесткий, суровый; stagnant – застойный, застоявшийся; ligneous – древесный; sphagnum – торфяной мох; cranberry – клюква; butterbur – белокопытник; Labrador tea – багульник; crowberry – водяника; heather – вереск; trunk – ствол; impassable – непроходимый; sandpiper – перевозчик (птица); predator – хищник; black-throated diver – чернозобая гагара; crane – журавль, цапля; Eurasian curlew – большой кроншнеп; diurnal predatory bird – дневные хищные птицы; falcon – сокол; hobby – чеглок; fish-hawk – скопа; serpent eagle – змеяед; willow ptarmigan – белая куропатка; plover – ржанка; greenshank – большой улит; (herring) gull – (серебристая) чайка; peacock butterflies – павлиний глаз; habitat – естественная среда; notable – примечательный, известный; agglomeration – сосредоточение; flock – стадо, стая; significance – важность, значимость; stakeholder – организатор совместного дела; conservation – охрана, сохранение; indigenous – местный; accessibility – доступность; dimension – важность; treacherous – ненадежный; angler – рыбак; oligotrophic – олиготрофный;

balneal – бальнеологический; constraint – стеснение; mitigation – уменьшение; biogenic – биогенный; to smooth – смягчать; land drainage – осушение болот; anthropogenic – антропогенный, вызванный деятельностью человека; shrinkage – сокращение, уменьшение; erosion – разрушение, выветривание; to decrease – уменьшать(ся), убывать, сокращать(ся); detrimental – причиняющий ущерб, пагубный; restoration – восстановление; sustainable – экологически рациональный; fowl – птица; riparian – прибрежный.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Moss	a) an area of low wet land fed by surface and/or groundwater.
2. Habitat	b) conversion of wasteland into land suitable for use of habitation or cultivation.
3. Bog mire	c) impossible to travel about.
4. Reclamation	d) a geographic area, such as a basin, that is lower than its surroundings.
5. Fen mire	e) a type of small flowerless plant, found in damp places, forming a soft green covering on tree trunks or mires.
6. To drain	f) an activity of protecting something from loss or danger.
7. Depression	g) to remove liquid from swamps, to make them drier.
8. Impassable	h) an area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs.
9. Preservation	i) growing or thriving in water.
10. Hydrophilous	j) an area of upper wet soft ground formed of decaying plants.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

A. Swamp, bog, marsh, fen, lake.

B. Cranberry, butterbur, Labrador tea, crowberry, blackberry.

C. Peat moss, cotton-grass, sphagnum, mire moss, trunk.

- D. Native, original, home-made, indigenous, foreign.
- E. Protection, conservation, adjacent, preservation.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
	accumulate	
distribution		
		drainable
	reclaim	
		stagnant
	preserve	
accessibility		
		fascinating
restoration		
		smooth

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

- A. Downy, to commence, mire, subterranean, harsh, destruction, adjacent, remarkable, to drain, fowl.
- B. Marsh, underground, soft, to begin, notable, neighbouring, to dry, bird, erosion, severe.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Increase, gentle, negotiable, running, harmless.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Stagnation, reclamation, crane, impassable, drainage, extracted, mires, sedges

1. A poor fen mire is a natural wetland habitat, consisting of dense low growth of small ... and other plants.
2. Land ... can be the creation of new land where there was once water.
3. Water ... occurs when water stops flowing.

4. ... are the most widespread of all wetland types in the world.
5. Peat is ... and burned for its energy value, providing an important source of heat and power.
6. Fen mires are often ... in summer.
7. ... of mires for agriculture has been going on for many centuries and continues to this day.
8. These areas are inhabited by rare bird species recorded in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, such species as the black-throated diver and the grey ... , Eurasian curlew.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. What is a mire in your opinion?
2. What geographical part of Belarus has the most favourable conditions for mires? Is there anything special about mires vegetation?

LIVING MOSAIC OF RESERVED MIRES

Mires represent excessively humid earth surfaces with hygrophilous vegetation, characterized by accumulation of dead underhanded vegetation remnants in the upper layers that are gradually transforming into peat. Before the land reclamation and peat extraction were commenced, the total area of mires had been 2,939,000 ha, or 14.2% of the entire area of Belarus.

Despite draining land reclamation and conversion of areas into arable land, a significant part of mires has been preserved in their natural condition. At present, the country includes a series of large mire areas, which is a beneficial characteristic feature of Belarusian nature as compared to West European countries which have actually lost this benefit.

The distribution of mires over the country is uneven – the overwhelming majority of them are located in the northern regions of the country, where climatic conditions are most favourable for their development and in the southern part of the country in Belarusian Polesye.

The mires of our country are very different and the one thing they all have in common is water and peat. Depending on the mineral

nutrition, they are subdivided into bog (upper), fen and transitional mires with combined features of these two.

The main characteristic feature of bog mires is rather a unique type of nutrition of the mire area, i.e. exclusively from the atmosphere. Groundwater does not have access to the mire surface. Bog mires, unique as regards their location in the terrain, can also occupy elevated areas. Hence, they are named bog (or upper) mires.

Bog mires are also unique in that they represent the most preserved natural formations of Holocene origin. They are relatively autonomous ecosystems that exert, at the same time, a significant impact on vast adjacent areas.

Fen mires fed by rich subterranean and underground waters usually settle down in the lowest places. Each spring these depressions are filled with flood water: the water infiltrates through the peat layer, the depth of which may sometimes reach over 12 m. The mires serve as a natural filter for the water coming from the river: all chemicals found in it, including fertilizers and pesticides are retained by the wetland. The level of the mire changes following fluctuations in the water level in the river.

Mires vegetation is extremely rich and diverse. Some of them have plenty of sedges and motley grass, some are covered with undersized willow birch shrubs and others are all overgrown with black alders and downy birches.

The distinctive feature of the bogs is a thick downy carpet of peat mosses (*Sphagnum*) and abundance of cotton-grass. Peat moss forms a solid, powerful and soft cover. The range of moss in bog mires includes over 30 species.

Harsh environmental conditions and, above all, a stagnant nature of humidification, high acidity, extremely poor mineral nutrition and a constantly growing sphagnum cover sharply limit the range of fluorescent plants that can grow here. On bog mires, the vegetation cover includes, most typically, the following ligneous fluorescent plants, including shrub and low shrub: bog and small cranberry, butterbur, Labrador tea, crowberry, heather (locally), and bog blackberry.

Fen and transitional mires differ drastically from bogs. The wetland is free from trees or shrubs. Many scientists consider natural mires to be living organisms. The vegetation of this wetland is dominated by sedges; the soil is covered by green mosses. These are the kingdoms of gloomy black alders and downy birch trunks. Water is maintained on

the surface all year round. In any season but hard winter these swamps are practically impassable.

Microclimate of mires and typical vegetation form a unique fauna.

Bird fauna of bog mires is specific and very rich. This type of mires is connected with the life of over 30 bird species. Especially numerous in bog mires are different species of sandpipers; predators also prefer such places. These areas are inhabited by rare bird species recorded in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus, such as: black-throated diver, grey crane, Eurasian curlew, representatives of diurnal predatory birds, like small falcons, pigeon hawk and hobby, fish-hawk, serpent eagle, golden eagle. For some species of birds fen mires (to some extent, transition mires) are the only habitats in Belarus; in particular, for the willow ptarmigan, some species of sandpiper, such as the golden plover and the greenshan.

The presence of lakes in the mire areas creates conditions required for habitats of fish-eating birds. Most notable among them is the above-mentioned fish-hawk. Also, the lakes included into bog mires represent habitats for populations of rare and biggest in Belarus gull, the herring gull, which is recorded in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus.

Mires become especially important for birds during spring and autumnal migration seasons. Remarkable for such seasons are agglomerations of grey cranes, especially in autumn, when large flocks of these birds can be seen in small mires.

A very important factor is that such places are rather quiet and rarely visited by man or domestic animals.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. The distribution of mires over the country is uneven.
2. The mires of our country are very similar.
3. Fen mires occur from acidic ground water.
4. Bog habitats may develop in various situations, depending on the climate and topography.
5. Mires vegetation is extremely poor.
6. Mires become especially important for birds during spring and autumnal migration seasons.
7. Very few mires have been preserved in their natural condition.

8. The subdivision of mires depends only on their geographical location.

9. Bog mires are fed exclusively from the atmosphere.

10. Bird fauna is represented by over 20 bird species.

Exercise 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. Mires cover over 3% of the land and ... surface of the planet:

a) sea-water;

b) desert;

c) freshwater.

2. Mires represent excessively humid earth surfaces with ... vegetation:

a) dense;

b) hydrophilous;

c) heliophyte.

3. The ... of mires may affect their flood control functions leading to damage of downstream valley farmlands:

a) drainage;

b) mulching;

c) cultivate.

4. Bog mires are relatively autonomous ecosystems that exert a significant impact on the vast ... areas:

a) distant;

b) adjacent;

c) contaminated.

5. ... are a group of evergreen dwarf shrubs that are found in acidic bogs:

a) gooseberries;

b) strawberries;

c) cranberries.

6. The distinctive feature of the bogs is a thick carpet of ... :

a) peat mosses;

b) lawn-grass;

c) shrubs.

Exercise 4. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

A beneficial characteristic feature of Belarusian nature, the distribution of mires, types of mires, distinctive feature of each type, mires' vegetation, fauna of Belarusian mires, bird fauna of bog mires, presence of lakes, importance of mires.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Scan the text and say what role the mires play in our lives and what effect they have.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MIRES FOR MAN AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Mires are natural systems performing local, regional and often global functions but they mean different things to different people. Mires are used by many stakeholders for agriculture, forestry, fuel production, industry, pollution control, recreation, tourism, nature conservation and scientific research, while also supplying for the needs and life support of local communities and many indigenous peoples. As a consequence, any human influence on mires, or their surrounding landscape, can affect their form and function.

Mires and peatlands have *recreation value* as they provide opportunities for recreation. The limited accessibility of mires and peatlands (“too wet to drive, too dry to boat”) does not make them particularly suited for mass recreation. Where facilities are available, however, large numbers of people may visit these open, often soft landscapes with their endless skies and mirror-like water surfaces, their wealth of extraordinary species and their historical dimension. Many more mires are used for low-intensity recreation by amateur hunters, anglers, gatherers of berries and mushrooms, hikers, skiers, boaters, and by other people looking for wilderness, quietness, and remoteness.

From the economic point of view, mires represent a rich source of natural resources – about half of all berries grow in oligotrophic areas.

In Belarus, 113 peat deposits have been explored, containing raw materials that can be used to make balneal mud.

Mires perform global planetary functions important for man and biosphere as a whole; the impact exerted by the Belarusian bog mires is positive even for the territory of Western Europe.

Among all landscapes of the earth, only mires occupy a special place between small biogenic and big geological circulation of substances. They absorb carbon and nitrogen from the atmosphere and preserve them in peat deposits. This process is several times more effective as compared to forests of the same area. Besides, mire vegetation emits oxygen to the atmosphere more effectively than other plant communities; this is connected with the fact that oxygen in mires is not used for decomposition of vegetation remnants.

They accumulate water and prevent its infiltration into deep layers, thereby securing a uniform content of water in the rivers flowing out of mires. Since bog mires are fed exclusively with atmospheric fallouts, they can be used as air pollution indicators. Besides, mires accumulate great amounts of water, which smoothes climate variations over vast areas. Fen mires have a high absorption capacity. Practically, all heavy metals, radionuclides and dust precipitating with atmospheric fallouts are accumulated by mires and buried in the peat layer.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Естественная среда обитания, живой организм, меры по охране окружающей среды, охрана природы, изобилие редких видов, геологический период, составляющая белорусского фольклора, источник природных ресурсов, производство топлива, массовый отдых, историческая важность, великолепие цветов, важное требование, особо охраняемые, грязь, применяемая в бальнеологии, придавать большое значение приоритетам, уменьшение вреда, поглощать углерод и азот из атмосферы, выделять кислород, накапливать воду, осаждение пыли.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are people getting more and more concerned about the future of mires?
2. Why is it necessary to save the remaining mires?
3. Why do mires attract tourists from all over the world?
4. What effects on the environment do mires have?
5. What is the aesthetic value of mires?
6. What would happen if mires vanished from the earth surface?
7. What measures should be taken to preserve the mires original condition?

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. What are the consequences of drainage land reclamation?
2. What role do mires play in the ecosystem?

ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY OF MIRES

The Belarusian mires are located in the area of active anthropogenic activities. Drainage land reclamation represents a kind of human interference that is the most important in its duration.

At present, the drainage of mires has been discontinued; however, uncontrolled operations performed by collective farms and private enterprises are still dangerous for them.

Recreation activities also affect, to some extent, the mires. Though mires are remote areas, sometimes the actual recreational impact on them 5–6 times exceeds the maximum allowed impact. In view of this fact, it is necessary to regulate people's presence in mires, especially during berry gathering seasons, as well as organized tourism.

Methods for management of mires and their sustainable use. Total degradation of mires would not only disturb the general environmental balance, but may result in disappearance of unique for Europe vegetation communities and multiple representatives of flora and fauna that can be found only in such habitats.

Therefore, for preservation of the biodiversity of flora and fauna, it is necessary to take actions for restoration of mires. By now, more than 10 mires have been restored in different regions of Belarus, their total area is over 15,000 ha. In addition, it is planned to restore 11,000 ha of earlier drained mires.

Today, the Government of the Republic of Belarus has set special conditions for protection and use of many mires, located in the Berezina Biosphere Reserve, 4 National Parks, as well as special hydrological and landscape reserves of national or local importance.

Most important mires are located in the hydrological reserves "Yelnya" (23,200 ha) and "Vygonoschanskiy" (43,000 ha); landscape reserves "Kozyany" (26,060 ha), "Osveyskiy" (30,567 ha), "Kotra" (10,584 ha), "Olmany Mires" (94,219 ha), and "Krasny Bor" (34,234 ha).

Among other protected mires the most important are: “Domzheritskoye” (10,900 ha), “Cheremshitsa” (8,480 ha), “Golubichskaya Puscha” (6,734 ha), “Zaozerye” (3,600 ha), “Bukchanskiy Moh” (4,900 ha) and many other.

To preserve habitats for water fowls and riparian species of birds, the Republic of Belarus acceded (in 1999) to the Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Wildlife Habitat (Ramsar Convention). Some of the Belarusian mires are key ornithological areas as well as wetlands of international importance that meet the Ramsar Convention criteria. The international list also includes the national reserves “Yelnya”, “Osveyskiy”, “Kotra”. The area of Ramsar wetlands in Belarus has reached 276,000 ha.

Exercise 2. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

Olmany Mire Republican Landscape ... is located in the territory of Stolín district, Brest region. Since 2001 the reserve has been a Ramsar site. This is a complex of bog, ... and transitional mires preserved untouched until today. In the ... massif there are over 20 lakes, sand drifts covered with coniferous and deciduous ... are scattered. The basic water artery is the Stviga river with its

Several especially protected ... and protected plant communities are distinguished in the reserve territory. Here 687 ... of plants are registered, 12 ... of the plants are in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus. Besides, 225 ... of insects, 8 of amphibians, 7 of reptiles were found in the reserve.

Olmany Mire is a very important location of wetland-birds ... and Here live 151 species of birds 25 of which are in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus. The black stork, harrier eagle, Montagu's harrier, greater spotted eagle, Eurasian tawny owl can be found here. Out of the 26 species of mammals living in the Olmany mires three species are ... protection.

Regulated forest use is performed in the reserve territory, ... and angling are allowed, a lot of ... and ... are gathered. Those wishing to get closer acquainted with the ... complexes of the Pripyat river and the biodiversity of Olmany Mire may walk along one of the reserve ecologic

Exercise 2. Arrange groups of 3 to 4 people. Imagine that you have won a price of \$10,000 to spend on a holiday. You must explain the jury how you will spend the money.

You are one of the groups participating in a TV contest. You will win \$10,000, which you can spend only on a holiday to one of the following places: “Yelnya”, “Krasny Bor”, “Zaozerye” Reserves.

In order to get the prize you must explain to the jury which destination you will choose for your holiday, what time of the year you will go, what means of transportation you will use, where you will stay and what you will do while you are there. You will only get the prize if your answers make sense with the place. In order to make an idea about these target places you are allowed to ask a maximum of 13 questions to the Tourist Representatives present at the programme.

Exercise 3. Find out.

1. What are the names of the main tourism companies that organize tours to the Belarusian mires in your country?

Find their websites and note down information on what they do, when they were founded – and anything else that you find interesting.

2. What reasons would a tourist give for choosing mires as a holiday destination?

Exercise 4. Discuss.

1. Mire forming is one of the most satisfying of all management projects.

2. The mire is an ideal habitat for many animals and birds.

3. Are the Belarusian mires a good tourist destination? Why?

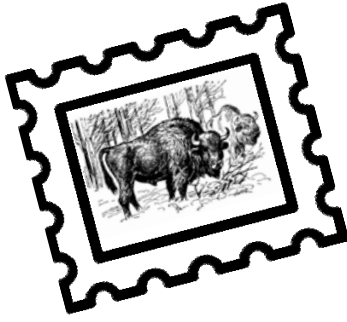
4. The effects of drainage land reclamation: pros & cons.

5. Mires natural resources contribute to the national economy.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

Болота играют важную роль в нашей жизни. Они препятствуют развитию парникового эффекта, поэтому их можно назвать «легкими планеты». Болота поглощают углекислый газ и вырабатывают кислород, формируют климат и поддерживают биологическое равновесие. Ученые подсчитали, что один гектар естественных болотных угодий способен поглотить около тонны парниковых газов. Болота являются естественными фильтрами воды. Белорусские болота поистине уникальны. Кроме того, что ими «дышит» целый Европейский континент, они еще являются резерватами для редких видов растений и животных. Но есть у болот еще одна ценность: здесь растет клюква – важный пищевой и лекарственный ресурс.

Сегодня белорусские экологи говорят о необходимости восстановления осушенных болот: более 200 тыс. га выработанных торфяников и примерно столько же других нарушенных болот люди должны вернуть природе. Государством при поддержке мирового сообщества прилагаются значительные усилия по восстановлению и сохранению этих особых природных экосистем.



NATIONAL PARKS OF BELARUS

Unit VIII

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

To acquire – получать, приобретать; primeval forest – девственный лес; to fascinate – восхищать, очаровывать, пленять; white fir – белая пихта; node – нарост, утолщение; peculiar – специфический, особенный, своеобразный; frivolously – фривольно; pagan – языческий; ailment – недуг; cavity – полость; footprint – след, отпечаток (ноги); Flood – Всемирный потоп; accreted – сросшийся; good-natured – добрый; midst – середина; nursery – питомник; throne room – тронный зал; storehouse – сокровищница, кладезь; grotto – грот, пещера; antiquity – древний артефакт; bast shoe – лапоть; inn – гостиница, постоялый двор; staging post – стоянка (во время путешествия); to endeavour – пытаться, стараться; notable – примечательный; grouses – тетеревиные; wood grouse – тетерев-глухарь; capercaillie – глухарь; black grouse – тетерев(-косач); lek – токовище; notwithstanding – несмотря на; denominator – общий знаменатель, сходные характеристики; hunting ground – охотничий заказник; water-logged – заболоченный; to interleave – чередовать(ся), перемежать(ся); plot – делянка, надел, опытный участок; goshawk – косуля; game – дичь; upland fowl – боровая дичь; transparent – прозрачный; vivid – яркий, живой; burial mound – могильный холм, курган; ice shelf – шельфовый ледник; willow grouse – белая куропатка; golden-eye – гоголь; cormorant – баклан; osprey – скопа; mute swan – лебедь-шипун; to implement – выполнять, осуществлять; poaching – браконьерство; pier – пирс, причал; narrow-gauge – узкоколейный; van – фургон, микроавтобус; self-contained – изолированный, отдельный; motorboat – катер; plenitude – обилие; to entitle – давать право; flippers – ласты; harpoon gun – подводное

ружье; headquarters – штаб-квартира, главный офис; creek – бухта, небольшой узкий залив; to run into – исчисляться определенной суммой; gray crane – серый журавль; short-toed eagle – обыкновенный змеяед; greater spotted eagle – большой подорлик; horned owl – сыч; smooth snake – медянка; sterlet – стерлядь; to acquaint oneself with – знакомиться с чем-либо, zander – судак; riverside – берег реки, прибрежная полоса.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Node	a) wild animals, including birds and fish, hunted for sport, food, or profit.
2. Nursery	b) a small piece of land.
3. Grotto	c) a place where plants, young trees, etc., are grown commercially.
4. Lek	d) a small area in which birds of certain species, notably the black grouse, gather for courtship.
5. Flipper	e) a structure with a deck that is built out over water, and used as a landing place, promenade, etc.
6. Game	f) either of a pair of rubber paddle-like devices worn on the feet as an aid in swimming, especially underwater.
7. Poaching	g) a knot, swelling, or knob.
8. Grouses	h) catching game, fish, etc. illegally.
9. Plot	i) a small cave, especially one with attractive features.
10. Pier	j) any gallinaceous bird of the family Tetraonidae, having a stocky body and feathered legs and feet. They are popular game birds.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

A. Roe, wild boar, wolf, cow, elk.

B. Snorkel, harpoon gun, tuxedo, mask, flippers.

C. Horned owl, capercaillie, short-toed eagle, smooth snake, gray crane.

D. Catamaran, yacht, launch, hang glider, schooner, motorboat.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	acquire	
		acquainted
renewal		
	fascinate	
celebration		
		notable
	eliminate	
administration		
		residential
	permit	

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Peculiar, ailment, notable, plenitude, implement, pier, interleave, primeval, endeavour, run into.

B. Abundance, strive, quay, number, special, remarkable, fulfill, pristine, illness, alternate.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Turbid, shortage, disentitle, poultry, health, droughty, ordinary.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Hunters, exceptionally, impressions, notable, poaching, habitation, plenitude, fascinating, primeval, diverse, commercial, reserve

1. Many years ago lakes were polluted, valuable forests were exploited in the wrong way and ... was widely spread.

2. The first known records of Belovezhskaya Pushcha ... forest are mentioned in the Ipatievskaya Chronicles (983 AD).

3. Tourism focused on ... hunting is also a big activity within the Pushcha. The visitors tend to be rich ... , mainly from Germany.

4. Lake Naroch contains 48 species of aquatic plants and 25 species of fish; besides, the lake is ... for the ... of waterfowls.

5. The flood plain of the Berezina river which length is over 80 km within the ... is of scientific value and ... high aesthetic significance.

6. Rich and ... vegetation of Belovezhskaya Pushcha creates favourable conditions for ... of numerous animal species.

7. The amateurs of water travelling will experience indelible ... while covering ... routes, as long as dozens of kilometers, and discovering lakes, different in size, depth, colours and fragrance.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. What is Belovezhskaya Pushcha?
2. Where is it situated? Have you ever been there?
3. What tourist attractions does it offer?

BELOVEZHSKAYA PUSHCHA

Belovezhskaya Pushcha is one of the oldest nature reserves in the world. In 1992, Belovezhskaya Pushcha was included into the UNESCO Heritage List. In 1993, it acquired the status of a biosphere reserve, in 1998 – the status of the key international ornithological area. The length of the park makes up over 60 km from north to south and 10 to 50 km long from west to east.

Nowadays tourists from all over the world come to the Pushcha. Last year, for example, it was visited by more than 188 thousand travelers from 67 states. What do they find in a primeval forest? The first thing, which is worth coming here, is nature. A primeval forest fascinates at once, just as one finds himself outside the gates of the national park. Ship pines, giants-oaks, ashes, birches, alders. On the area of more than 163,000 ha there are even rare exemplars of the white fir, which, in opinion of scientists, was once upon a time brought here as an experiment. It established here and continues to surprise tourists with its strange outlook. At the entrance to the Puscha you are met by the head of a bison. More accurately, it is the node on the birch-tree that is associated with it in form. Tourists do like it. The bison is a symbol of the Pushcha. Lots of people come to the Pushcha to see these peculiar animals. There are more than 300 of them nowadays. The national

park even gives these animals to other regions of Belarus. Belovezhskiye bisons can be found in the national park “Pripyatsky”, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve and the district forestry of Osipovichy. We can't even believe that at the beginning of the last century they could disappear. The last she-bison was killed there in 1919. To renew the population of bisons the reserve had to refer to the European zoos. Many bisons were brought and settled in cages there. But during the Great Patriotic War they were released not to allow Germans to take them out to Germany. But after the war the Pushcha was divided between Poland and Belarus. All bisons stayed on the territory of Poland. Only in 1946 5 bisons were given to Belarus by the Poles. It was the starting point of the renewal of the population of bisons. Now Belarus has more than 3 thousand bisons, being second only to Poland. The giants live frivolously in the Pushcha. In winter they are nourished because of lack of food.

There is a lot of interesting for a tourist in the Pushcha. Some objects have legends and attract travelers. One of the pagan rocks that is situated on the territory of Svisloch district of Grodno region accumulates moisture. According to the legend, this moisture cures of every ailment. They say that the cavity in this rock is nothing else but a footprint of Madonna who stepped down on the rock in times of the Flood. The legends about accreted trees are also interesting to know. There are for example nine trees that grow from one root, a birch accreted with an oak. They say that one receives a sign from the God. And the nature of the sign – whether it is good-natured or not – is for a man to decide. And if one has luck of finding a hollow stretching from oak roots, he should certainly pass through these nature gates. They say that if one does this he is considered to be newly born and he receives new energy.

The new amusement object, the Belarusian Grandfather Frost residence which originated from the tradition to celebrate New Year, was built in Belovezhskaya Pushcha in 2003. This artificial amusement centre (15 ha) is located in the midst of the reserved wood at a site of a former bison nursery. The residence includes the Grandfather Frost's estate with the throne-room and work-room, Snegurochka's house, a Skarbnitsa (storehouse, or grotto) for gifts, letters, and handicraft articles sent by children to the Grandfather Frost. There is also the Grandfather Frost's museum with antiquities. This object has become very popular and attracted tourists from all over the world. It is actively visited not only by children but by grown-ups as well. One can

come to visit the Grandfather Frost at any time no matter what season it is. Changing the dress he stays all time there. In summer he welcomes tourists in flax shirt embroidered with Belarusian ornament and bast shoes.

However, the country seat of a kindly fairy tale character is not the only site of the Pushcha infrastructure. Some sites were built to the 600th anniversary of the nature reserve. In particular a modern hotel with a swimming pool, a sauna and a conference hall was opened up. Some projects concerning the construction of sites of historical character are given consideration, too. Restaurants and cafés can be built where earlier inns and royal staging posts were stationed. Taking into account the significance and arousing interest in ecological tourism, the popularity of the nature reserve is growing. According to some opinions, it is only a start and that is the reason why the service has become the main trend in the development of tourist infrastructure here. The nature has endeavored to make this site interesting for visitors. It is the duty of professionals to provide comfortable conditions for them.

Exercise 2. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Any human activity is strictly prohibited in the territory of Belovezhskaya Pushcha.
2. It is only in Belovezhskaya Pushcha where you can see the bison.
3. Bisons are bred and held in captivity.
4. There are objects covered with legends that are interesting for tourists.
5. The small lodge where the Grandfather Frost lives is near a bison nursery.
6. Due to the lack of nature attractions many artificial objects are being constructed in Belovezhskaya Pushcha as a part of tourist infrastructure.

Exercise 3. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. The area of Belovezhskaya Pushcha ... more than 163,000 ha:
 - a) consists;
 - b) covers;
 - c) runs.

2. Tourists like the node on the birch-tree that is ... to the head of the bison:

- a) associated;
- b) resembling;
- c) similar.

3. After World War II the population of bisons was ... :

- a) refreshed;
- b) renewed;
- c) renovated.

4. The moisture accumulated within the pagan rock is said to have ... :

- a) healing properties;
- b) ailing nature;
- c) restorative function.

5. The Belarusian Father Frost stays in Belovezhskaya Pushcha ... :

- a) for a New Year party;
- b) the whole year round;
- c) in summer and in winter.

6. Nowadays a number of construction projects are ... :

- a) out of question;
- b) turned down;
- c) in progress.

Exercise 4. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

To acquire status, to fascinate tourists, a conservancy area, to release bisons, to receive a sign, to originate from, to welcome tourists, pushcha infrastructure, growing popularity, to provide conditions.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Scan the text and say what conditions for hunting are provided at the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve.

BEREZINSKY BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve covers the area of 85,000 ha. The main river, the Berezina runs for 85 km through the reserve, and takes in 70 tributaries. All the lakes are surrounded by large masses of

forest and can become overgrown quickly, resulting in all types of forest swamp being found. Nowhere in Western Europe can swamp systems be seen with vegetation as varied as here, and their beauty is unspoiled.

The long-term protection of the reserve has resulted in this special biodiversity. There are about 800 species of vascular plants, 216 species of mosses, 198 species of lichens and 463 species of fungi to be found.

It is also an ideal place for many rare animals. There are 52 species of mammals, 5 species of reptiles and 9 species of amphibians. The rivers and lakes hold 34 species of fish. Notable animal species to be found in the reserve include the brown bear, lynx, wolf, otter, beaver, elk, and a herd of the European bison.

Birds are a special pride of the Berezinsky, and a total of 230 species, including 56 of the 75 species of birds listed in the Red Data Book can be found in the reserve. The peculiarity of the Berezinsky reserve however are the grouses. Up to twenty families of the wood grouse and the capercaillie and thirty families of the black grouse gather at leks in spring.

People come to the Berezinsky reserve literally from all over the world. Categories of these visitors vary greatly, they may be student volunteers from France, tourists from Switzerland or Minister of Mineral Resources of South Africa visiting the Berezinsky as part of the official mission. Notwithstanding all different reasons and purposes of these visits there is usually a common denominator that is present in all of them – it is a truly unique nature of the reserve that attracts most of these visitors.

Another separate group of foreign visitors are hunters. Technically, they come to the reserve only for accommodation, as their activities take place in the hunting grounds. These hunting grounds are managed by the reserve and the tourism department provides all-inclusive pre-packaged hunting tours.

Hunting tourism is held exceptionally on the basis of the hunting grounds “Barsuki” and “Berezina”, situated out of the reserve’s borders. The experimental forest and hunting ground “Barsuki” occupies the territory of 29,300 ha. Forests cover 80% of the territory, mires – 35%. There are two big lakes in the middle of the forest, each of them comprises the area of 300 ha, overgrown with water vegetation all over.

The hunting ground “Berezina” occupies the territory of 16,000 ha. The percentage of forest land is 56%, water-logged ground – 10%. There dominate pine forests, interleaved with vast plots of fields and bushes. There are small artificial reservoirs. Ideal conditions for habitation of field game, red deer, wild boar, roe are made.

For hunters the following animals are of special interest: elk, red deer, wild boar, roe deer, capercaillie, black grouse. The density of hoofed mammals is within 4.7–12.7 individuals per 1,000 ha. Hunt for hoofed mammals is mainly held in autumn and in winter; in spring and in summer the killing of these species is strictly limited. The best time for upland fowl hunting is March and April.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Протекать через заповедник, вбираться в себя притоки, большое количество лесов, разнообразная растительность, нетронутая краса, долговременная охрана, сосудистые растения, виды мхов и лишайников, земноводные и пресмыкающиеся, бурый медведь, особая гордость, занесенный в Красную книгу, собираться на токовище, студенты-волонтеры, официальная миссия, общий знаменатель, охотничий заказник, охотничий тур «все включено», за пределами заповедника, заросший водной растительностью, заболоченная территория, искусственный водоем, идеальные условия обитания, представлять особый интерес, охота на парнокопытных млекопитающих, строго ограниченный, охота на боровую дичь.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the nature of the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve characterized by?
2. How can you describe its plant and animal kingdom?
3. What are the main categories of visitors to the reserve?
4. What is a hunting ground?
5. What species of animals can be hunted in the reserve?

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. What was the reason for setting up a national park around Braslav?
2. What monuments can be of interest for tourists?
3. The park's relief is very remarkable, isn't it?

BRASLAV LAKES NATIONAL PARK

The Braslav Lakes National Park was set up in 1995 to conserve such a unique nature corner as Braslav district and it was the second national park in Belarus after Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

The park occupies the territory of 71,500 ha or more than a third of Braslav administrative district. It includes the most picturesque and valuable localities around Braslav. The park administration is located in Braslav. There are 60 lakes occupying 17% of the territory of the park. The biggest lakes are the Drivyaty, the Snudy, the Strusto, and the Boguinskoye. The Volos Yuzhny is the deepest lake (40.4 m) distinguished by very pure, transparent and always cold water. The Volos Yuzhny is the only lake in Belarus where the relict Crustacea of the ice age can still be found.

The forests occupy 46% of the territory and have a typical oak and fir-tree subzone of mixed forests. The modern fauna is represented by the species typical to mixed forests of middle Europe. The lakes are inhabited by 29 species of fish including such valuable species as: zander, pike, burbot. There are 189 bird species including 45 rare and disappearing. Big animal species inhabiting the park are: elk, bear, roe, wolf, lynx. The botanists found 500 species of flora, 20 of them are rare for Belarus.

The park includes a number of interesting nature monuments. They are vivid forms of the ice age relief: big stones, remarkable islands, biological groups of rare trees. There are also different historical and cultural monuments such as: human settlements of different ages, burial mounds, cult constructions.

The relief here was shaped as a result of the last ice shelf. Braslav upland is one of the most unique natural complexes in Belarus. The combination of chains, hills, lakes, wetlands and rivers makes this territory very picturesque. In the park there are a lot of huge stones (up to 10 m long), which are remarkable in a geological and historical respect. The diversity of the relief creates good conditions for plant growth and extends its species composition, increases the mosaics of hunting grounds and creates a protective factor. A big diversity of biogeocenoses at the area of 200,000 ha provides conditions for watching the wild life and such rare species as: elk, beaver, otter, badger, mink, wolf, bear, lynx, willow grouse, black stork, caipercaille, grey goose, golden-eye, cormorant, black grouse, osprey, mute swan, etc.

A lot of biotechnical measures have been implemented to preserve and to increase the number of wild animals. The poaching has been eliminated. The shooting down of harmful predators is conducted throughout the year. Due to these measures the density of wild animals has become quite high.

The subjects for hunting are the hoofed (elks, boars, roes), fur animals, martens, marsh and grass animals, wetlands and water fowls, migrating geese. There is an elite type of hunting for wolves. The hunting farm administration provides the full package for arranging hunting tours including invitation, comfortable accommodation, hunting and taxidermist services.

Exercise 2. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

D. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Skim read the text and answer the questions that follow it.

NAROCHANSKY NATIONAL PARK

The Narochansky National Park was established in July 1999. It is situated in the northwest of Belarus in the territory of Myadel, Vileika, Postavy, and Smorgon districts, 60 km from Minsk. The total area of the park is 94,000 ha, which includes 37,000 ha of forestland. There are 43 water reservoirs with the total area of more than 18,000 ha situated in its territory.

In the territory of the national park there are three groups of lakes. The first group is the biggest lake in Belarus, Lake Naroch (width – 10 km, length – 13 km; average depth – 8.9 m, maximum depth – 24.8 m). Around 30% of the lake is a slightly sloping shallow water zone, so in summer the water temperatures reach 23–24°C. Not far from Lake Naroch, behind Gatovichi, there are several lakes spread out across the area: Lake Myastro (1,310 ha), Lake Batorino (625 ha) and Lake Rudakovo to the northeast. A good season for vacation by Lake Naroch lasts 240 days a year, and the lake has a swimming season of around 100 days.

The Naroch area is also famous for its natural, high quality mineral waters.

The place has good resort traditions. Several cottages, a restaurant, a yacht club and a pier for sailing boats as well as a narrow-gauge railway from Lyntupy Station were built along the banks of Lake Naroch in the first half of the 20th century.

Nowadays, Lake Naroch accommodates the country's biggest recreation resort complex (around 20 sanatoriums and holiday homes). Recreational infrastructure at the Narochansky National Park consists of a camping site for cars and vans, a self-contained residential complex for 35 people, the Naroch Hotel, a yacht club, a youth camp for 35 people, a restaurant, the Urliki motorboat which has been turned into a restaurant, a beach and a park.

Because of the plentitude of architectural, cultural and historical monuments, as well as unique natural places of beauty, this area has many tourist excursion routes running through it. More than 28 campsites are situated on the banks of 14 local lakes. In the summertime holidaymakers can rent out boats, catamarans, bicycles and use beaches, water attractions, bowling and billiard facilities.

Naroch Lakes became famous because of their plentiful reserves of perch, pikeperch, burbot, eel and other fish (altogether 25 species). It is possible to go underwater fishing at Lakes Myadel, Volchino and Rudakovo. Underwater fishing is allowed for all kinds of fish (with the exception of the eel and the fish listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus as close to extinction). Every fisherman is entitled to catch up to 5 kg of fish. Permission for underwater fishing in the Narochansky National Park can be issued to those who have a special license. Tourist equipment on hire includes masks, flippers and harpoon guns. At the Myadel Forestry and Hunting Development Base (the area 32,200 ha) hunting and sport fishing can be organized.

1. What is the geographical location of the national park?
2. What is the climate of the area like?
3. What recreational infrastructure does the park provide?
4. What facilities are offered to holidaymakers?
5. Why does the place attract a lot of fishermen?

Exercise 2. Reduce the text to one third of its original length giving the most important information.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

The natural ... of Belarus is incredibly rich and varied. The distinctive beauty of its surviving natural landscapes continues ... charm even now. The real treasure of Belarus lies in its Large and small, old and new, they ... a third of the country. Pine forests and oak woods, spruce thickets – somber even ... a sunny day – and picturesque birch groves, lime, hornbeam and alder ... can all be found here. Their canopy shelters a multitude of ... and birds.

Clean ... waters ripple among forest thickets and expanses of fields. There are more than ... thousand of them in Belarus. The Naroch and the Osveya, the Svityaz and the Svir sparkle with freshness and beauty. Among the ... spectacular are the lakes of Belarusian North, the so-called Poozerye (“Lakeside”), where they lie, scattered among steep hills and barrows, like dew ... the grass.

The national ... and reserves – Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve, Pripyatsky and Narochansky National Parks as well as Braslav Lake National Park have been ... and actively function now to ensure the best protection for the ... examples of the Belarusian nature.

Exercise 2. Say what you think about the following statements. Give your point.

1. Traditionally, protected areas are set aside and managed by government authorities in order to protect endangered species or examples of outstanding scenic beauty.

2. Whenever a national park or reserve is created, its area is most likely to become spoilt and polluted by the influx of tourists.

3. Hunting and fishing should be prohibited within the borders of national parks.

4. Protected areas are expected to generate some portion of the funding necessary for their own management.

5. The national parks of Belarus have the underdeveloped infrastructure to attract foreign visitors.

Exercise 3. Interview your groupmates which national park they would like to visit and why.

Exercise 4. Choose a specially protected area in our country, find some information about it and make a short presentation.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

Беларусь издавна называют озерным краем, а также синеокой благодаря тому, что в стране насчитывается 10 тысяч озер и более 20 тысяч рек и ручьев. Жемчужиной Беларуси считается национальный парк «Браславские озера», занимающий площадь в 70 000 га. Очарование краю придает постоянная смена ландшафтов – озера, холмы, леса и опять многочисленные озера.

Уникальная экологическая среда этого озерного края несет на себе черты ледникового периода. Самые большие озера: Дривяты, Снуды, Войсо, Волосо Северный, Недрово, Бережа, Даубли, Потех и другие лежат среди холмистого рельефа. Суммарная площадь озер составляет 183 км². На озере Струсто расположен второй по величине в Беларуси остров – Чайчин (площадь 1,6 км²), имеющий внутренний водоем – маленькое озерцо.

Озера Браславщины – это южная граница распространения реликтовых беспозвоночных, которые служат индикаторами чистой воды. В этих озерах разнообразная ихтиофауна. Здесь обитает 30 видов рыб, среди которых угорь, имеющий промысловое значение. На территории парка сосредоточено до 35% всех гнездящихся в Беларуси птиц. 45 видов занесены в Красную книгу. На территории парка обитают барсуки, рыси, бурые медведи, белки-летяги, водится много лосей, кабанов, косуль. Центр национального парка – один из древнейших городов Беларуси – Браслав. Первое упоминание о нем относится к началу XI в.



HUNTING AND FISHING

Unit IX

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

To pursue – преследовать; firearms – огнестрельное оружие; bow – лук; arrow – стрела; (to) aid – помощь, помогать; hound – охотничья собака, гончая; scent – нюх, чутье, запах; quarry – добыча, преследуемый зверь; stag – олень-самец; Barbary sheep – гривистый баран; ostrich – страус; plume – оперение; jackal – шакал; pelt – шкура; noose – петля, аркан, лассо; dart – дротик, острое метательное оружие; chariot – колесница; to depict – рисовать, изображать; hawk – ястреб; falcon – сокол; falconry – соколиная охота; inferior – стоящий ниже; to chase – гнаться, преследовать; laity – миряне, светские люди; superb – великолепный; stalking – подкрадывание, осторожное преследование; crossbow – арбалет; to gut – потрошить; still-hunting – скрытое преследование, осторожная охота; tracking – выслеживание; driving – загон; to call – приманивать (птиц или животных специальными звуками); stealthy – незаметный, скрытый; undergrowth – подлесок, полесье; cautiously – осторожно; predation – хищничество; poaching – браконьерство; mammals – млекопитающие; migratory – миграционный; overpopulation – перенаселение; tools – инструменты; spears – копья; swords – мечи; knives – ножи; safety measures – меры безопасности; to prohibit – запрещать; drawn-out – длительный; to penetrate – проникать; alert – бдительный, внимательный; to herd – собираться в стадо; beating – вспугивание дичи на охоте; flighting – стрельба по летящей птице; greyhound – борзая; coursing – охота с гончими; gun dog – подружейная собака; to retrieve – находить и приносить охотнику дичь; to flush – вспугивать; rifle – винтовка, нарезное оружие; shotgun – дробовик; slug – пуля; booty – добыча, трофеи; no-frill – простой,

без излишеств; blackcock – самец тетерева; woodcock – вальдшнеп; aficionado – страстный любитель; prime time – наилучшее время; stoat – горноста́й; (to) ban – запрет, запрещать; to indulge in – удовлетворять свои желания, не отказывать себе; notion – понятие, представление, идея; lucrative – прибыльный, выгодный; scarcely – едва; (to) lure – приманка, приманивать; to single out – выделять; top-notch – отличный, первоклассный; chasseur – егерь; to boost – помогать, поддерживать; rod – удочка, удище; line – леска; hook – крючок; bait – наживка; fly fishing – ужение нахлыстом; casting – бросание, заброс; spinning – рыбная ловля на вращающуюся блесну; trolling – троллинг; coarse barbel – крупный усач; dace – елец, голавль; grayling – хариус; to impale – накалывать, насаживать; maggot – личинка; to weight down – утяжелять; sinker – грузило; buoyant – плавучий; float – поплавок; quill – ствол птичьего пера; cork – пробка; ground bait – донная приманка; meal – крупного помола; fixed-spool reel – безынерционная катушка; monofilament – мононить; ice fishing – подледный лов; cleat – клин; tilt – наклон; tip-up – кивок, сторожок; pan fish – мелкая рыба; walleye – пучеглаз; bass – окунь; dry-fly – искусственная мушка, приманка; obtrusively – навязчиво; dapping – ужение рыбы (чуть опуская наживку в воду); pupph – куколка; tapered – конусообразный, сужающийся; minnow – мелюзга, любой вид живой мелкой рыбы, используемой как наживка; spoon – блесна; spinner – вращающаяся блесна; sonar – гидролокатор; resilience – гибкость, упругость, эластичность; to strike – клевать; catch, haul – улов, добыча; chargeable – подлежащий оплате; voucher – свидетельство, лицензия; barb – усач, барбус; vimba – рыбец; sneep – подуст; smelt – корюшка; sheatfish – сом; cisco – сиг; fishing ground – рыбопромысловый участок; to teem with – кишеть, изобиловать; turquoise – бирюзовый; herbivorous – травоядный; tackle – снасть, снаряжение.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Chariot	a) a person who looks after and trains hounds, and manages them during a hunt.
2. Hound	b) a fishing lure with a fin or wing that revolves when drawn through the water.

3. Firearms	c) something edible, such as soft bread paste, worms, pieces of meat, etc., fixed to a hook or in a trap to attract fish or animals.
4. Chasseur	d) a two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle used in ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome in war, races, and processions.
5. Slug	e) shooting (a bird) in flight.
6. Flighting	f) equipment required for a particular occupation.
7. Float	g) an indicator attached to a baited line that sits on the water and moves when a fish bites.
8. Spinner	h) any of several breeds of dog used for hunting.
9. Tackle	i) a bullet or pellet larger than a pellet of buckshot.
10. Bait	j) a weapon from which a projectile can be discharged by an explosion caused by igniting gunpowder.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

- A. Stag, wolf, greyhound, wild ox, hyena, leopard.
 B. Tracking, sitting up, calling, stalking, bait casting, driving.
 C. Maggot, minnow, quill, worm, dry-fly, bloodworm.
 D. Tilt, noose, spoon, hook, float, spinner.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
resilience		
	depict	
		imitative
	pursue	
origin		
		deep
	retrieve	
		obtrusive
variety		
	recommend	

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Aid, quarry, plume, depict, chase, superb, cautiously, beating, no-frill, lure, teem with, boost, strike, catch.

B. Excellent, support, simple, help, haul, carefully, abound in/with, feather, entice, flushing, pursue, booty, bite, picture.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Carnivorous, scare away, clergy, unprofitable, allow, free of charge, superior.

Exercise 6. Give the synonyms.

Skin, bullet, vigilant, carefully, extract, increase, haul, prohibition, elasticity.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

<i>Nobility, catch, hunters, amateur, wild, predators, unforgettable, fishing-rod, falcons, trophies, hunting</i>

1. Approximately 4 to 6 million ... are willing to travel abroad for a hunting experience.

2. Belarus is one of those countries in Europe where islands of virgin nature can bring you ... delight of hunt and fishing.

3. There are ... tours that can satisfy any tastes: for ... , collective, an ambush hunt, fowling and a rounding up hunt.

4. It used to be a privilege even among the ... and royalty to have a hunting session in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

5. The delight of a touch to the ... nature makes you feel incomparable pleasure even just sitting for hours with a ... or wandering for miles in the search for some

6. The carp is a favourite object of ... fishery, and its fishing is the most fascinating occupation for fishermen.

7. The unique and diverse wild life of the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve represents all the ... of Europe.

8. In the Middle Ages, horses, ... and dogs were still an essential hunting aide, as were bladed weapons and throwing weapons.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. Is hunting a sport or an industry?
2. When did man begin to hunt and why?
3. What animals are especially attractive for hunting?
4. What equipment is used by hunters?

HUNTING

Hunting is the practice of pursuing any living organism, usually wild-life or feral animals, by humans for food, recreation, or trade. In present-day use, lawful hunting is distinguished from poaching, which is the killing, trapping or capture of the hunted species contrary to applicable law. The species that are hunted are referred to as game and are usually mammals and migratory or non-migratory gamebirds. The basic methods of sport hunting are stalking, still-hunting, tracking, driving, sitting up and calling.

Hunting can also involve the elimination of vermin, as a means of pest control to prevent diseases caused by overpopulation. Hunting advocates state that hunting can be a necessary component of modern wildlife management, for example, to help maintain a population of healthy animals within an environment's ecological carrying capacity when natural checks such as predators are absent.

Today's definition of hunting tourism runs as follows: this is leisure travel undertaken for the purpose of hunting game animals, either in the wild or on tracts of land created especially for hunting and a set of services connected therewith. Hence, a notion of trophy hunting appeared as hunters sought to get horns, skulls, skins, fangs and make stuffed animals. This type of tourism requires time and money for preparation therefore it simply cannot be for everyone.

Some 36% of the territory of Belarus is covered with forests; there are nearly 10 thousand lakes and 20 thousand rivers in the country. So, to develop hunting tourism seems quite obvious an enterprise. The Belarusian woods and water reservoirs abound with wild creatures some of which would be welcome booties in trophy halls of wild nature lovers as well as in their collections of fish stories.

A hunting trip abroad is something not everyone can afford since one has to pay for a visa, accommodation, for transporting firearms or

dogs, for hunting as such, for manufacturing a trophy and for a permit to take it back home with you. So, you have to be a real hunting fan, and a rich one.

Hunting, even in small “portions”, is lucrative. In 2021, nearly 80,000 foreign tourists visited Belarus, and the share of hunters in this figure scarcely topped one per cent. But the profit of the Ministry of Forestry of Belarus from the “armed tourists” hit Br 400 million (a hunter-foreigner spends between EUR 1,000 to EUR 3,000 in the country).

The hunting ground in Belarus occupies 18 million ha. Nearly 20 game animals and birds live there. The most popular hunting in Belarus is hunting the wild boar, deer, elk, roe deer, and other animals. Among the birds living in Belarus the most popular with hunters are: blackcock, great grouse, duck, woodcock, etc.

Without any doubt, foreign tourists are also lured by the fact that the places where they are going to hunt are national parks (the hunting ground is, certainly, located outside the core areas). You won't find many of them who haven't heard about the famous Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Tourists from Germany, Italy, Belgium find great pleasure in visiting Belarus for hunting. Russians are also regular guests. They like to organize the so-called “corporate safaris” inviting their business partners to join them. Such guests combine hunting, recreation and business negotiations. Hence the trips should be duly organized.

It has been shown in practice that well-regulated hunting tourism promotes improvement of the quality of populations of animals and helps to save endangered species because the money generated from hunting is also spent on protection and reproduction of such species. Besides, hunting tourism boosts hunting industry of the receiving country and raises its cultural level overall. The map of Belarus is mostly green. Many forests and virgin nature are the wealth of the country. To use it wisely and preserve it is a task for those who are engaged in the development of hunting tourism in Belarus.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does Belarus attract a great number of hunting aficionados?
2. Does Belarus have a rich hunting history?

3. What is hunting tourism?
4. What kind of people can afford to go on a hunting trip abroad?
5. How can foreign tourists be enticed to come to Belarus for hunting and recreation?
6. Which improvements are specified by the state hunting business development program?
7. Why is it essential to develop hunting tourism in Belarus?

Exercise 3. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Покрыты лесом, изобиловать дикими животными, желанный трофей, любитель живой природы, охотничьи уголья, охота на дикого кабана, наиболее популярный среди охотников, в общем и целом, страстный любитель охоты, нацеливаться на, незабываемое событие, распродавать заранее, королевское развлечение, под охраной государства, под строгим запретом, сомнительное улучшение, выжившие животные, вступить в общество охотников или рыболовов, по той или иной причине, перевозка огнестрельного оружия и собак, едва превысить один процент, заманить в страну, охотничий трофей, постоянный клиент, проявлять живой интерес, сочетать охоту и отдых с деловыми переговорами, ряд мер, качественно новый уровень, образцовое охотничье хозяйство, обязательный атрибут, нехватка профессионалов, полученные от охоты деньги, развитие охотничьего туризма.

Exercise 4. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Hunting is the practice of pursuing any living organism, usually wildlife or feral animals, by humans for recreation.
2. Hunting can involve the elimination of vermin.
3. Most of the territory of Belarus is covered with forests; there are nearly 40 thousand lakes and 20 thousand rivers in the country.
4. The most popular hunting in Belarus is hunting the wild boar, deer, elk, and other animals.
5. The forest abounded in various species of animals, from bison to tigers, were the main target during the Belarusian “safari”.
6. Today’s definition of hunting tourism runs as follows: this is leisure travel undertaken for the purpose of hunting Belarus Red

Book's animals, either in the wild or on tracts of land created especially for hunting.

7. In Eastern Europe, hunting is for the privileged, for the elite who are hard enough to be lured into a country as tourists.

8. A hunting trip abroad is something that everyone can afford.

9. Many forests and virgin nature are the wealth of the country. To use it wisely and preserve it is a task for those who are engaged in the development of hunting tourism in Belarus.

Exercise 5. Put the correct preposition where necessary.

1. Hunting is the practice ... pursuing any living organism, usually wildlife or feral animals, ... humans for food, recreation, or trade.

2. The species that are hunted are referred ... as game and are usually mammals and migratory or non-migratory gamebirds.

3. Hunting advocates state that hunting can be a necessary component ... modern wildlife management.

4. Other hunting techniques, such as beating, involve collaboration ... humans and animals.

5. Hunting from a hide and stalking are done individually and are described as "silent", as they rely ... being able to watch the animal without it noticing.

6. Hunting by calling involves waiting ... hiding and making imitative noises ... voice or with a call mechanism to attract the game.

7. In industrialised countries, there are strict rules ... which species may be shot, about territories and hunting seasons.

8. The Belarusian woods and water reservoirs abound ... wild creatures some of which would be welcome booties in trophy halls ... wild nature lovers as well as in their collections of fish stories.

9. The most popular hunting ... Belarus is hunting the wild boar, deer, elk, roe deer, and other animals.

10. A hunting trip abroad is something not everyone can afford since one has to pay ... a visa, accommodation, ... transporting firearms or dogs, ... a permit to take it back home with you.

11. Tourists from Germany, Italy, Belgium find great pleasure ... visiting Belarus for hunting.

Exercise 6. Match the sentence halves.

1. The most popular hunting in Belarus is ...	a) national parks (the hunting ground is, certainly, located outside the core areas).
2. You can still find good hunting specialists in Belarus, who are ...	b) the virgin forest Belovezhskaya Pushcha really famous.
3. Hunting in Belarus in the Middle Ages was a royal entertainment that made the ...	c) improvement of the quality of populations of animals and helps to save endangered species.
4. Hunting, even in small ...	d) hunting the wild boar, deer, elk, roe deer, and other animals.
5. A hunting trip abroad is something not everyone can afford since one has to pay for ...	e) in great demand among foreign guests.
6. Well-regulated hunting tourism promotes ...	f) a visa, accommodation, transporting firearms, manufacturing a trophy and for a permit to take it back home with you.
7. Hunting tourism is leisure travel undertaken ...	g) "portions", is lucrative.
8. Without any doubt, foreign tourists are also lured by the fact that the places where they are going to hunt are ...	h) for the purpose of hunting game animals, either in the wild or on tracts of land created especially for hunting and a set of services connected therewith.

Exercise 7. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combination.

Woods and water reservoirs, wild nature lovers, popular hunting in Belarus, various species of animals, leisure travel, Belarusian hunting enterprises, shortage of professionals in hunting enterprises, well-regulated hunting tourism, virgin nature, hunted animals, to be warned against, to kill game at greater distances, a stealthy approach, silent hunting, to make imitative noises, to hunt by scent, to retrieve shot birds, to use throwing weapon.

Exercise 8. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. What is fishing? Why do people like angling?
2. What are the basic methods of fishing?
3. What kinds of bait and tackles are used in each of them?
4. Which species can be fished for?
5. What seasonal rules exist for amateur fishing?
6. A lot of Belarussian lakes and rivers are highly attractive for fishermen, aren't they? Why?

FISHING

Fishing, also called angling, is the sport of catching fish, freshwater or saltwater, typically with a rod, a line, and a hook. The origins of fishing can be traced back to prehistoric times, people have been fishing for thousands of years.

Today, fishing, often called sport fishing to distinguish it from commercial fishing, is, despite the growth of towns and the increase of pollution in many sources, one of man's principal relaxations and is in many countries the most popular participant sport.

The four basic methods of angling are bait fishing, fly fishing, bait casting or spinning, and trolling. All are used in both freshwater and saltwater angling, but the first and the last are most commonly used in saltwater.

Fishing in Belarus is a long tradition. The blood vessels of our country are rivers and lakes. Throughout history, they have saved people from hunger. Today, fishing has become a sport with its own rules, championships and awards, as well as an opportunity to relax and take a break from the city bustle in silence.

Before fishing we should remember some rules:

- you can fish only in daylight time – not earlier than 1 hour before sunrise and not later than 1 hour after sunset;
- you can only fish from the shore, ice and man-made structures – you must not enter the water;
- only one rod with one hook or spinning with artificial bait may be used;
- the use of a single, double or triple hook is allowed.

According to the Rules of Amateur Fishing of the Republic of Belarus the objects of amateur fishing can be any species of fish and water invertebrate except the species that are registered in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus. There refer 10 species of fish: trout, grayling (which is found mostly in cold waters of the Neman), barb, vimba, sneep, salmon, smelt, sterlet.

So, from 58 species of fish in Belarus 48 species of fish refer to the objects of amateur fishing. The largest quantity of fish for hauls of amateur fishermen is the roach, perch and pike. Considerable part of hauls is the bream, silver bream and crucian carp. Amateur fishing in the fishing grounds is allowed for all species of fish except the eel.

Catching all species of fish is not allowed from April 1 till May 30, except amateur fishing with one fishing-rod with one hook or with one spinning with artificial bait, with a single or double or triple hook sized not more than no. 10 based on International Classification no. 1 in the daytime from the bank.

Besides the ban on fish haul in the dates specified the following prohibitions are set in the fishing grounds:

- 1) pike haul from March 1 till March 31;
- 2) sheatfish haul from June 1 till July 1;
- 3) cisco chudski haul from November 1 till December 15;
- 4) burbot haul from December 25 till February 28;
- 5) crawfish haul from October 15 till July 15.

There is a ban on catching certain fish species. This is due to the beginning of spawning. For example, pike spawning is the first to occur and needs to be protected in order to preserve its population from the first days of its life cycle.

Fishing on lake. There are more than 10 thousand lakes in Belarus, but not all of them will be a good place for catching. Besides fishing, you can relax there with tents and enjoy the picturesque views.

Fishing from a boat is more effective on lakes. The peak period of such fishing is in the summer and autumn months, after the spawning period, when it is forbidden to fish in the water: you can only fish for one hook from the shore.

Belarusian lakes for fishing:

– the lakes of Narochansky Park are rich in perch, burbot, eel and zander. There are about 25 species of fish here;

– on the lakes Volchino, Myadel, Belaye and Bolshie Shvaky there is an opportunity to go underwater fishing for a small fee;

– lake Chigirinskoe is located in the Mogilev region, where knowledgeable fishermen mostly go for catfish;

– on the Braslav Lakes in the grassy places one can meet a red feather and a roach. You can easily catch a big perch or a pike on spinning.

Lake Vileika, where fish come to spawn from the Baltic Sea, is the most popular lake for fishermen. According to modest estimates, there are 63 species of fish there, among which the most coveted prey is the pike-perch. In winter, the reservoir is covered with medium-thickness ice, which is very convenient for winter fishing.

River fishing. In Belarus, there are more than 20 thousand rivers and all of them are not similar to each other in terms of hydrological characteristics.

The rivers are especially rich in catching pike, and if you want to catch pike-perch, it lives in the Pripyat and lower reaches of the Dnieper.

Underwater fishing. Hunting underwater in Belarus can be done by diving into a snag, lying on the bottom or rafting along the river for several kilometers.

Each hunter must have obligatory equipment in the form of a wet-suit with flippers, rifles with harpoon, masks with a tube, belts with cargo and a knife. Scuba diving is prohibited in Belarus, so the diver can only count on his strength and endurance.

Underwater hunting can be performed in both summer and winter. There is no need to dive deep in summer, as the fish live in shallow waters in algae, and in winter and autumn, the water is colder, but visibility is much better. Each fish has its own depth. For example, crucian carp, tench and bream swim in shoals near the hunter, at a shooting distance of 1.0–1.5 m, and eels lie at a depth of 10–15 m.

Summer fishing. The Republic of Belarus attracts not only foreign guests with its rivers and lakes. Indigenous people of Belarus do not miss a chance to go out in the summer with tents and spend time in the company of family and friends, and at the same time compete who will catch more fish. That's why summer fishing is not only a tradition but also a good way to spend time in the nature and have a rest from the city bustle.

Winter fishing. Winter fishing in Belarus is available mainly at your own risk. This type of recreation is extremely popular in Belarus, where the lakes are covered with ice from December to March, and rescue teams in these months are not sitting idle, sometimes helping the most passionate fishermen.

Belarus is a very comfortable and hospitable country for those who are engaged in fishing. Over the years, the country's rich experience in this area has made it possible to formulate and convey to keen fishermen two sincere requests: kill no more than eat in a day and take away your garbage with you.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Рыбная ловля, пресноводная или морская рыба, орудия для ловли рыбы, спортивная рыбалка, проблемы современного рыболова, желательная глубина, давние традиции, городская суета, любительское рыболовство, Красная книга Республики Беларусь, запрет на вылов рыбы, сохранить популяцию рыбы, травянистые места, крупный окунь, крупная щука, желанная добыча, речная рыбалка, подводная рыбалка, обязательное снаряжение, дайвер, коренные жители Беларуси, провести время в компании семьи и друзей, отдохнуть от городской суеты, чрезвычайно популярный, спасательные команды, увлеченные рыбаки, богатый опыт страны, комфортная и гостеприимная страна.

Exercise 3. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Fishing, also called angling, is the sport of catching fish or any other underwater living creatures.
2. The blood vessels of our country are Belarussian forests.
3. Fishing has become a sport with its own rules, championships and awards, as well as an opportunity to relax and take a break from the city bustle in silence.
4. According to the Rules of Amateur Fishing of the Republic of Belarus the objects of amateur fishing can be any species of fish.
5. The largest quantity of fish for hauls of amateur fishermen is the bream, silver bream and crucian carp.
6. Fishing from a boat is more effective on rivers.
7. In Belarus, there are less than 20 thousand rivers and all of them are not similar to each other in terms of hydrological characteristics.
8. There are more than 10 thousand lakes in Belarus, and all of them will be a good place for catching.
9. The rivers are especially rich in catching pike, and if you want to catch pike-perch, it lives in the Pripyat.

Exercise 4. Put the correct preposition where necessary.

1. The origins of fishing can be traced back ... prehistoric times, when early humans used primitive tools to catch fish. The bait may be fished ... the bottom, weighted down with what is called a sinker, usually of lead, or it may be fished at any desired depth. The blood vessels ... our country are rivers and lakes.

2. Fishing has become a sport with its own rules, championships and awards, ... well ... an opportunity to relax and take a break from the city bustle in silence.

3. According to the Rules of Amateur Fishing ... the Republic of Belarus the objects ... amateur fishing can be any species of fish and water invertebrate except the species that are registered ... the Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus.

4. Lake Vileika, where fish come to spawn ... the Baltic Sea, is the most popular lake for fishermen.

5. In Belarus, there are more than 20 thousand rivers and all of them are not similar ... each other in terms of hydrological characteristics.

6. The rivers are especially rich ... catching pike, and if you want to catch pike-perch, it lives ... the Pripyat and lower reaches of the Dnieper.

7. The Republic of Belarus attracts not only foreign guests ... its rivers and lakes.

8. Over the years, the country's rich experience in this area has made it possible to formulate and convey to keen fishermen two sincere requests: kill no more than eat ... a day and take away your garbage ... you.

Exercise 5. Complete sentences with necessary words.

1. Fishing in Belarus is a long t... . The b... vessels of our country are rivers and l... . Throughout history, they have saved people from h... . Today, fishing has become a sport with its own rules, c... and awards, as well as an opportunity to relax and take a break from the city b... in silence.

2. Winter fishing in Belarus is a... mainly at your own risk. This type of r... is extremely p... in Belarus, where the lakes are covered with ice from December to March, and rescue teams in these months are not sitting idle, sometimes helping the most passionate f... .

3. I... people of Belarus do not miss a chance to go out in the summer with tents and spend time in the company of family and friends, and at the same time compete who will catch more fish. That's why s... fishing is not only a tradition but also a good way to spend time in the nature and have a rest from the city b... .

Exercise 6. Correct the mistakes if it is necessary.

1. The origins of fishing can be traced back to prehistoric times, when early humans used modern tools to catch fish.
2. People have been fishing for hundreds of years.
3. Fishing imagery and words were written by Ancient Greeks and Romans on ancient cave walls.
4. Common baits are the maggots of certain flies, small fish and stale bread.
5. Bait casting is considered by those who use the method to be the highest form of angling, and dry-fly fishermen consider themselves to be the true aristocracy of angling.
6. Bait casting and spin casting differ essentially only in the type of reel used and the rod length.

Exercise 7. Complete each sentence using a word derivationally related to the word given in brackets.

1. Throughout history, rivers and lakes have saved people from (hungry).
2. Besides (fish), you can relax there with tents and enjoy the picturesque views.
3. (Hunt) underwater in Belarus can be done by diving into a snag, lying on the bottom or rafting along the river for several kilometers.
4. The most (suit) for underwater hunting are such rivers and lakes as Shlyamitsa, Volpa, Gancha, Neman, Strusto Lake.
5. Each hunter must have (obligation) equipment in the form of a wetsuit with flippers, rifles with harpoon, masks with a tube, belts with cargo and a knife.
6. Belarus is a very (comfort) and (hospitality) country for those who are engaged in fishing.

Exercise 8. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

As of the beginning of 2006, ... were 250 hunting enterprises in Belarus, including 20 privately- ... enterprises and only about 20% of them cater to foreign customers. This figure is rather small ... it is impossible to immediately increase it. Hunting tourism is such a complicated and delicate affair that it should ... given a separate section in the national tourism development program. Success in this ... of tourism depends ... efficient marketing on the part of travel operators, ... potential opportunities of hunting enterprises, ... their infrastructure, ... professionalism of chasseurs.

If we promise a ... hunter successful hunting and a good trophy but a hunting enterprise falls short of hunter's expectations, such a hunter will never return ... Belarus. Moreover, he will advise others against ... there. It is vital that an appropriate material base be created. It's an open secret ... today European hunters are lured to Belarus by the low price of trophy hunting. For example, in Germany you have to ... around EUR 10,000 for a deer trophy (no less than 10 kg). This is ... cheaper in Belarus.

Exercise 2. Discuss.

1. Hunting is an expensive hobby, only the elite can afford it.
2. Killing animals is inhumane, therefore hunting should be banned.
3. When not duly regulated, the number of predators becomes too big and they can create problems to humans.
4. Hunting is industry that creates jobs.
5. Fishing is a good way of relaxation and being tête-à-tête with nature.
6. To be successful in fishing you need a lot of training and experience.

Exercise 3. Speak about the development of hunting and fishing tourism in the Republic of Belarus.

Exercise 4. Explore the area around your native town for fishing and hunting opportunities. Create a hunting or fishing tour which would attract foreign visitors and promote tourism in the region.

Exercise 5. Make up dialogues.

1. You are a famous hunter from Belarus. Your partner is an amateur who doesn't know where to hunt in your country and what are the main rules and prohibitions in Belarus.

2. You are a Belarusian fisherman. Your partner is a famous fisherman from England who wants to learn about the peculiarities of fishing in your country.

3. You are a Belarusian fisherman. Your partner is a Belarusian hunter. Tell each other about the peculiarities of your hobbies.

Exercise 6. Form a group of four. You want to go on holiday together but have different ideas. Try to come to an agreement.

Student A	Student B
You are very fond of hunting, because there are many advantages for a person such as food, clothing.	You can't stand hunting and don't understand how this hobby can bring pleasure.
Student C	Student D
You really like fishing because it allows you to relax and spend time with friends.	You don't like fishing because you think it's boring to stand next to the water for hours.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

Традиции охоты развивались на белорусской земле на протяжении веков. Сохранившиеся со средних веков леса и пуши помнят звуки охоты магнатов и королей. Поохотиться в заповедные места не раз приезжали советские и зарубежные государственные деятели.

Немцы приезжают в белорусские леса за крупным зверем – лосем или благородным оленем. Итальянцы предпочитают водоплавающую дичь. Россияне приезжают в Беларусь летом поохотиться на кабана. Среди предпочтений подданных британской короны – охота на лис и волков.

В Беларуси создаются показательные охотничьи хозяйства, где есть вся необходимая инфраструктура – стационарные и временные вышки для трофейной охоты, комфортабельные домики охотника, вольеры для собак, профессиональные егеря.

Еще больший интерес Беларусь представляет для заядлого рыбака: разнообразие видов рыб, уникальные природные условия, более 10 тысяч чистейших озер, около 20 тысяч рек. Организацией спортивной, любительской и подводной рыбной ловли занимаются в национальных парках и рыбхозах республики. В белорусских водоемах добычей рыболовов может стать не только плотва, окунь и ерш, но и сом, щука, лещ, судак, угорь.

Рыбачить в Беларуси может любой желающий. Для любительского рыболовства разрешается использовать нахлыстовые, поплавочные и донные удочки всех систем, спиннинги, кружки, жерлицы, ружья и пистолеты для подводной охоты. Лов всех видов рыбы запрещается с 1 апреля по 30 мая, за исключением любительского рыболовства одной поплавочной удочкой с одним крючком на рыболова или спиннингом в светлое время суток с берега, а также промыслового лова угря.

Exercise 8. Create a poster.

1. Supplies: poster or construction paper, colored pencils or markers, scratch paper.

2. You and your partner will work together to create 2 different posters: Hunting and Fishing.

Poster 1. Will educate people all about hunting. It's advantages and disadvantages.

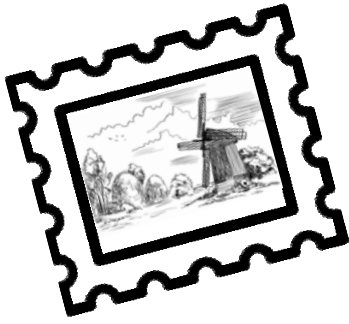
Poster 2. Will educate people all about fishing. It's advantages and disadvantages.

3. Each poster must include information about each activity, as well as images and pictures, either drawn or from the internet or other resources.

4. Be creative with the design of each poster.

5. Your posters may include slogans or other memorable text to persuade a viewer to want to read the information given on the poster.

6. The poster must be readable, neat, and understandable by those who view it.



RURAL TOURISM

Unit X

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Industrialization – индустриализация; urban – городской; approach – подход; to get acquainted (with) – познакомиться, ознакомиться с чем-либо; cuisine – кухня; authentic – истинный, настоящий; to participate (in) – принимать участие; to mobilize – мобилизовать, приводить в движение; to contribute – способствовать, вносить вклад; curiosity – любознательность; to be familiar with – быть знакомым с чем-либо; to emerge – появляться; (city-)dweller – жилец; loom – ткацкий станок; to weave – ткать, плести; stroll – прогулка; to facilitate – содействовать; to vanish – исчезать, пропадать; embroidery – вышивание; cultivation – разведение, распространение (растений); to perish – исчезнуть; revival – возрождение; to overexploit – использовать природные ресурсы выше уровня их естественного восстановления; to litter – мусорить; to disrupt – разрушать; decline – падение, спад; canoe – байдарка; to gain – получать, приобретать; to insure – застраховывать; durable – надежный, устойчивый; conviviality – веселость, праздничное, веселое настроение; chalet – шале, сельский домик (в Швейцарии); manor – особняк; hiking trail – походный маршрут; motorized touring – путешествие, связанное с транспортом; motoring – путешествие на автомобиле; houseboat – плавучий дом (лодка или баржа, приспособленные для жилья, отдыха); hang-gliding – дельтапланеризм; scattered – разбросанный; perched – высоко расположенный; orchard – фруктовый сад; cowshed – коровник, хлев; sheepfold – загон для овец; hammock – гамак; tranquility – спокойствие; tournament – средневековый рыцарский турнир; to sketch – описывать в общих чертах; straw – солома, соломка; matchmaking – сватовство; benevolent –

великодушный; generous – щедрый; pot – горшок; to forge – выковывать; horseshoe – подкова; rod – прут; to endow – наделять, одарять (чем-либо); potter – гончар; workshop – мастерская, цех; farmstead – усадьба; enthralling – захватывающий; windmill – ветряная мельница; smithy – кузница; contest – конкурс; impetus – побуждение, стимул.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions below.

1. Farmstead	a) a style of cooking, food cooked in a certain style.
2. Dweller	b) a person living in the place specified.
3. Cuisine	c) to make fabric by passing threads or strips across over and under other ones, by hand or on a machine called a loom.
4. Stroll	d) a slow casual walk.
5. Forge	e) a process of bringing something back into existence.
6. Weave	f) a large country house surrounded by an estate.
7. Pottery	g) to shape metal by heating it in a fire and hammering it.
8. Revival	h) a pot, dishes, etc. made by hand with clay that is baked in an oven.
9. Manor	i) to leave things around a place so as to make it untidy.
10. Litter	j) a farmhouse and the buildings near it.

Exercise 2. Cross out one odd term in each line.

A. B&B, chalet, country home, manor house, inn hotel, blocks of flats.

B. Benevolent, generous, hospitable, greedy.

C. Sailing, rafting, swimming, car racing, fishing, boat racing.

D. Windmill, bakery, pottery, smithy, woodworking manufacture, wine-making.

Exercise 3. Complete the table below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	acquaint	
participation		
		contributory
	mobilize	
emergence		
		sketchy
	motor	
		tranquil
insurance		
		woven

Exercise 4. Choose the words with similar meanings from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.

A. Contest, get, stroll, resident, homestead, embroidery, revival, rubbish, forge, manor.

B. Farmstead, dweller, tournament, smithy, gain, litter, rebirth, walk, fine needle-work, hotel.

Exercise 5. Give the opposites.

Countryman, fake, appear, shed, sadness, raise.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below.

Scattered, cuisine, B&Bs, city-dweller's, urban, smiths, get acquainted (with), orchard

1. A traditional ... is a coherent tradition of food preparation that rises from the daily lives and kitchens of a people over an extended period of time in a specific region of a country.

2. In pre-industrialized times, ... held high or special social standing since they supplied the metal tools needed for farming and warfare.

3. A fruit garden is generally synonymous with an ... , although it is set on a smaller non-commercial scale and may emphasize berry shrubs in preference to fruit trees.

4. In recent years ... have struggled against budget hotel chains.
5. The purpose of this tourism form is to satisfy ... desire to enjoy beautiful and diverse landscape.
6. Tourism in natural environments is mostly practiced by nature lovers that prefer isolation instead of ... crowds.
7. The visitor has the opportunity to ... agricultural areas, occupations, local products and the daily life of the people.
8. There is a wide range of country houses ... among the green fields.

A. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Before reading the text answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about rural tourism? Have you ever been on a rural tour?
2. What do you understand by beneficially active socioeconomic involvement of local populations?

RURAL TOURISM: PRO(S) AND CON(S)

Across the world the trends of industrialization and development have an urban centric approach. Alongside, the stresses of urban lifestyles have led to a “counter-urbanization” syndrome. Rural tourism is one of the few activities which can provide a solution to these problems. It is a mild form of sustainable tourist development and multi-activity in rural areas through which the visitor has the opportunity to get acquainted with agricultural areas, occupations, local products, traditional cuisine and the daily life of people, as well as the cultural elements and the authentic features of the area, while showing respect for the environment and tradition. Moreover, this activity brings visitors closer to nature and rural activities in which they can participate, be entertained and feel the pleasure of touring, learning and discovering.

At the same time, this form of tourism mobilizes the productive, cultural and developmental forces of an area, contributing in this way to the environmental, economic and social development of the rural area. It brings growth to local communities, assisting their economies to

flourish and prosper, it facilitates production of traditional products that would otherwise possibly vanish, mainly traditional products such as fruit preserves and jams, embroidery, cultivation of aromatic herbs. It assists in the preservation of crafts that would otherwise perish with the last artisan, preserves human memory through the revival of customs and traditional festivities, offers a communication channel between regions isolated from large population centres and provides life-long opportunities to local youth.

So, rural tourism has 2 major purposes. The first is to provide leisure and recreation for the public. The second is to increase farmers' incomes.

From a functional viewpoint, rural tourism is mostly individual or small-scale tourism that is operated by small- and medium-sized companies in natural area. It concentrates on leading and accommodating small groups in natural areas in an educational manner through interpretive materials and local specialist guides.

However, without adequate planning and monitoring even this type of tourism may turn out to be harmful in sensitive rural regions.

Negative impact of rural tourism. Economic impact. Although tourism has brought benefits such as foreign exchange, employment, higher government revenues and transformation of agriculture into a modern service industry, it has been a two-edged sword which has damaged many indigenous societies. The economic benefits have brought prosperity mainly to urban communities. The rate of economic return to rural communities has been low.

1. Facilities such as resorts, hotels and tour companies belong mainly to investors from cities; who take most of the profits.

2. Revenues in the forms of taxes and fees do not go to rural communities directly, but return to the central government.

3. Local labor is employed only at a low level. Employment opportunities for local people are thus very limited.

4. Over the past ten years, rural areas have not benefited much from the multiplier effect on the development of local handicrafts, or agriculture. This undesirable situation is caused by a weak linkage between tourism and local production.

Environmental impact. A huge number of visitors may overexploit natural resources and have a heavy impact on the environment. In addition, tourism may require infrastructure, transportation and other facilities which can cause environmental distortion.

Some tourism activities such as camping, fishing have caused environmental pollution from a unhygienic disposal of human waste, their throw out into water sources, and littering.

Sociocultural impact. Since the income from tourism is much higher than what rural people can earn from agriculture, tourism has been accepted willingly in many rural areas in spite of its negative effects.

Poorly planned tourism can mean that villages are invaded by foreign visitors with different values, disrupting rural culture. A decline in participation in rural traditional and cultural practices follows. Traditional houses are replaced by modern buildings, as the local culture is eroded. The agriculture which was the basis of traditional life is replaced, and becomes secondary to tourism.

It is widely recognized that such negative impacts on rural communities have become stronger, and that rural tourism must be modified to give rural people its benefits.

Exercise 2. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Activities	a) tourism which takes place in non-urbanised areas.
2. Rural tourism	b) outdoor pastimes that you engage in mainly for your own enjoyment or as personal pursuits – to relax, get fresh air, exercise and live in the moment.
3. Traditional cuisine	c) the foods and style of cooking that is characteristic of that place.
4. Crafts	d) simple, rural or natural experiences.
5. Local communities	e) those who belong to a common ancestor, dwelling together in the villages, whose occupation are mainly farming.
6. Authentic	f) pastime or an occupation that requires particular skills and knowledge of skilled work.

Exercise 3. Match the words on the right with the ones on the left. Translate the expressions into Russian.

1. Sustainable	a) the area
2. Multi-activity in	b) local communities

3. To get acquainted with	c) many indigenous societies
4. Authentic features of	d) natural resources
5. To bring growth to	e) tourist development
6. The revival of	f) tourism
7. To damage	g) the daily life of people
8. To overexploit	h) rural areas
9. Poorly planned	i) customs and traditional festivities

Exercise 4. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Устойчивое развитие, деятельность в сельской местности, имеет возможность познакомиться, традиционная кухня, повседневная жизнь людей, аутентичные особенности региона, получить удовольствие от поездок, способствовать экологическому и экономическому развитию сельской местности, сохранение традиционных народных ремесел, возрождение обычаев и праздников, организация досуга и отдыха населения, увеличить доходы населения, мелкомасштабный туризм, размещение небольших групп в природных зонах, местные гиды, без надлежащего планирования и мониторинга, нанести вред сельским регионам, приносить пользу, увеличение государственных доходов, городское сообщество, доходы в виде налогов, местная рабочая сила, работать (у кого-то), выиграть от, эта ситуация вызвана, чрезмерно использовать природные ресурсы, привести к загрязнению окружающей среды, негативные последствия.

Exercise 5. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Support your point.

1. Rural tourism is a concept to which all forms of tourism should strive to.
2. The importance of rural tourism is explained by the profits it can bring to tour companies as well as the host communities.
3. The aim of rural tourism is not only to protect nature but also help local communities.
4. The only motivation of tourists is observation and appreciation of nature.
5. This type of tourism minimizes negative impacts upon the natural and sociocultural environment.

6. A typical rural accommodation is a five-star-hotel, as it provides employment to the locals.

7. Local communities benefit from rural tourism by assimilating the culture of tourist-generating countries.

8. Rural tourism leads to positive factors only.

Exercise 6. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences below.

1. Rural tourism is a style of vacation that normally takes place on a ... :

a) sea resort;

b) farm;

c) health centre.

2. Rural tourism allows the creation of an alternative source of income in the non-agricultural sector for ... dwellers:

a) rural;

b) city;

c) cliff.

3. The added income from rural tourism can contribute to the revival of lost folk art and ... :

a) bakery;

b) handicrafts;

c) woodcrafts.

4. It is a mild form of ... tourist development:

a) incentive;

b) business;

c) sustainable.

5. The economic ... have brought prosperity to rural communities:

a) benefits;

b) disadvantage;

c) detriment.

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions.

1. What is rural tourism?

2. Why is rural tourism popular?

3. Why is rural tourism important?

4. What are the advantages of rural tourism?

5. What are the disadvantages of rural tourism?

6. What is the role of government in rural tourism development?

Exercise 8. Ask questions based on the text. Use the suggested word combinations.

The visitor has the opportunity, major purposes, rural tourism development, growth to local communities, individual or small-scale tourism, rural tourism concentrates on, bring benefits, cause environmental pollution, poorly planned tourism, accepted willingly in many rural areas.

B. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Scan the text and say what forms of tourism are related to rural tourism and what activities this type of tourism involves.

RURAL TOURISM AND ITS DIVERSITY

Rural tourism has the richest history, taking place in diverse tourist areas. The purpose of this tourism form is to satisfy the traveler's desire to see new places, to enjoy beautiful and diverse landscapes, to admire important architectonic accomplishments, to enrich his soul in museums of art, history, etc. This is a multipurpose tourism that includes all familiar types:

– natural tourism, which is mainly for recreation with little or no ecological impact, it is mostly practiced by nature lovers that prefer isolation instead of urban crowds, and silence instead of the noise of tourist resorts. Tourism in natural environments creates the possibility for tourists to practice climbing, fishing, hunting or other sports like canoe racing, diving, etc.;

– cultural tourism, which is concerned with the culture, history and archeology of local people;

– ecotourism, a responsible type of tourism which preserves natural resources as well as maintaining the well-being and social values of local population;

– village-based tourism, in which tourists share village life;

– agro-tourism, in which tourists watch or take part in traditional agricultural practices, without disturbing the ecosystem or the productivity of host areas.

The relationship between rural tourism and other tourism forms practiced in the rural environment is extremely important, because it

establishes connections between natural, human, economical and social parameters, in order to insure all factors that lead to tourist growth and durable development.

The most important factors that support the rural tourism phenomenon are:

1) space without people is lacking in conviviality, and space without products can not satisfy all the requirements of tourists as consumers;

2) people without space or products have little scope for receiving tourists;

3) products based neither on space nor on people are short-lived and cannot generate local development;

4) supply of tourist accommodation varies quantitatively and qualitatively from one country to another, mainly because of differences in regulations, definitions, standards and classifications. Nevertheless, there are some constant features which make it possible to identify types of accommodation that can be found in rural regions:

– *accommodation with local people*, on the farm or in the village, known by many different names: *chambre d’hote*, bed and breakfast, *zimmer frei*, chalet, country home, guest house;

– *hotels*: rural village inn hotels, family hotels, etc., or prestige manor houses, hotels, health farms;

– *camping*: on the farm, municipal camp sites, private camp sites, camp sites run by voluntary organizations, etc.;

– *collective “social tourism” facilities*: holiday homes and villages;

– *specialized accommodation*: for children (on the farm), for the disabled, for young people, for hikers (stopovers), for people touring on horseback, etc.

Range of tourist leisure activities in the countryside.

Touring includes various tourism activities such as hiking, horse riding, touring in gypsy caravans, motorized touring, small village/town touring, cycling, adventure holiday or wilderness holidays.

Various cultural related tourism activities are found in rural areas. Archaeology, restoration sites rural heritage studies, museums, courses in crafts, artistic expression workshops are some examples of the cultural activities of rural tourism.

Fishing, swimming, river tourism, canoeing, kayaking, windsurfing, speedboat racing, sailing are some examples of water-related activities of rural tourism.

A variety of sporting activities of rural tourism are found in rural areas. Some examples are potholing, rock climbing, orienteering, tennis, golf, low-intensity downhill skiing, and hunting.

Health-related activities such as fitness training, assault course, spa and health resorts are the popular activities of rural tourism. A large group of tourists travels to rural areas for the sole purpose of health improvement through health-related tourism activities.

Passive activities such as relaxation holidays in the rural milieu, nature study in outdoor settings including birdwatching and photography, landscape appreciation are also some famous activities of rural tourism.

Exercise 2. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Разные туристические районы, любитель природы, наслаждаться великолепным пейзажем, архитектурное благоустройство, поддерживать благосостояние местных жителей, не нарушая экосистему, удовлетворять требования туристов как потребителей, охранять природные ресурсы, получать прибыль от туристической деятельности, устойчивое развитие, не иметь праздничного настроения, отличаться по количеству и качеству.

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of travel is rural tourism referred to?
2. How popular is this type of tourism?
3. Why do some experts say that rural tourism is a part of ecotourism?
4. Is rural tourism frequently combined with other types of tourism?
5. What are the most important factors of rural tourism?
6. What types of accommodation can be found in rural regions?
7. What forms of recreation activities can you name? Which ones do you think are most popular?
8. What is the purpose of rural tourism?

C. TEXT STUDY

Exercise 1. Read the text to get the gist of it. Discuss the following questions.

1. What event is considered to be the official birthday of rural tourism?
2. What do farmsteads provide?

3. What are their facilities?
4. What are the main folk holidays in Belarus?
5. Can you name agricultural activities the Belarusian rural tourism can offer?

RURAL TOURISM HAS MUCH TO OFFER

There can be several ways of having summer vacations in Belarus. The majority of tourists prefer the schemes that have been already tried by them: hotels, sanatoriums, some recreation areas in addition to excursions along its outskirts. However more experienced tourists know that it's impossible to understand all the beauty from the window of the hotel which is offered to every tourist in Belarus. And there are more and more experienced tourists every year. Not so long ago such a trend as rural tourism started to be developed.

Our government highly supports all agro-tourism programs applied in various areas throughout the country, including financial support for investments in agro-tourism and agro-handicraft activities. Experts believe that rural tourism could become a source of additional income for farmers. In recognition of this, the United Nations Development Programme has supported the cross-border project "Environmentally Sustainable Development in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha Belarus-Poland Region", which focuses on development of agro-tourism.

Rural tourism has developed considerably in recent decades and now offers a warm alternative that includes accommodations in a rustic atmosphere in the heart of nature, with delicious meals from the best of the local produce.

There is a wide range of guest rooms, family vacation units or wooden cabins with breathtaking views of the landscape, either scattered among the green fields or perched on hillsides, in the heart of orchards and pine groves or along rivers. Some cabins come with wonderful surprises, such as double Jacuzzis and scented candles for a romantic atmosphere, while others offer agricultural activities, such as harvesting fruit in season, a visit to the cowshed or sheepfold, horseback riding, a ride in a wagon drawn by a tractor, visits to fruit and vegetable packing plants. There are also hosts who offer meeting with famous people and folk craftsmen who would not only allow the visitor to watch the process of creating some product, but also acquaint them with the principles of the craft. There are also swimming pools, playground equipment for children and hammocks for relaxing with a view

of the horizon. All you have to do is give yourself up to the quiet pastoral surroundings and sink into never-ending tranquility.

By the way each farmstead has its own specialization. There are special farmsteads for horse-riding amateurs, hikers, bikers, fishermen, sauna amateurs and others. These farmsteads can also be divided according to the degree of remoteness from residential areas. Those ones which are very close to villages are considered to be rural farmsteads but those ones that are situated on a certain distance from residential areas are considered to be homesteads. Some of the farmsteads offer opportunities for celebrating holidays, seminars and conferences, acquaint the visitors with the rural customs of Belarus and folk holiday such as *Masleanitsa (Shrovetide)* and *Spring Calling* in spring, *Kupalle* in summer, *Dazhynki (Harvest Day)* in autumn and *Kaliady (Christmas)* in winter.

Since recently, the *Festivals and Tournaments of Knights* have been held more and more often with participation of knights' clubs. The medieval culture festivals held in *Zaslauye* and *Lida* became traditional; they are held periodically in *Navahrudak* and *Niazvizh*. Here you can see not only sketches from the medieval style of life and knights' tournaments, but also stroll along the rows where folk craftsmen could manufacture things directly in your presence or offer you their produce – traditional ceramics, souvenirs of straw, flax and metal.

The folklore festivals and performances of folklore groups are very colourful and truly unforgettable. Some of them are ready to present the old ceremonies of matchmaking, wedding and seeing-off the winter.

The curious tourist could learn a lot as well as make sure how benevolent, hospitable and peaceful the Belarusian people are.

Exercise 2. Give the main idea of each paragraph and make an outline of the text.

D. TEXT STUDY

Exercise. Skim read the text and answer the questions that follow it.

DUDUTKI FARMSTEAD

At the beginning of the 1990s the Museum of rural culture Dudutki became the first and very unusual place for Belarus, where one could ride a horse, make a pot, forge a horseshoe by yourself, weave a basket

from rod. The unique concept of a “living” museum, where everything moved and worked, and you could try everything yourself, was introduced by the writer and journalist Evgenij Budinas. Ambassadors, ministers, actors, pupils, businessmen and most of foreign guests come here. Dudutki has already become a brand, which represents Belarus in the world.

This hilly place is lavishly endowed with natural fascination: splendid bottomland meadows, coppices, glade-herbaria with many unique flowers of meadow and bog herbage, picturesque forest and dodging along the banks of the river Ptich.

Dudutki has a rich history. It was mentioned in the famous Old Russian literary masterpiece “Slovo o Polku Igoreve”, which was written in the 12th century. Seven centuries later cultural centres famous even in Europe were formed here, connected with the representatives of the famous Belarusian family – the Elskies. There was a museum, music, crafts and ecological centres here.

At the beginning of the 90s, when the publishing house Polifact gained 162 ha of land here for farming, even local people were not aware of the former glory of Dudutki. This place experienced the second birth thanks to Evgeni Budinas’ idea of the revival of the economic lifestyle of the estate. According to the writer’s idea, the museum and manufacturing complex unlike state museums should work on its own profits. This creation was unique not only for post-soviet Belarus, but also for Europe: if a cow needs to “earn” for itself, for a cattleman, a milkmaid and a manager, one should also add to this production chain a butter and cheese manufacturer, a potter, a guide and a museum methodologist.

Different workshops are created in the museum not only to demonstrate the technology, which is a spectacular and enthralling sight, but also to provide a tourist with an opportunity – to take home an authentic souvenir, which was made in his presence even involving him.

Dudutki has its own windmill (they are very rare in Belarus now), bakery, pottery, smithy, woodworking manufacture, its own farm. One can not only observe local collection of cars and motorcycles of the first half of the 20th century, but undertake a trip by the vehicles, restored in the workshop in the outskirts.

In the 19th century Dudutki was called “The muse manor”. Nowadays different conferences, seminars, weddings, anniversaries and sim-

ple meetings, mastery contests, artistic and sculptural open airs, festivals, exhibitions and even knight fights are organized here.

Today Dudutki may be called the best agro-tourism school. All the process of organizing farmstead activities is perfected here. A visit to Dudutki gives a huge impetus to imagination and ideas of the pioneers of this new to Belarus tourist sector.

Dudutki is among those four places, where the government allowed as an exception to produce traditional “samogon” (home-distilled vodka), while all over Belarus the local authorities and police work hard to overcome this Belarusian national tradition, which is about three hundred years old. Local “samogon” is characterized as “pure like a tear”, which illustrates high quality and unique taste of this natural product, made from bread without any additives.

In Dudutki people usually drink “samogon” with an unusual sandwich: a loaf of traditional fresh bread, baked in a local bakery, with a crispy salted cucumber under a layer of natural honey. Experts consider it to be very tasty.

1. When was the Museum of rural culture Dudutki founded?
2. What does the unique concept of a “living” museum mean?
3. Does Dudutki have a rich history?
4. What events are held there?
5. What kinds of workshops are created in the museum?
6. Is there anything special about them?
7. What else differentiates Dudutki from other ethnic places?
8. Why can Dudutki be called the best agro-tourism school?

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. Use one word only. Translate the text.

Throughout Belarus, from north to south, in farming communities, in towns, villages, community settlements and every beautiful corner of the country, pampering guest rooms with all the ... have been built to offer you a rustic ... , far from the noisy ... and close to There is a saying that in order to really get to know a country, you have to live among its inhabitants, learn their ... , chat with the locals and learn how they... .

The rural experience will ... you with an opportunity to see the far-flung communities and meet their ... , most of whom are farmers who welcome you and offer you charming ... rooms and suites, right next to their fields and in their These ... are also located near many historical ... and attractions, so that you can quickly and easily reach every part of the country, while at the same time learning about different types of ... and various ... styles.

There are a lot of ... and mansion houses in Belarus. They differ a lot. Here you can take a hot ... , go ... , and take a master ... in cooking, ... medicinal herbs, berries, and go fishing, ... and rafting, and then enjoy delicious ... from the oven to unmistakable sounds of a Belarusian folk song.

Exercise 2. Make your own travel brochure.

A. Get into a small group and decide on a travel destination you would like to write about.

Look at some examples of holiday brochures. Do the following:

- make a list of any adjectives that describe the place;
- make a list of phrases you want to use in your brochures;
- make a list of specific places you plan to advertise as well as some practical details you plan to write about (accommodations, transport, prices);
- try to plan one day of activities for visitors, such as places to visit and how to get around.

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

If you are tired of the city hustle or cannot endure air flights and do not like flying to the Canaries, come to Nieman Farmstead. The cottage is located in Grodno district, not far from Lida and close to the small town of Berezovka.

You will enjoy its provincial silence, pictorial landscapes and almost virginal nature. Our guests will be provided a wonderful opportunity of rafting down the Nieman River on a wooden raft (6–8 persons).

There is an opportunity of arranging a party involving local musicians. You can see the Belarusian custom of pig-cut, taste “swezhani-na” (meals of fresh pork) and taste herb liqueurs made by the hostess under old Belarusian recipes.

We offer two cozy bedrooms on the ground floor. The cottage has all conveniences: a toilet, a shower, a gas-cooker and a fireplace.

There is a place for barbecues in the yard. The hostess will serve you delicious breakfasts, lunches and dinners.

Our guests will be provided a wonderful opportunity of rafting down the Neman River on a wooden raft (6–8 persons); seeing the WW II military pillboxes and the virginal nature of the area. Fishing is also available.

The cottage owners offer a rich and diversified cultural program:

– tours to the “Nieman” glass factory where you can watch the process of making various items of melted glass;

– tours to the historical and cultural sites of Belarus such as Mir and Novogrudok castles and the castle in Lida;

– visits to the museum of Adam Mitzkevich in the city of Novogrudok.

In addition, there is an opportunity of arranging a party involving local musicians and, most important, the host of the cottage who is the only professional gusli (national string musical instrument) player in Belarus and is a prize-winner of the International Music Contest in Italy of 1993.

The hosts speak German and English.

Prices:

Accommodation – \$30 / a person / 24 hours.

Half board – \$40 / a person / 24 hours.

B. In your group, design and write a brochure. Use pictures and maps. Then share your materials with the class.

Exercise 3. Discuss.

1. The potential of Belarus as a rural destination.
2. Rural tourism and its importance to people.
3. The further development of rural tourism in Belarus depends on many factors.

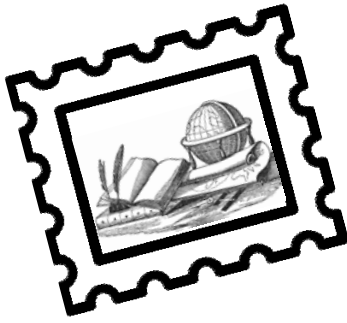
Exercise 4. Imagine that you are a Belarusian tour operator that is examining rural opportunities in Belarus. Make up a business plan of rural tourism development in Belarus. Present it in class.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

Сельский туризм – это разновидность туризма, главной особенностью которого является пребывание гостей в сельской местности, подальше от промышленных предприятий, поближе к природе. Туристы совершают поездку в деревню с целью отдохнуть от городского шума и суеты, а также для того, чтобы узнать что-то новое о жизни в глубинке и производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции, приобщиться к местным традициям.

Основными отличительными чертами сельского туризма являются:

- знакомство с культурно-историческими особенностями сельской местности;
- использование сельских ресурсов;
- сельский образ жизни;
- совместное участие в сельском труде.



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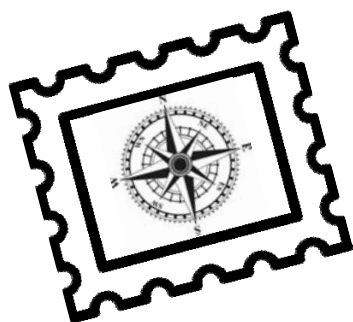
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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Предисловие	3
Unit I. Tourism	5
Unit II. Ecotourism	42
Unit III. Tourism in Belarus	71
Unit IV. Ecotourism in Belarus	82
Unit V. Flora and fauna of Belarus	95
Unit VI. Water resources	111
Unit VII. Living mosaic of reserved mires	136
Unit VIII. National parks of Belarus	149
Unit IX. Hunting and fishing	163
Unit X. Rural tourism	181
Литература	199

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