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## **Sustainable Development**

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Курс «Sustainable Development» посвящен изучению специального английского языка. Реализация данного курса невозможна без знания английского языка в разрезе университетской программы и программного материала по английскому языку. Необходимым условием успешного освоения курса является регулярная самостоятельная работа студентов с предложенным материалом, чтение текстов на английском языке. Применение данного материала предполагает знание нормативной грамматики и наличие лексического запаса в объеме 3000-5000 лексических единиц.

Тематический принцип построения курса дает возможность использовать как цельное задание, так и для выборочного изучения нужной тематики. Структура курса включает несколько тематических разделов. Разделы построены по единому принципу, имеющему целью облегчить усвоение материала как при изучении его в группе, так и при самостоятельном обучении. В каждом разделе представлены: информация по ключевым вопросам тем, лексический словарь, представляющий эту информацию на английском языке, система упражнений для закрепления темы.

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## Introduction

Пособие предназначено для студентов вузов, изучающих экологию как один из предметов, либо как раздел спец. курса. По содержанию представляет собой краткий курс, отражающий современное состояние этой быстро развивающейся области знания.

Пособие ориентировано для студентов, владеющих английским языком на уровне Intermediate level. Тексты составлены на основе оригинальной учебной и научной литературы. Цель данного пособия – расширение активного словарного запаса, развития навыков чтения, двустороннего перевода и профессиональной коммуникации на английском языке по актуальным проблемам взаимоотношения человека с природой.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### I.PRE – READING TASK

#### 1. Memorize the following words and word-combinations:

sustainable development – устойчивое развитие  
natural resources – природные ресурсы  
exhaustion - истощение  
unacceptable levels of pollution – недопустимые уровни загрязнения  
standard of living – уровень жизни  
protect the global environment – защита окружающей среды  
a fact sheet - данные  
environmental sustainability – экологический баланс  
a long- term consensus – долгосрочное соглашение  
to reduce greenhouse gas emissions – сокращать выброс парникового газа  
global climate change – глобальное изменение климата  
preserve the resources – сохранять ресурсы  
individual environment and health – здоровье и среда обитания  
maintain stability and peace within nations and among them – сохранять стабильность и мир в странах и между ними  
the dumping of radioactive wastes – выброс радиоактивных отходов  
marine pollution – загрязнения морей  
the precious coral reefs – бесценные коралловые рифы  
to conserve threatened fish – сохранять вымирающие виды рыб  
to stop the advance of deserts – остановить распространение пустынь  
family planning – планирование семьи  
toxic dumps – токсические отходы  
environmental protection – защита природы (окружающей среды)  
far-reaching efforts – долгосрочные усилия (действия, цели)  
to cut smog levels – сократить уровень смога  
to lower the levels of the fine particles in the atmosphere – уменьшить содержание мельчайших частиц в атмосфере  
the incidence of childhood asthma – эпидемия детской астмы  
to compel - принуждать  
to reverse the predictions – изменить прогнозы  
to disrupt agriculture – подрывать сельское хозяйство  
cause severe droughts and floods – вызывать засуху и наводнение  
the spread of infectious diseases – распространение инфекционных заболеваний  
heat stress – тепловой удар  
heat wave – тепловая волна  
to emit – выбрасывать, выделять  
commitment – совершение (преступления)  
curtail pollution – сокращение загрязнений  
the new air quality standards – новые стандарты качества воздуха  
imminent – грозящий, надвигающийся  
to convene – созывать, собираться

to lay out - планировать  
to increase productivity and energy efficiency – повышать продуктивность энерго выработки  
to develop alternative energy resources –развивать альтернативный энерго ресурсам  
to improve resource management – улучшать управление ресурсами  
to have an adverse effect on the climate – иметь вредное неблагоприятное воздействие на климат  
to meet environmental standards – соответствовать природоохраняемым стандартам  
to develop new technologies – развивать новые технологии  
to use the sun energy – использовать солнечную энергию  
to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels by installing solar panels – уменьшить использование твердого топлива за счет установки солнечных батарей  
the stewardship of the environment – управление защиты окружающей среды

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The aim of sustainable development is to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Britain's first strategy on sustainable development was published in 1994, in response to the 1992 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro where, among other things, agreements were reached on climate change and biological diversity. In 1999 the Government published a revised strategy which emphasizes the importance of considering social progress alongside the more familiar issues of the economy, environment and resource use. It also includes 14 'headline indications' against which progress towards sustainable development can be measured.

What is sustainable development? Sustainable development is use of natural resources and national infrastructure in a way that seeks to avoid the exhaustion of those resources - and to avoid unacceptable levels of pollution incidental to industrial and commercial growth. The sustainable development movement seeks to husband the earth's resources for future generations, while at the same time assuring an improved standard of living for all peoples.

This pamphlet contains a number of documents that discuss sustainable development and give the U.S. government view of the issue. The challenge of Sustainable Development opens with the text of President Clinton's speech to the United Nations. On June 26, 1997, the President summed up progress made since the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro and described recent initiatives to promote sustainable development and promote sustainable development and protect the global environment. "Challenges for the Planet" contains extensive excerpts from the U.S. State Department's first annual report on the environment and U.S. foreign policy, issued in 1997. "Sustaining the Environment," by Timothy E. Wirth, Under Secretary of Global Affairs, discusses the need to balance our concerns about the environment with economic growth. "Progress to Date", a fact sheet released by the Clinton White House, lists specific Administration initiatives,

both domestic and foreign, in support of environmental sustainability. Finally, a report issued by the President's Council on Sustainable Development discusses how information and education can help build a long-term consensus in favor of sustainable development.

In the speech, made at the United Nations June 26, 1997, President Bill Clinton assessed progress on environmental issues over the five years since the Rio de Janeiro "Earth Summit" conference of 1992. The president also pledged to provide \$ 1,000 million in assistance over the next five years to help developing nations reduce greenhouse gas emissions, a major cause global climate change. Following is the text of the president's speech.

Five years ago in Rio, the nations of the world joined together around a simple but revolutionary proposition, that today's progress must not come at tomorrow's expense.

In our era, the environment has moved to the top of the international agenda because how well a nation honors it will have an impact, for good or ill, not only on the people of that nation, but it all across the globe. Preserving the resources we share is crucial not only for the quality of our individual environments and health, but also to maintain stability and peace within nations and among them. As the father of the conservation in the nation, John Muir, said: "When we try to pick anything out by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

In the years since Rio, there has been real progress in some areas. Nations have banned the dumping of radioactive wastes in the ocean and reduced marine pollution from sources on land. We're working to protect the precious coral reefs, to conserve threatened fish, to stop the advance of deserts. At the Cairo Conference on population and Development, we reaffirmed the crucial importance of cooperative family planning efforts to long-term sustainable development.

Here in America, we have worked to clean up a record number of our toxic dumps and we intend to clean up 500 more over the next four years. We passed new laws to better protect our water, created new national parks and monuments, and worked to harmonize our efforts for environmental protection, economic growth, and social improvement, aided by distinguished Council on Sustainable Development.

Yesterday, I announced the most far-reaching efforts to improve air quality in our nation in 20 years, cutting smog levels dramatically, and, for the first time ever, setting standards to lower the levels of the fine particles in the atmosphere that form soot. In America the incident of childhood asthma has been increasing rapidly. It is now the single biggest reason our children are hospitalized. These measures will help to change that, to improve health of people of all ages, and to prevent as many as 15,000 premature deaths a year.

Still, we here have much more to do especially in reducing American's contribution to global climate change.

The science is clear and compelling. We humans are changing the global climate. Concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is at their highest levels in more than 200,000 years, and climbing sharply. If the trend is not changed, scientists expect the seas to rise 60 centimeters or more over the next century. In America, that means 23,000 square kilometers of Florida, Louisiana,

and other coastal areas will be flooded. In Asia 17 percent of Bangladesh, land on which 6 million people now live, will be lost. Island chains such as the Maldives will disappear from the map, unless we reverse the predictions.

Climate changes will disrupt agriculture, cause severe droughts and the spread of infectious diseases, which will be a big enough problem for us under the best of circumstances in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There could be 50 million or more cases of malaria a year. We can expect more deaths from heat stress. Just two years ago, here in the United States in the city of Chicago, we saw the tragedy of more than 400 of our citizens dying during a severe heat wave.

No nation can escape this danger. None can evade its responsibility to confront it. And we must all do our part - industrial nations that emit largest quantities of gases today, and developing nations whose greenhouse gas emissions are growing rapidly. I applaud the European Union for its strong focus on this issue, and the World Bank for setting environmental standards for projects it will finance in the developing world.

Here in the United States, we must do better. With 4 percent of the world's population, we already produce more than 20 percent of its greenhouse gases. Frankly, our record since Rio is not sufficient. We have blessed with high rates of growth and millions of new jobs over the last few years, but that has led to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions in spite of the adoption of new conservation practices. So we must do better, and we will.

The air quality action I took yesterday is a positive first step, but more must follow. In order to reduce greenhouse gases and grow the economy, we must invest more in the technologies of the future. I am directing my Cabinet to work to develop them. Government, universities, business, and labor must work together. All these efforts must be sustained over years, indeed, over decades. As Vice President Gore said Monday, "Sustainable development requires sustained commitment." With that commitment, we can succeed.

We must create new technologies and develop new strategies like emissions trading that will both curtail pollution and support continued economic growth. We owe that in the developed world to ourselves and, equally, to those in the developing nations.

Many of the technologies that will help us to meet the new air quality standards can also help us to address climate change. This is a challenge we must undertake immediately and one in which I personally plan to a critical role.

In the United States, in order to do our part, we have to first convince the American people and the Congress that the climate change problem is real and imminent. I will convene a White House Conference on Climate Change later this year to lay the scientific facts before our people, to [help them] understand that we must act, and to lay [out] the economic facts there so that they understand the benefits and the costs. With the best ideas and strategies and new technologies and increased productivity and energy efficiency, we can turn the challenge to our advantage.

We will work with our people and we will bring to the Kyoto conference [on the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change] a strong American commitment to realistic and binding limits that will significantly reduce our emissions of greenhouse.

## Contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Sustainable development.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. Challenges for the planet.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3. Climate change.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4. Toxic chemicals and pesticides.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5. Biological diversity.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>6. Forest.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>7. Water.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>8. Air.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>9. Energy resources.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>10. Land use.....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>11. Urban and Industrial Growth.....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>12. New tools.....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Vocabulary test.....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Literature.....</b>	<b>112</b>

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