**Lesson15. Out Earth is our home. Noun.**

**Warming up: Translate the sentences:**

1. Ecology is a common problem for all mankind.
2. Environmental protection occupies an important place in everybody’s life.
3. Much dangerous waste goes into air.
4. There are several kinds of pollution.
5. Flora and fauna are victims of pollution.
6. Rivers that are so beautiful and full of fish are poisoned.
7. People should take measures.
8. A lot depends on us.
9. A few years ago we built a big water purification plant.

**Main Part**

1. **Vocabulary**

**ecology –** екологія **protection –** захист

**environment –** навколишнє середовище **waste –** відходи

**pollution –** забруднення **victim –** жертва

**damage –** шкода, пошкодження **remove –** викидати

**to depend on –** залежативід **measures –** заходи

**withdraw –** забирати **to consume –** споживати

1. **Reading. Exercise1. Read and translate the text:**

**Man and environment**

Man, like every other living organism, depends for his life on what the biosphere provides: water, oxygen, food and shelter.

About 200 years ago man lived in greater harmony with his environment because industry was not developed. Prehistoric man withdrew from atmosphere only the oxygen he required for respiration. Today the situation is quite different. Modern man consumers a far greater amount of oxygen to support fires, power plants and chemical processes.

The problem of the environmental crisis has recently assumed global proportions. Scientists say, that unless some radical steps are taken, life on our planet may be irrevocably damaged, if not destroyed altogether.

The Earth provides people with mineral resources, rivers and forests. The resources demand rational use. But very often a man can not cope with this task. As a results nature and people suffer. Such vital sources of life as air, water, minerals, fauna and flora are being wasted and destroyed. Some animal species and plants have become extinct. When this happens the Red Fish die in the lakes, rivers and seas, while trees die in the forests.

We must take care of our Earth. The protection of nature has become one of the real problems of the 20th century. More and more people in all countries are raising their voices in defense of nature.

Everybody knows that the Baikal is being saved, not only by the Russian people but also by foreigners and by an international organization Greenpeace.

**Exercise 2. Put the infinitives in brackets in the necessary tense-form.**

1. The weather (to look) nice so I (to leave) my umbrella at home.
2. Last summer we (to have) plenty of sunny days.
3. There (to be) a heavy snow last night.
4. He (to be) always in a good mood.
5. In winter the days (to become) shorter and nights longer.
6. My watch (to be) slow.
7. We (to have) vacations in summer.
8. My father (to work) at this theatre.

**Exercise 3. Read and write down the translation.**

Garbage is another important source of pollution. Every year households discard 41 million cubic metres of domestic waste – 1.18 cubic per urban resident. Nearly all this waste – 95.7% – is dumped at one of the 656 open-air sites; only a small part is processed at one of the four garbage disposal plants operating in Ukraine. Four out of five of the open-air dumps have no facilities to protect the underground water or the air and are huge toxic areas. As a result it is necessary to prohibit the use of large land areas for 50 years since the agricultural lands around dumps suffer low productivity due to pollution of the soil and the destruction of natural micro-organisms.

1. **Grammar explanation. Noun**.

**Nouns** are one of the major word classes, actually, it is the largest word class in the English language.
**Nouns** give names to people, things, animals, etc. They can even refer to abstract objects such as ideas, feelings, etc.
**Nouns** can function as the subjects, objects, and etc, in sentences. Since noun is a large word class in English, it is divided into *more small groups* that each has their own characteristic.

**Types of Nouns**

Nouns are an important part of speech in English, probably second only to verbs. It is difficult to say much without using a noun.

There are several different types of English nouns. It is often useful to recognize what type a noun is because different types sometimes have different rules. This helps you to use them correctly.

**Common Nouns and Proper Nouns**

**Common Nouns**

Most nouns are common nouns. Common nouns refer to people, places and things in general like *chair* or *dog*. Any noun that is not a name is a common noun.

Examples: *teacher, car, music, danger, receipt*

* Have you seen my **dog**?
* The **books** are on your **desk**.
* ...the **pursuit** of **happiness**.

**Proper Nouns**

Names of people, places or organizations are [proper nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-proper.php). Your name is a proper noun. *London* is a proper noun. *United Nations* is a proper noun.

Rule: Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

Examples: *Jane, Thailand, Sunday, James Bond, Einstein, Superman, Game of Thrones, Shakespeare*

* Let me introduce you to **Mary**.
* The capital of **Italy** is **Rome**.
* He is the chairman of the **British Broadcasting Corporation**.
* I was born in **November**.

Note: Adjectives that we make from proper nouns also usually start with a capital letter, for example *Shakespearian, Orwellian*.

**Concrete Nouns and Abstract Nouns**

**Concrete Nouns**

Concrete nouns are physical things that you can touch.

Examples: *man, rice, head, car, furniture, mobile phone*

* How many **stars** are there in the **universe**?
* Have you met **James Bond**?
* Pour the **water** down the **drain**.

**Abstract Nouns**

Abstract nouns are the opposite of concrete nouns. They are things that you cannot touch. Abstract nouns are ideas, concepts and feelings.

Examples: *happiness, courage, danger, truth*

* He has great **strength**.
* Who killed President Kennedy is a real **mystery**.
* Sometimes it takes **courage** to tell the **truth**.
* Their lives were full of **sadness**.

**Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns**

**Countable Nouns** (also called **count nouns**)

You can count [countable nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable.php). Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.

Examples:  *ball, boy, cat, person*

* I have only five **dollars**.
* The Earth was formed 4.6 billion **years** ago.
* There are lots of **people** but we don't have a **car**.

**Uncountable Nouns** (also called **mass nouns**)

You cannot count [uncountable nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-countable-un.php). You need to use "[measure words](https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/nouns-uncountable-measure-words.php)" to quantify them.

Rule: We never use uncountable nouns with the indefinite article (*a/an*). Uncountable nouns are always singular.

Examples: *water, happiness, cheese*

* Have you got some **money**?
* Air-conditioners use a lot of **electricity**.
* Do you have any **work** for me to do?
* Many Asians eat **rice**.

**Collective Nouns**

A collective noun denotes a group of individuals.

Examples: *class* (group of students), *pride* (group of lions), *crew* (group of sailors)

Rule: Collective nouns can be treated as singular or plural. More about this at [rules of subject-verb agreement with collective nouns](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/subject-verb-agreement-collective-nouns.php).

* His **family** live in different countries.
* An average **family** consists of four people.
* The new **company** is the result of a merger.
* The **board of directors** will meet tomorrow.

**Compound Nouns**

A [compound noun](https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-compound.php) is a noun that is made with two or more words. Most compound nouns are [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun]. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

Compound nouns have three different forms:

1. open or spaced - space between words (**bus stop**)
2. hyphenated - hyphen between words (**mother-in-law**)
3. closed or solid - no space or hyphen between words (**football**)

Examples: *cat food, blackboard, breakfast, full moon, washing machine, software*

* Can we use the **swimming pool**?
* They stop work at **sunset**.
* Don't forget that **check-out** is at 12 noon.

Note that all nouns are more than one type. For example, **common nouns** can be **concrete nouns** or **abstract nouns**. (The **common noun** *danger* is an **abstract noun**.)

And the same noun can change its type according to meaning. For example, the noun *light* can be **uncountable** (light in general) or **countable** (lamp).

**Gender of Nouns**

Gender is a grammatical category that helps us know if a noun is masculine, feminine, or neuter. In English, most nouns are either masculine or feminine.

We can determine the [gender of a noun](https://promova.com/english-grammar/gender-nouns-in-english) by looking at the article that is used with it. For example, if the article "the" is used, then the noun is usually masculine. If the article "a" or "an" is used, then the noun is usually feminine.

In addition, some nouns can have different genders depending on the context. For example, the noun "teacher" can be either masculine or feminine, depending on whether the teacher is male or female.

**Exercise 4. Spot the Noun.** Read the sentences below and identify the type of noun used.

1. Paris is known as the city of love.
2. The Great Wall of China is a historical monument.
3. The team won the championship.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. The pack of wolves howled at the moon.
6. The cat is known to be an independent animal.
7. The Amazon is the largest river in the world.
8. The courage of the firefighter saved many lives.
9. I bought a new set of cutlery for my kitchen.
10. Queen Elizabeth is the longest-reigning monarch.

**Exercise 5. Switch the Gender**

1. The stag roared in the forest.
2. The actor was nominated for an award.
3. My brother lives in Australia.
4. My father is a doctor.
5. The prince was kind-hearted.
6. The king had a grand palace.
7. The waiter served us dinner.
8. The bull is a powerful animal.
9. The groom was ready for the wedding.
10. The peacock danced beautifully.

**Homework**: **Make a speech on nature protection *What should people do to protect nature?***